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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER, 1912

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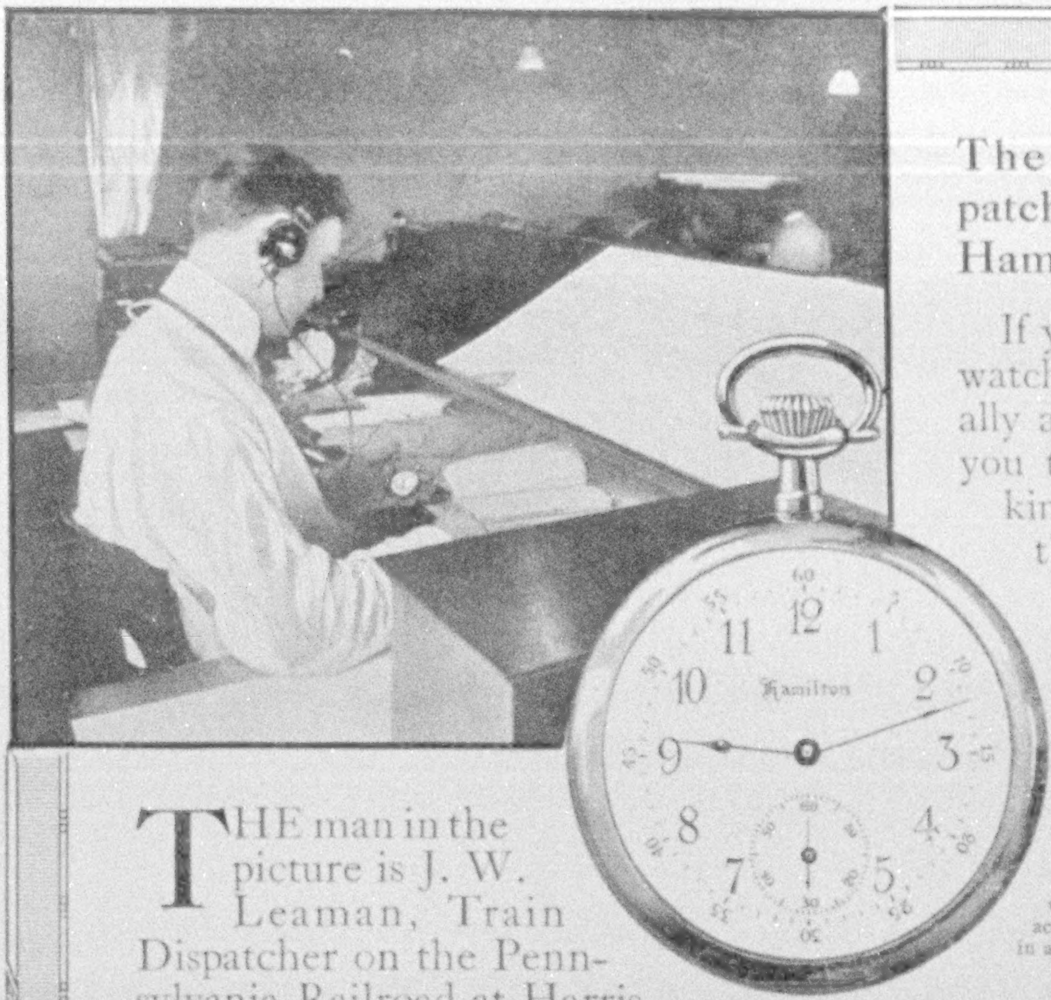

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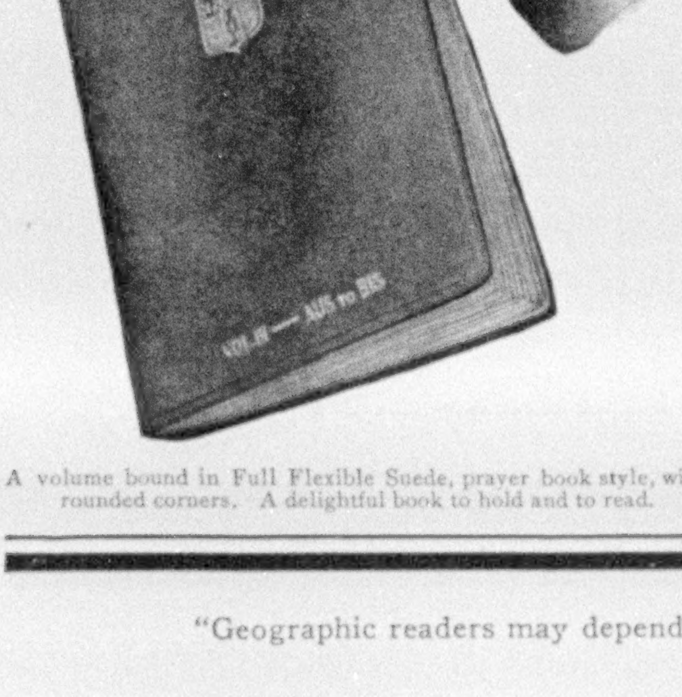

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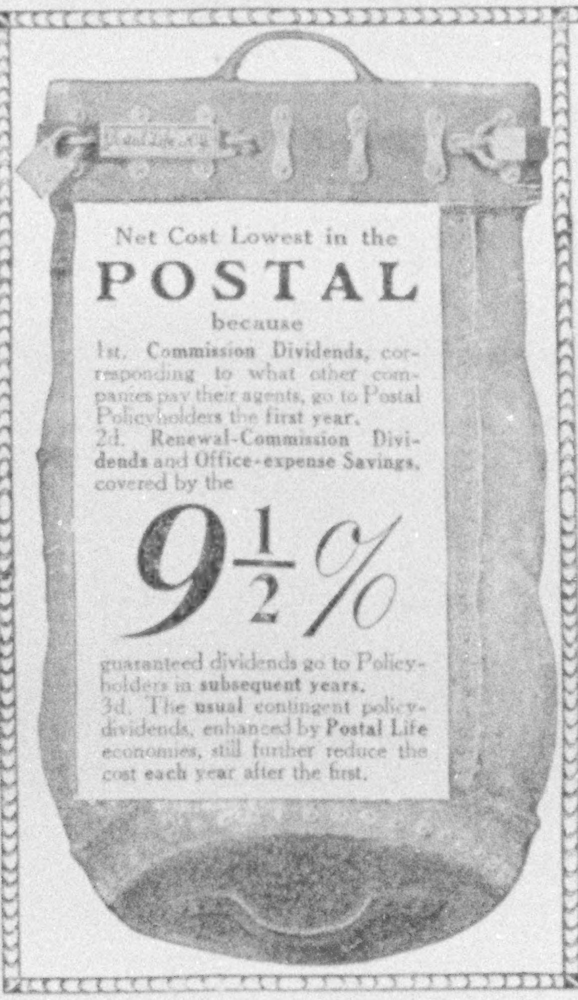

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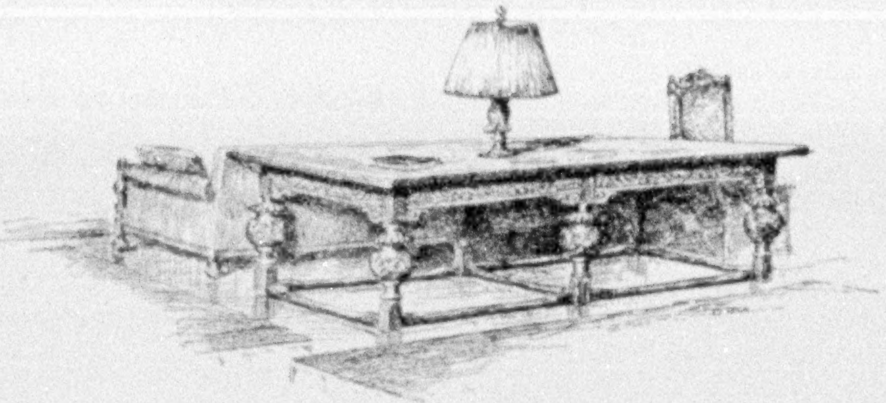

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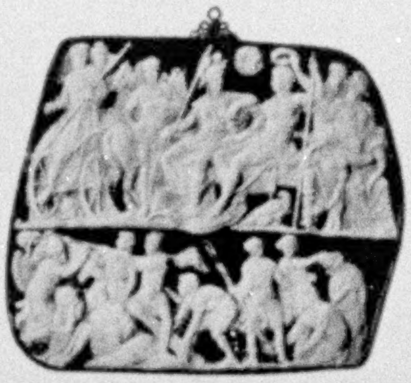

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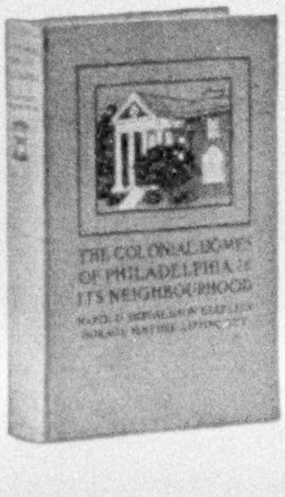

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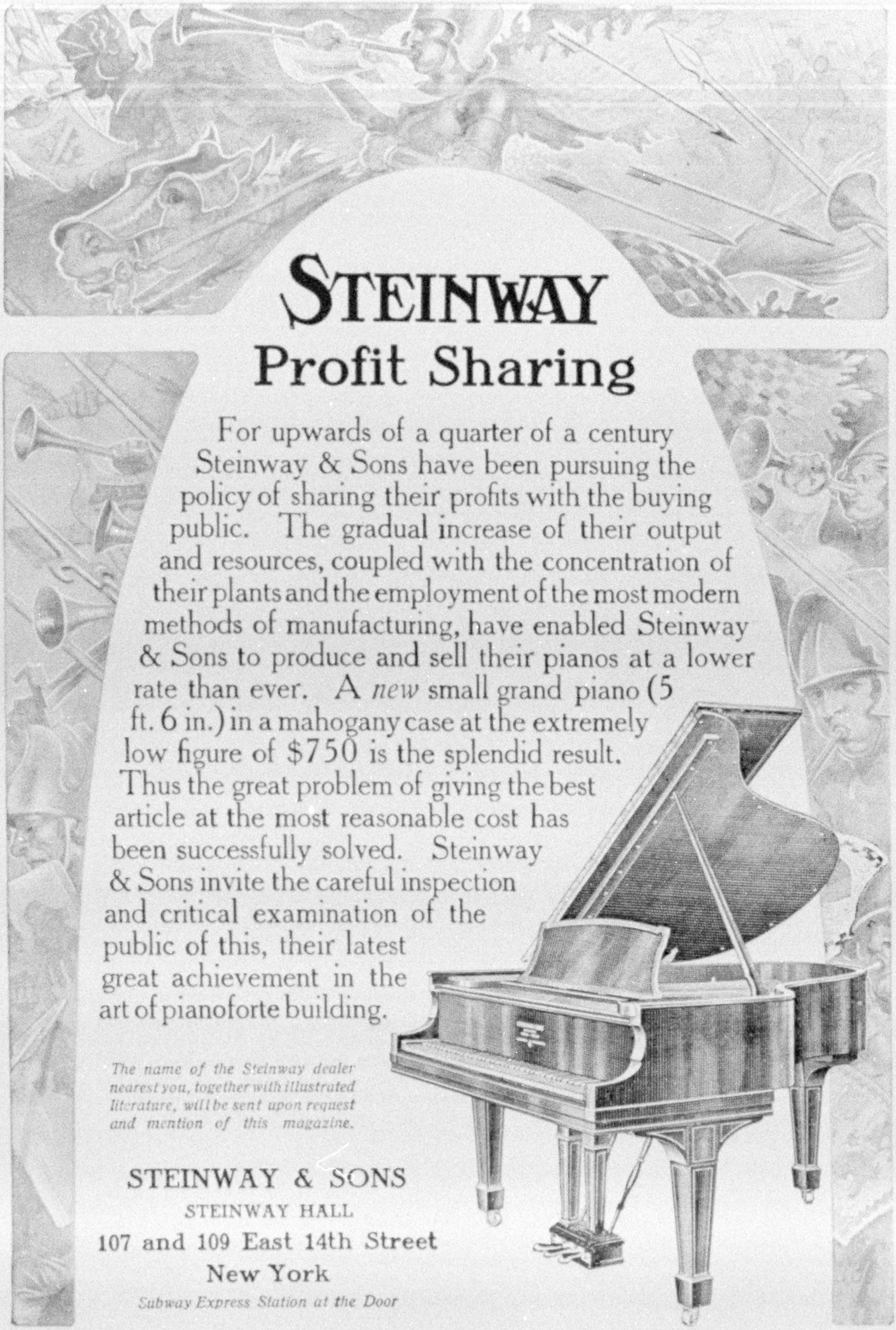

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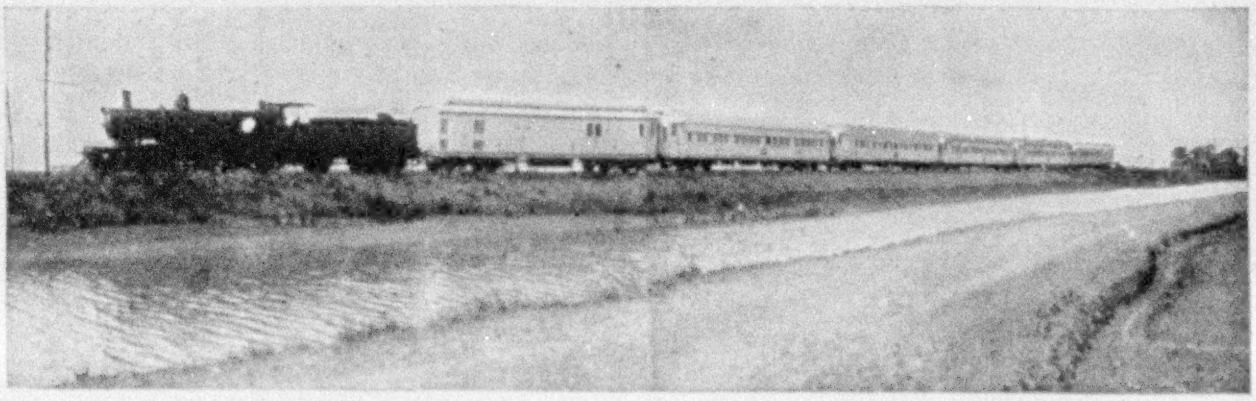

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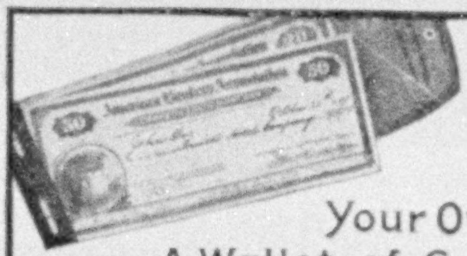

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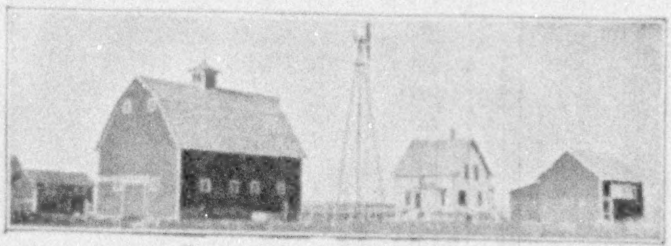

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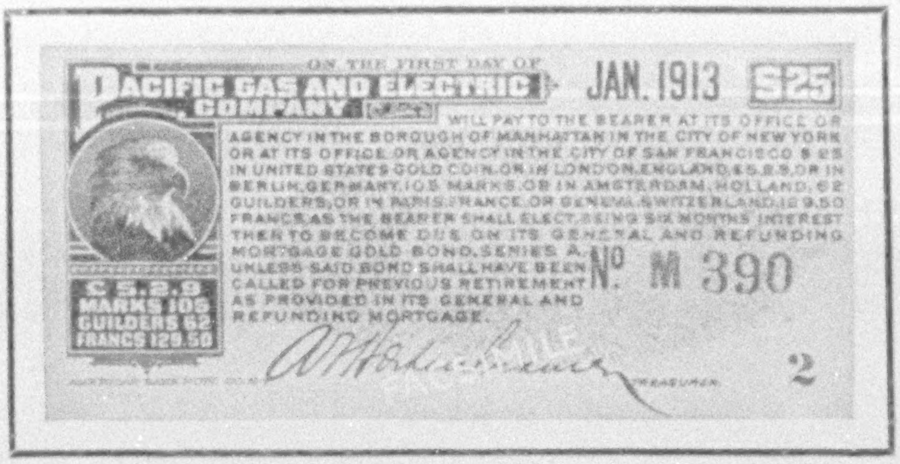

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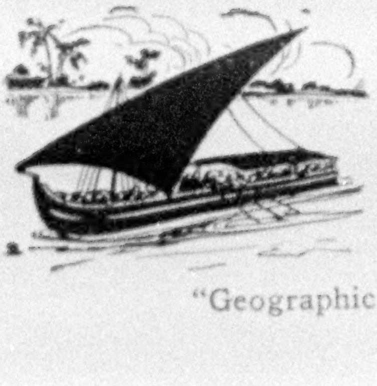

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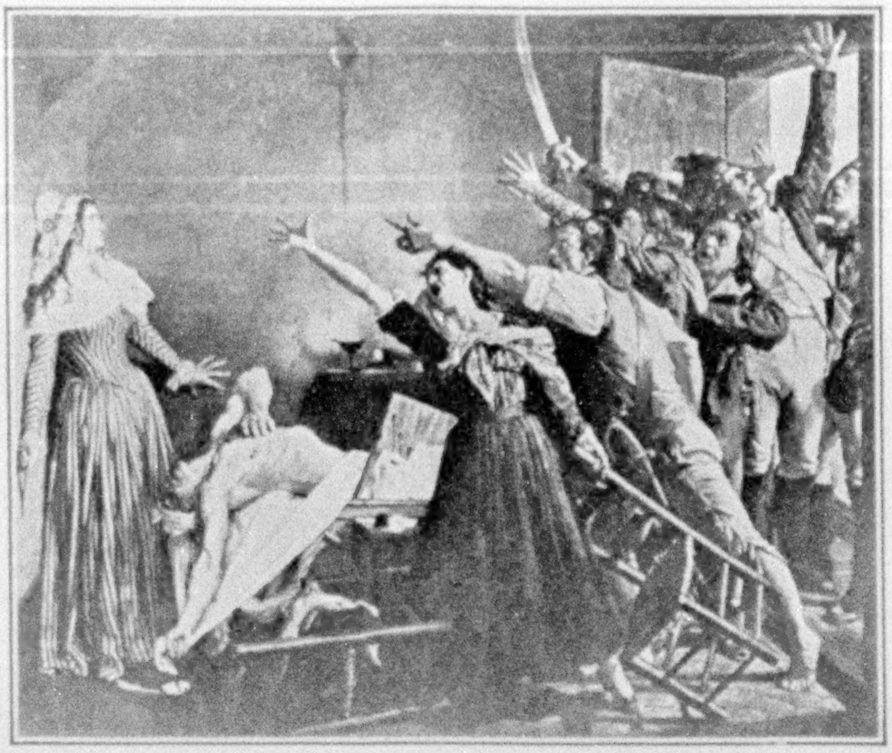

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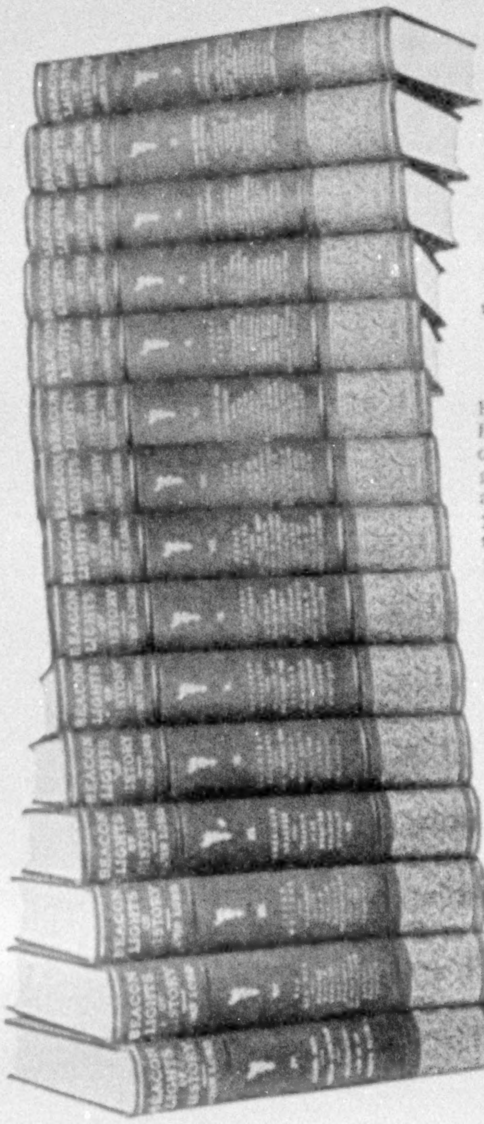

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Vol. XXIII, No. 11 WASHINGTON November, 1912

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

GLIMPSES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

By William Wisner Chapin

Author of "Glimpses of Korea and China," with 39 Photographs in Color, and "Glimpses of Japan," with 34 Photographs in Color, in the National Geographic Magazine

With Photographs by the Author

The trip from New York to San Francisco to the majority of people is about as long a continuous journey as they care to make, even when surrounded by the luxurious appointments with which the trains of the great trunk lines are equipped. It is therefore quite natural that we should have anticipated with some apprehension the journey from Peking to St. Petersburg, a distance more than twice as great and requiring 11½ days and nights to accomplish. Our reservations from Harbin, Manchuria, were secured and a large guarantee deposit made three months in advance. Although applying thus early, our entire party of five were unable to get compartments in the same car, so popular is this "Train de luxe," which is the only through express each week.

The coaches are vestibuled, roomy, and lighted by electricity, with the corridors at one side. A lavatory is placed between and connected with each two compartments. The berths are clean, and altogether the accommodations are very comfortable. In the baggage cars were two bath-rooms for use of all passengers, and these last-mentioned conveniences are probably the basis for the claim, as advertised, that this is the most sumptuous train in the world. The gauge of the track is 3½ inches broader than that of the trunk lines in America.

Trunk lines on our side of the world could, with great advantage to passengers, adopt the methods practiced by the Transiberian Railway of starting and stopping trains, which is entirely free from all jarring or jerking sensation.

While 90 per cent of the patrons of this road are English speaking, not one among all of the railroad or custom officials in charge of the train understand our language; so whatever *they* say has to go, and arguing on our part is wasted breath. Only 40 pounds of baggage is allowed to each passenger, but the compartments are so roomy that several suitcases can easily be stowed away.

Railroad station sign-boards in Japan and China bear the names of places both in English and in the native language, while those in Russia are only in the Russian characters.

It is unnecessary to consult a map to discover when we pass from Manchuria into Siberia, since from the car window the mud-walled compounds inclosing houses of the same material, capped with thatched roofs and of the Chinese type, give way to log houses, with now and

XUM

then a substantial frame structure having elaborate window-frames and fancy gables.

The people, too, are of large, sturdy frames. The long and neglected beards of the men give them a fierce, coarse appearance, in sharp contrast with the "childlike and bland" expression of their clean-faced Chinese neighbors.

According to our calendar, we are in the first week of July, and find our thin clothing is very comfortable; but to look at the peasants at the stations one would conclude winter had set in early. The men wear fur caps with ear protectors to turn down and magenta and other bright-colored calico blouses belted, with baggy trousers tucked into great heavy boots. The women are equally well protected by thick "non-hobble" skirts, clumsy shoes, and heads closely wrapped in kerchiefs or shawls.

Our train being a "limited," stops are made only at the more important places, at some of which 20 minutes are allowed passengers to stretch their legs.

We pace the platform, dodging the vigilant guard while gathering in a few shots with the kodak. At some of the first stops the brave guards were very annoying, almost to rudeness, threatening to appropriate the kodak if we attempted to use it. Naturally the risk only adds zest to our efforts, and but few opportunities escape.

WE RETURN TO THE LAND OF BREAD AND BUTTER

At the stations where stops are made numbers of peasants are gathered, offering at very reasonable prices that staff of life which is so much missed and so greatly craved by travelers in Japan and China—good sweet bread—sold here in a variety not only of colors, but in size, from the black loaf two feet in diameter down to rolls of ordinary size, but of extraordinary sweetness. We have, too, again resumed the habit which is said to be spreading—butter. The general cultivation of rice in Japan and parts of China make pastures scarce, so that milk and butter was there omitted from our menu. But here, on these vast meadows, are pastured great droves of handsome cattle.

The recollection of the bread, butter, Dutch cheese, wild strawberries, and cream purchased from these farmer people will always be associated with the Transiberian journey, since our lunch-basket was daily augmented by purchases of these wholesome supplies. While the food served in the dining-cars is as good as could be expected, we greatly enjoyed the occasional breakfasts and daily lunch of our own providing.

From now on to Moscow no more changes of cars will be necessary, much to our relief, as during the first five days and nights from Peking we have been enlivened by five changes of cars and several encounters with customs officials, interspersed with exhibits of our passport to any inquiring mind embodied in a form wearing Russian clothing who chanced to feel a curiosity to read some of our life's secrets contained in that document.

THRONGS OF IMMIGRANTS

Many emigrant trains are met filled with people who have been induced to pull up from the cities or more thickly settled western country to try their fortunes in the great Northeast. The Russian government is offering farms and many extraordinary inducements to settlers, and great numbers are availing themselves of the opportunity. At many of the stations these people are gathered around in family groups, using their bundles of clothing and belongings to recline or sit upon while awaiting the train which is to convey them on to their destination. Some of these tired mothers trying to quiet and relieve the wants of their crying children present truly pathetic scenes.

It seems strange that so many professional beggars are encountered at these small settlements, where employment for the unskilled must be so abundant.

On the third day of July we were disappointed when passing lake Baikal by encountering a hard rain, which prevented our seeing much of this wonderful body of water, the sixth largest lake on the globe. Its level is 1,500 feet above the sea. Soundings have disclosed a depth of 6,500 feet, and a remarkable fact connected with this inland sea is that it is the only body of fresh water in the world in which seals thrive.

A ride of 60 miles brings us to Irkutsk, one of the largest of Siberian cities. Its future importance as a railroad center is assured, for when the present air line from Peking to Kalgan is extended to this city it will cut the distance hundreds of miles and save several days over the present Mukden route. The depot is the most pretentious seen on the line thus far. A few miles northwest of Irkutsk is located one of the largest Siberian prisons, with a capacity for many thousand convicts, and incidentally it may be noted that there is a department store in this same city in which are confined more than 200 employees.

A PLEASANT LANDSCAPE

From the car windows we observe among the forest trees many large white birch, the same variety from which the American Indians obtained bark for their canoes.

After dinner one must not depend on the approach of darkness to give warning of bedtime, since we are so near the latitude of the midnight sun that if we sleep only when darkness prevails we will get scant rest. The sun disappears after 9 o'clock, followed by twilight until 11, and about four hours later the sun is again attending to business at the old stand.

Each of the towns we pass through, however small, has one or more Greek churches within its borders, neatly painted in white; the shingled roof tinted a delicate pea green and crowned with peculiar double turnip-shaped domes, some of them in brilliant colors.

Further west one can almost imagine he is traveling through Holland, so numerous are the windmills, extending their great wooden arms to embrace any passing breeze; they make a pleasing break in the monotony of these vast prairies.

At the stations among the Ural Mountains numbers of the natives are selling souvenirs characteristic of the region, specimens of different-colored rock from the mines. It is from this region a large portion of the world's supply of malachite is secured. When cut into thin small pieces, polished and matched together like the recent popular jig-saw puzzles, it is used to veneer the surface of columns in the great cathedrals as well as in the finish of urns, vases, and table tops, which are so frequently chosen as the state gifts of Russian royalty.

As we approach the western boundary of Siberia, the ascent to the pass through the Ural Mountains has been so gradual that we do not realize our altitude until the summit is reached. Here is the line separating Europe from Asia, marked by the white marble triangular pyramid, which, if significant to the hopeful emigrant, is doubly so to the unfortunate exile, who through his tears catches a final glimpse of that land which contains all that is dear to him and where from now on he is counted as dead. How pathetically suggestive is the name of this stone, "The Monument of Tears!" To us, passing the gateway into Europe, it marks a long stride homeward and fills our minds with pleasant anticipations.

Eight and one-half days of our journey from Peking is accomplished, but so interesting have been the sights and experiences, so comfortable and restful the train accommodations, and so courteous the employees of the road, together with that all-important factor which determines for or against the pleasure of travel—agreeable companions—that we feel the time has passed all too quickly.

The reputation for ill luck sometimes attributed to number 13 was not sustained in the case of our Transiberian party, since the absence of any one of them would have been a distinct deprivation in point of pleasure to the remainder. The acquaintance of our several groups, formed while crossing the Pacific, or traveling in Japan or China, naturally produced a feeling of warm fellowship when we assembled on the "train de luxe," and, it is a pleasure to add, this feeling still continues.

GREAT STEPPES AND WINDING RIVERS

The early impressions of Siberia, formed from the very limited information contained in school books of not very long ago, in which luckless inhabitants of this country were pictured riding in peculiar-shaped sleds drawn by horses running at the top of their speed, and just about to be devoured by a great pack of hungry wolves, while those not fleeing from this awful fate were either condemned to hopeless servitude in the mines or exiled, eking out a bare existence in this land of perpetual winter and limitless forests, have not been entirely eliminated from the minds of many. Whatever the conditions may be in other parts of this great Empire, the country through which the railway passes, as well as the appearance of the people gathered at the stations, would entirely dispel such ideas.

Great steppes, winding rivers, stretches of woods, and undulating meadows are the characteristics of the country as seen on both sides of the track. The soil is very fertile; wild flowers are of enormous growth, and although the season is short, the appearance of vegetation generally indicates a rapid growth and early maturity. Of course, like other new countries, some unfavorable conditions exist which will require time and experience to overcome. In the distribution of forests and rivers, large tracts were left devoid of either; and in districts on Siberian steppes artesian wells often bring up only salt or bitter water, and wells furnishing sweet water sometimes suddenly change to salt and become useless.

RAILROAD RATES OF ONE CENT A MILE

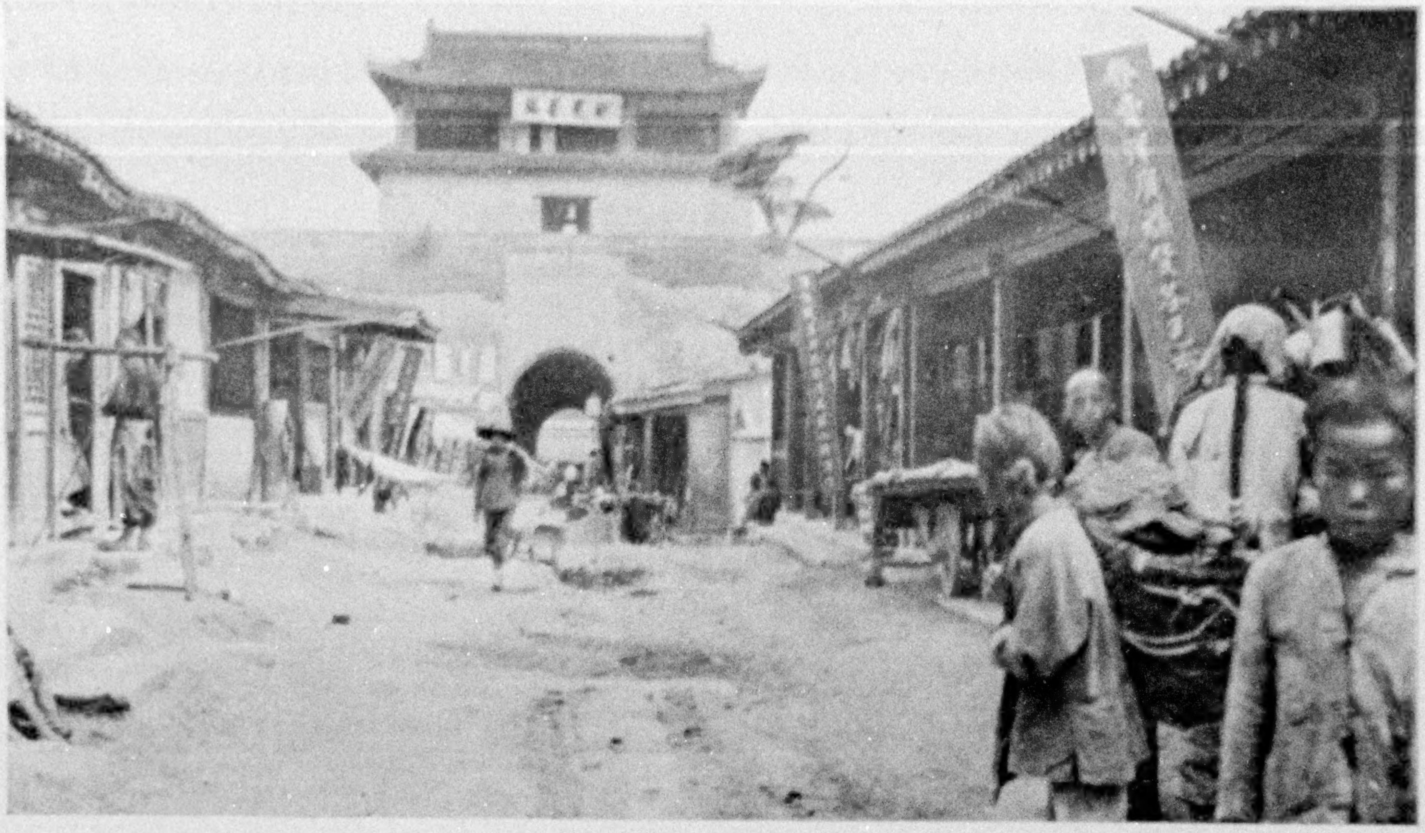
What a wonderful achievement the building of this splendid Siberian railroad has proven. Its benefits are not confined to Russia alone, for its advantages are felt the world over, as this railway is an important factor in reducing the time required to encircle the globe.

It is cause for just pride to reflect that while credit is given an Englishman for first suggesting the building of this road, the first plans for its construction were submitted by an American. The present Tsar, who has always been deeply interested in the project, wheeled the first barrel of earth and laid the first stone May 19, 1891. So numerous are the rivers over which this railroad passes that thirty miles of bridges form part of its line.

To bring the benefits of the road within the reach of the people, the government reduced the rates of through tickets to $59.00, being about one cent per mile. It is very noticeable to tourists how few large cities are entered by this road. The cause of this may be similar to that of the line connecting Moscow with St. Petersburg, which is said to have been brought about by the officials commissioned to determine the route, who were influenced to make long detours to connect with favored localities. When the map was submitted to his Imperial Highness the Emperor, with a ruler he drew a straight line between the two cities and ordered the road built in accordance with that line; and the order was carried out.

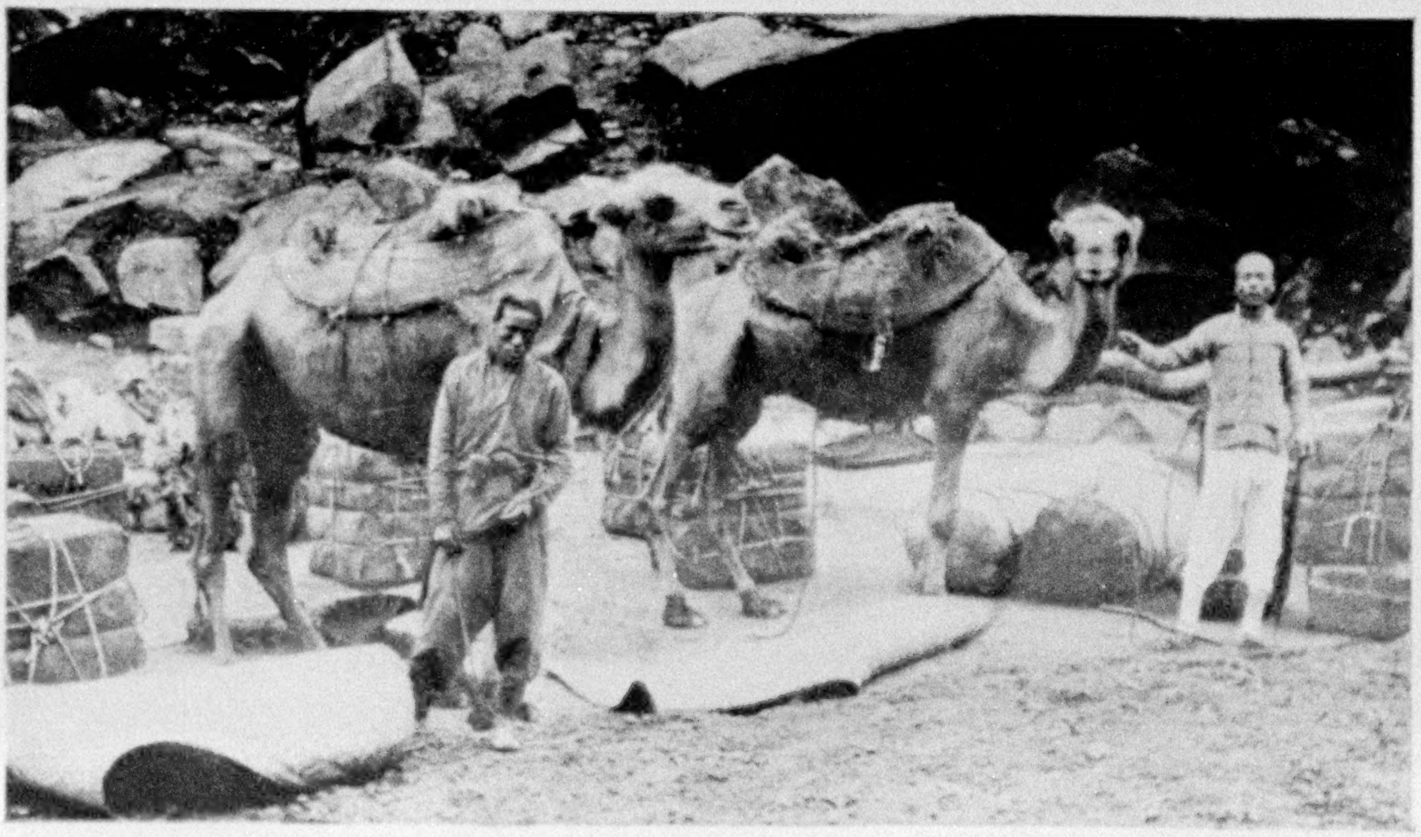
A very unusual custom elsewhere prevails on this railway, which we observed from the rear end of our train. At all crossings the flagman stands by the side of the road until the train has passed, when he at once walks to the center of the track, still holding the flag extended, and stands like a statue until the train is out of sight. This we were informed is to enable the railroad official, who keeps tabs from the rear car, to note on his report that the flagman is on the job. As a train draws into a station a railroad official strikes one stroke on a bell, similar to a locomotive bell, which hangs outside the depot building; and about three minutes before time for the train to depart, two strokes are sounded, as a warning to passengers to get aboard. At the sound of the third and last signal of three strokes, the train-starter blows a policeman's whistle, when, if the engineer has completed oiling and taking on water, he replies with a steam whistle and the train moves off.

Unmistakable evidences of the presence of the festive mosquito are seen as our train proceeds through forest districts. Toward evening the people have their heads enveloped in black netting, and many are sitting on the lee side of smudge fires in front of their homes,



A CITY GATE OF SHANHAIKWAN

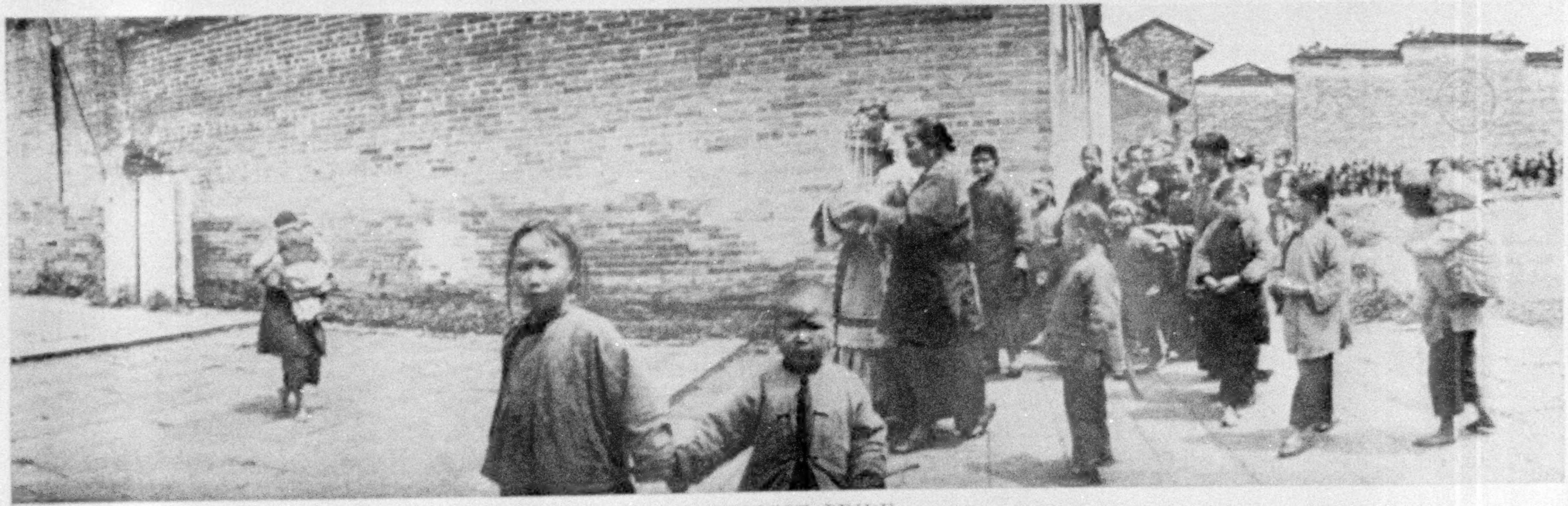
The streets of the town are narrow and without pavement. The tree rooted on top of the wall indicates the condition of neglect and decay of most of these old defenses.



A RESTING CARAVAN

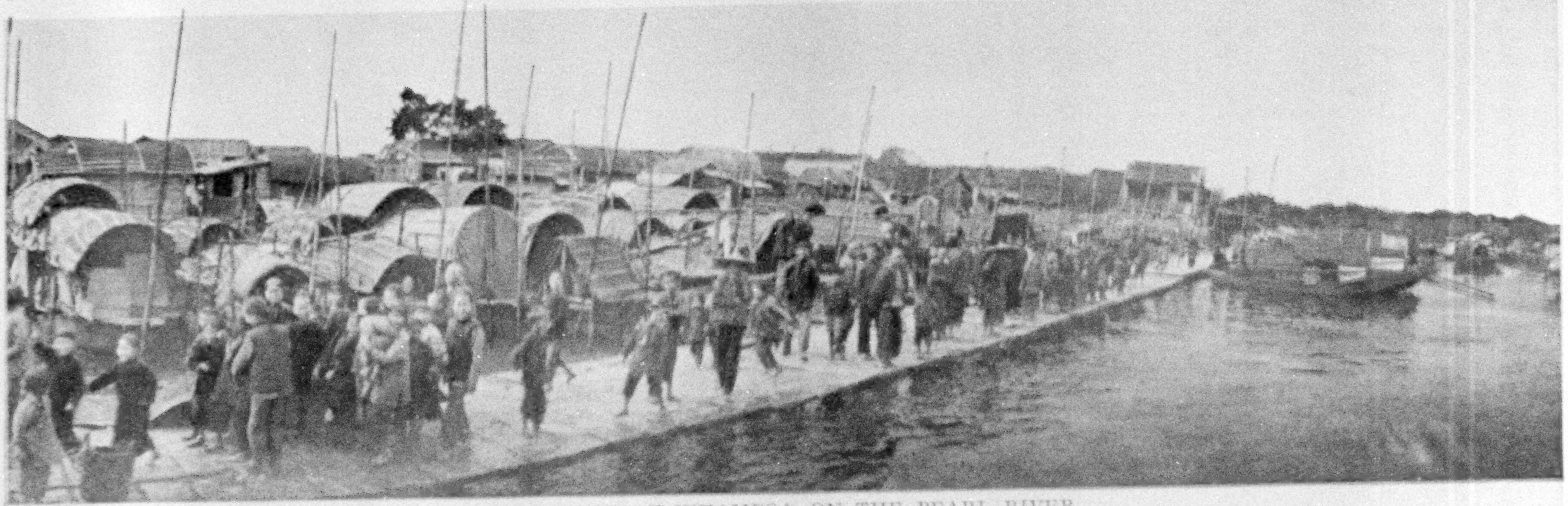
Camels of many of the caravans engaged in conveying teas and other commodities between China and Mongolia are relieved of their burden for rest during the heat of the day, and at night the bales and boxes are again replaced, when the long tramp is resumed.

XUM



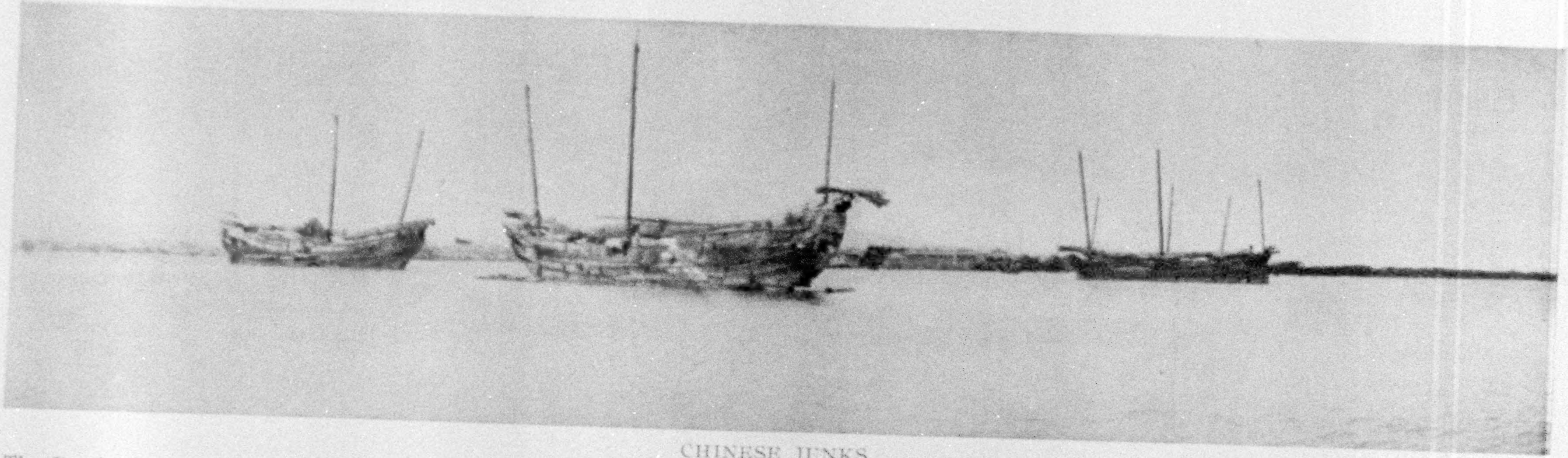
A CHINESE BRIDE

One of the first duties of a Chinese bride is to pay homage to her ancestors. Our picture shows the bride proceeding to the Ancestral Hall for this purpose. She is supported by two women attendants, who frequently raise her arms to salute in different directions, that no ancestor may be omitted.



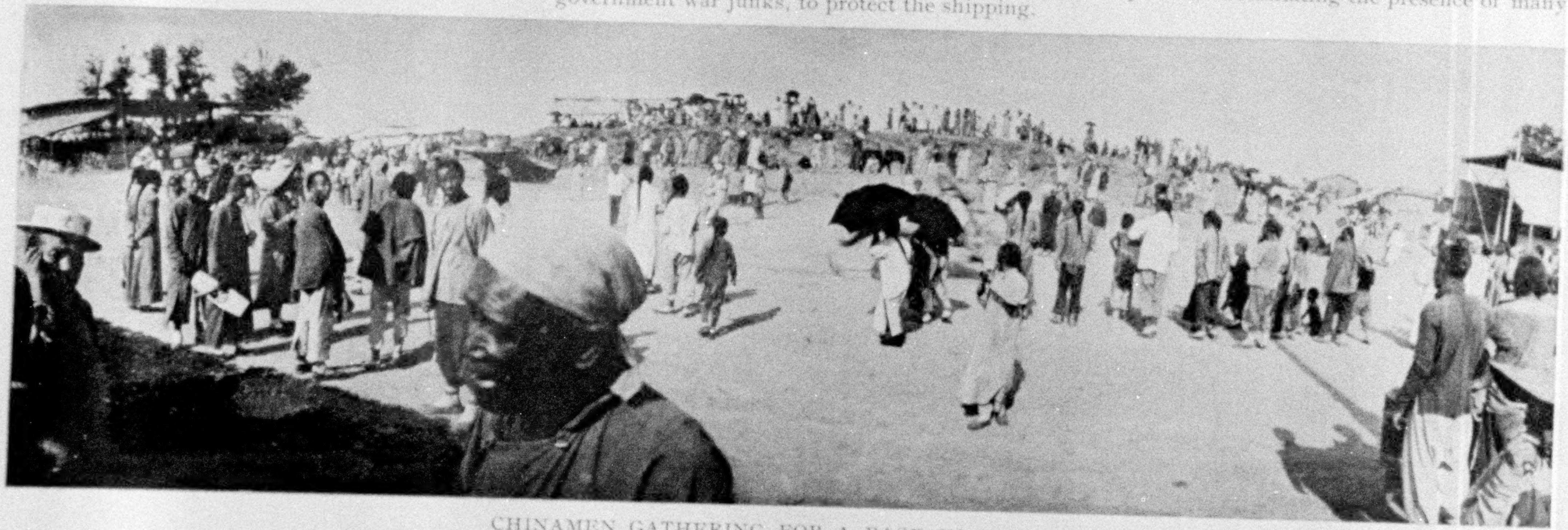
THE DOCK AT WHAMPOA, ON THE PEARL RIVER

The space above the pier was filled with sampans. Many of these little craft represented the home of an entire family, and were navigated by women.



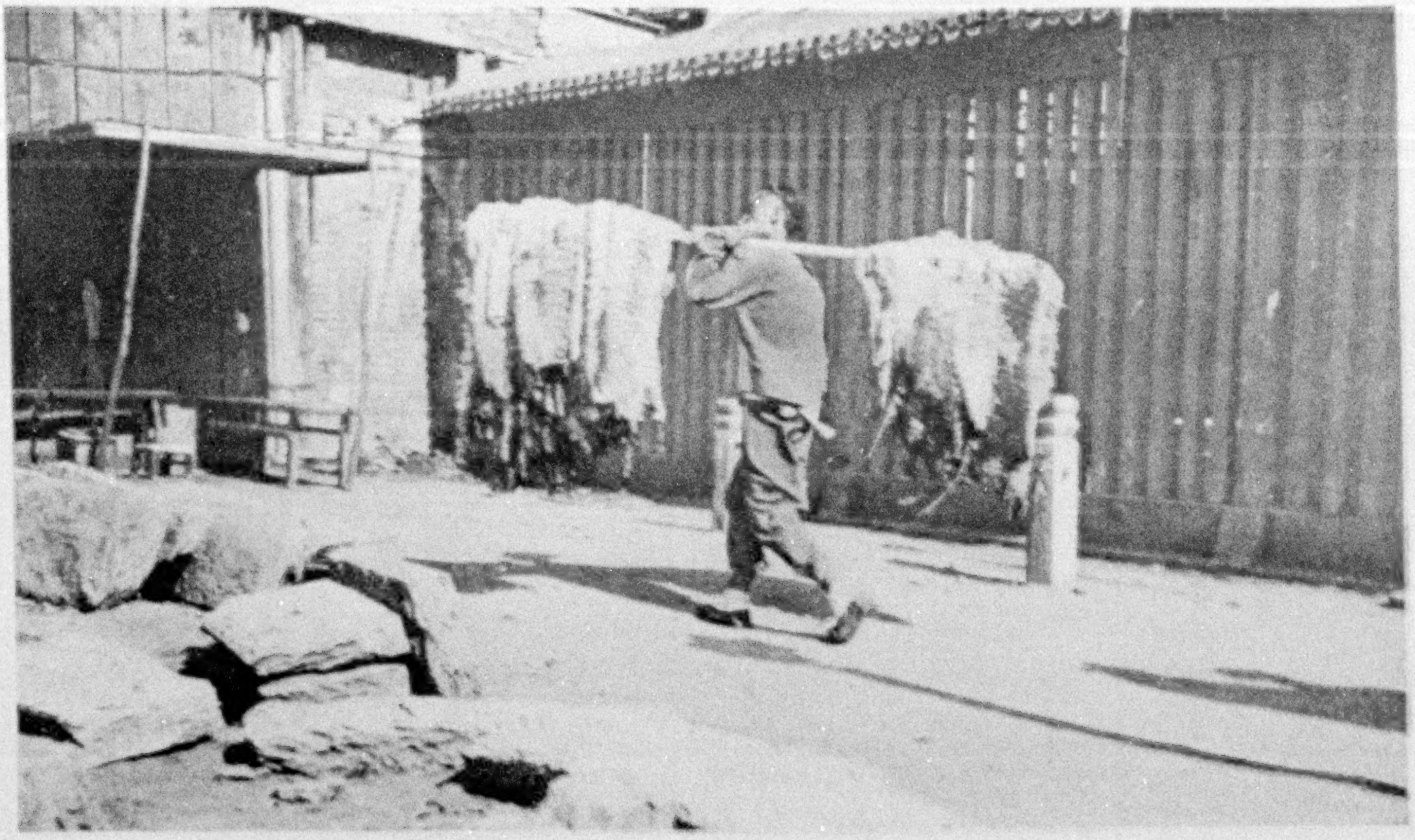
CHINESE JUNKS

The Pearl River between Hong Kong and Canton has long been a favorite place for the operations of river pirates, necessitating the presence of many government war junks, to protect the shipping.



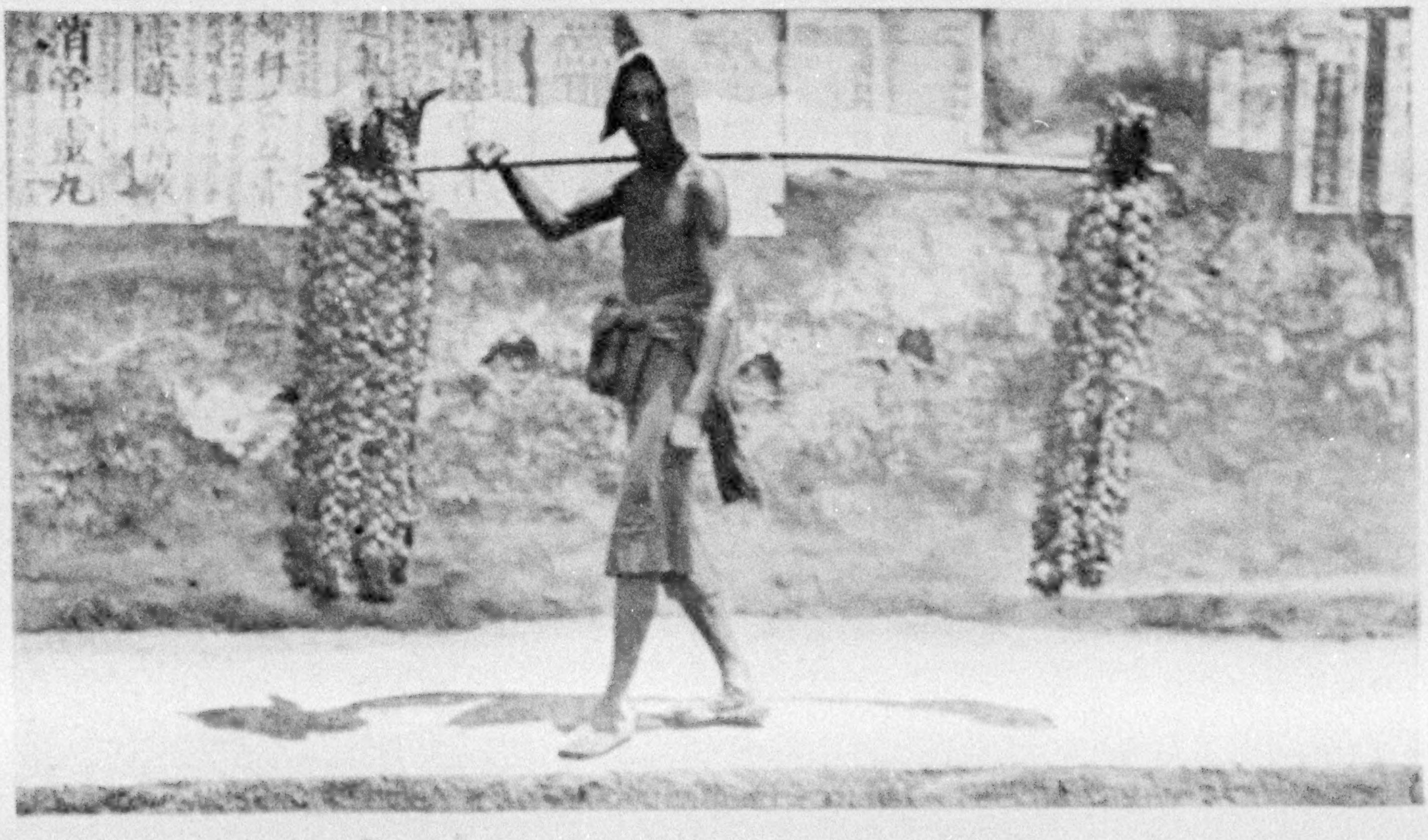
CHINAMEN GATHERING FOR A RACE IN PEKING

The track was straight away and the contestants included horses and mules. The usual stoicism of the natives was frequently overcome by bursts of applause at the performance of some favorite steed.

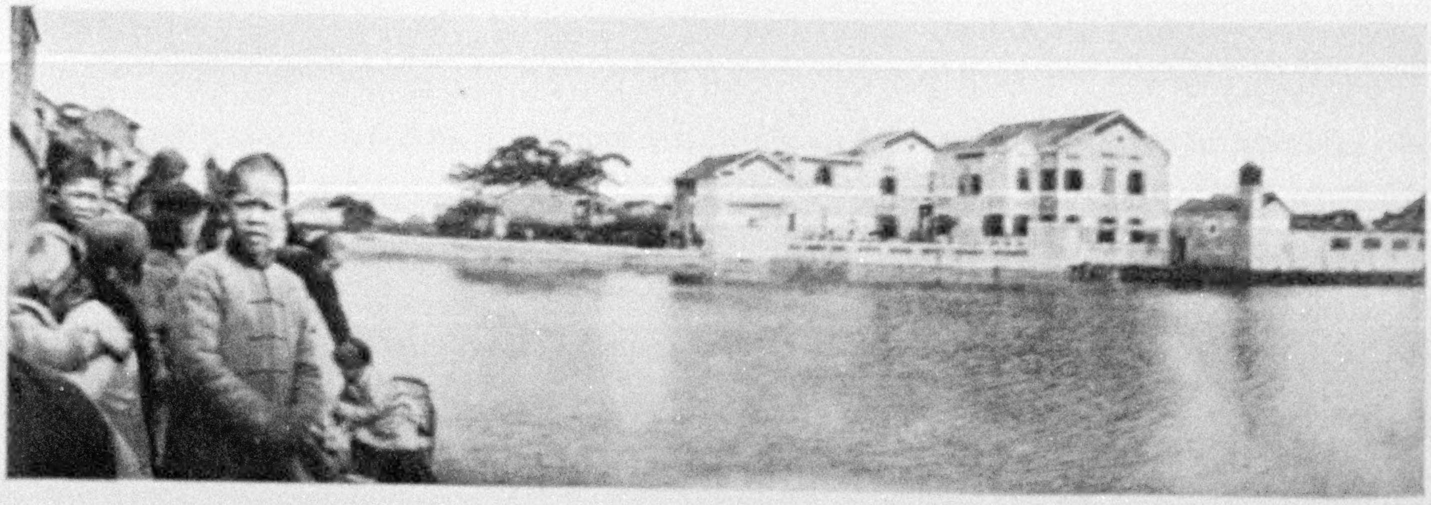


CHINESE CITY EXPRESS

The list of articles an able-bodied Chinaman will carry suspended from the ends of a pole balanced across his shoulder is only limited by his strength to raise it from the ground; when a trunk or piano is the burden, the method is the same only more Chinamen are required.

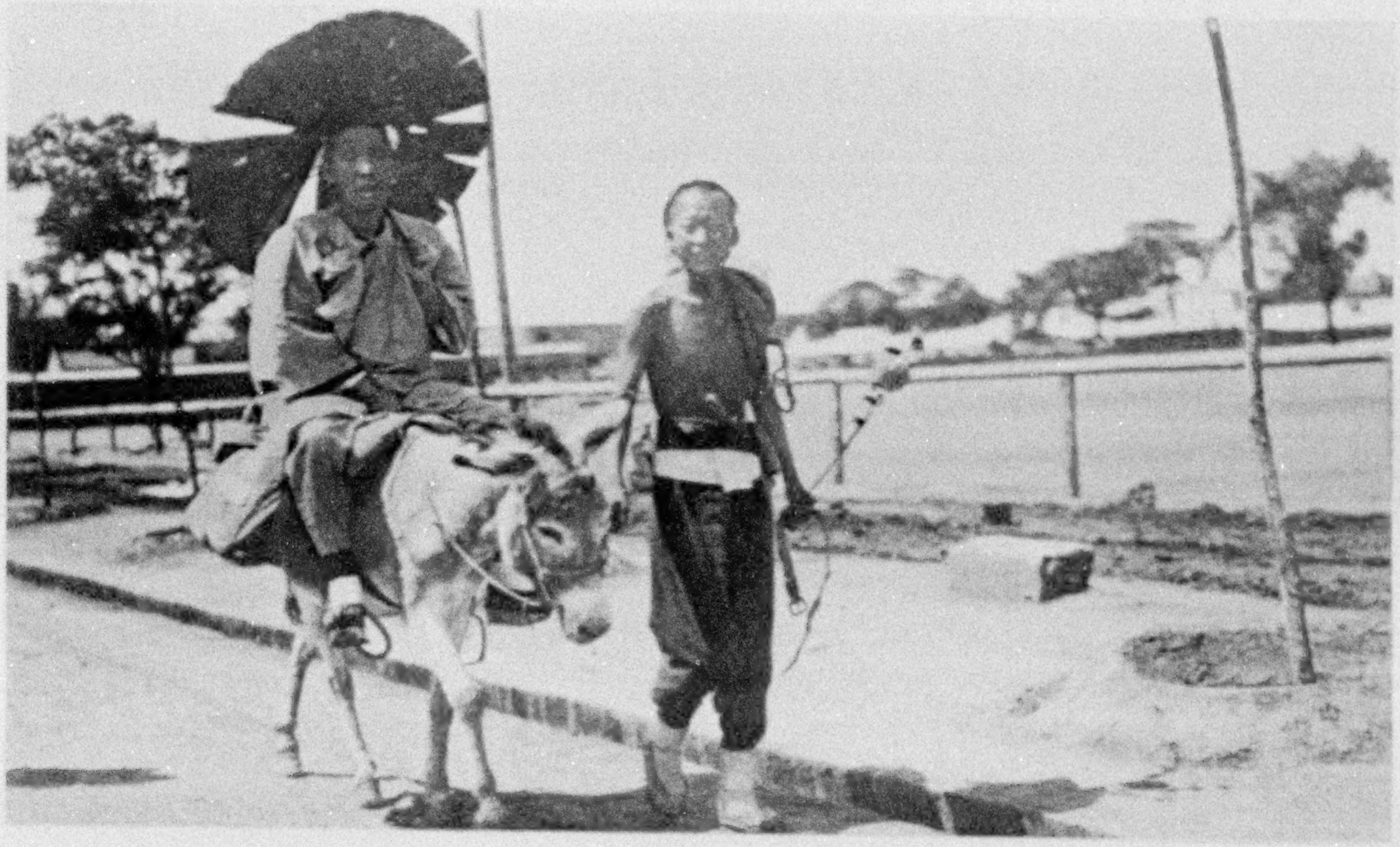


CHINESE ONION PEDLER, PEKING

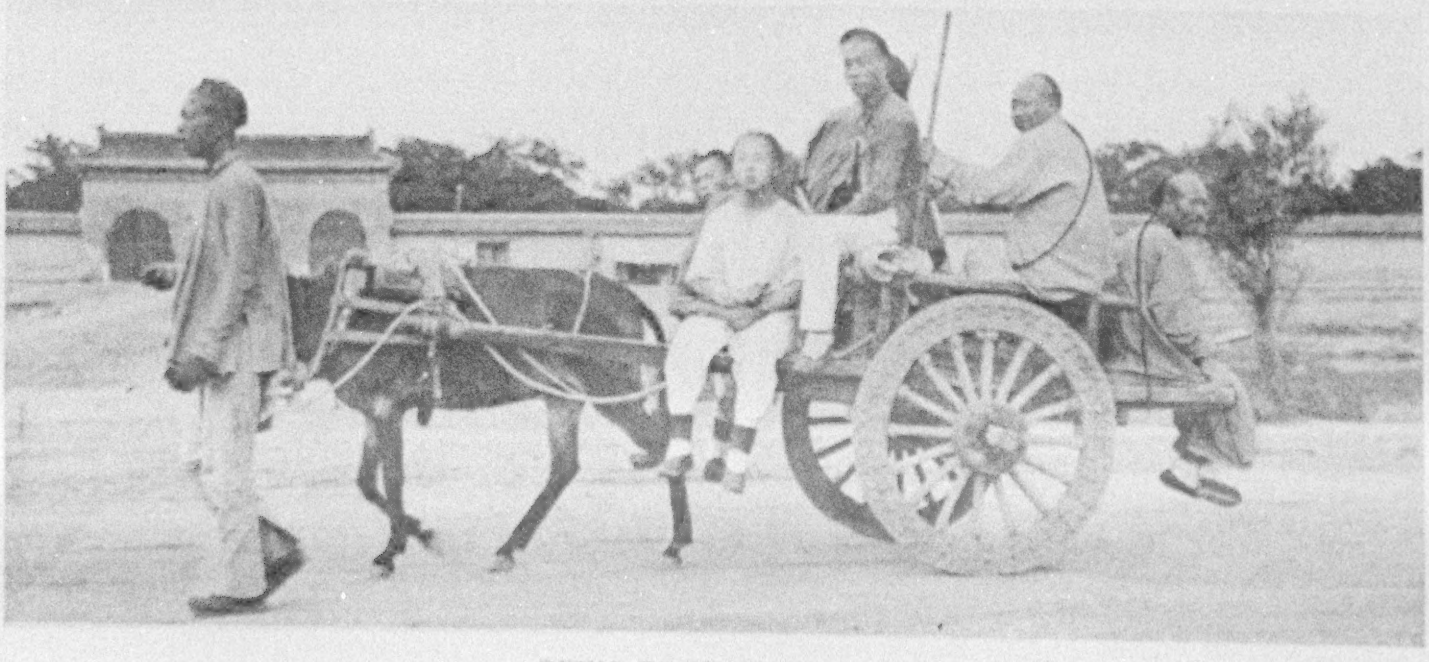


THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE OF SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHANG, WHAMPOA, CHINA

Who so ably represented his government in Washington several years ago. The ornamental surroundings of the residence include, besides this artifical lake, grounds of unusual beauty, in which an attractive tea house and pergola are interesting features.

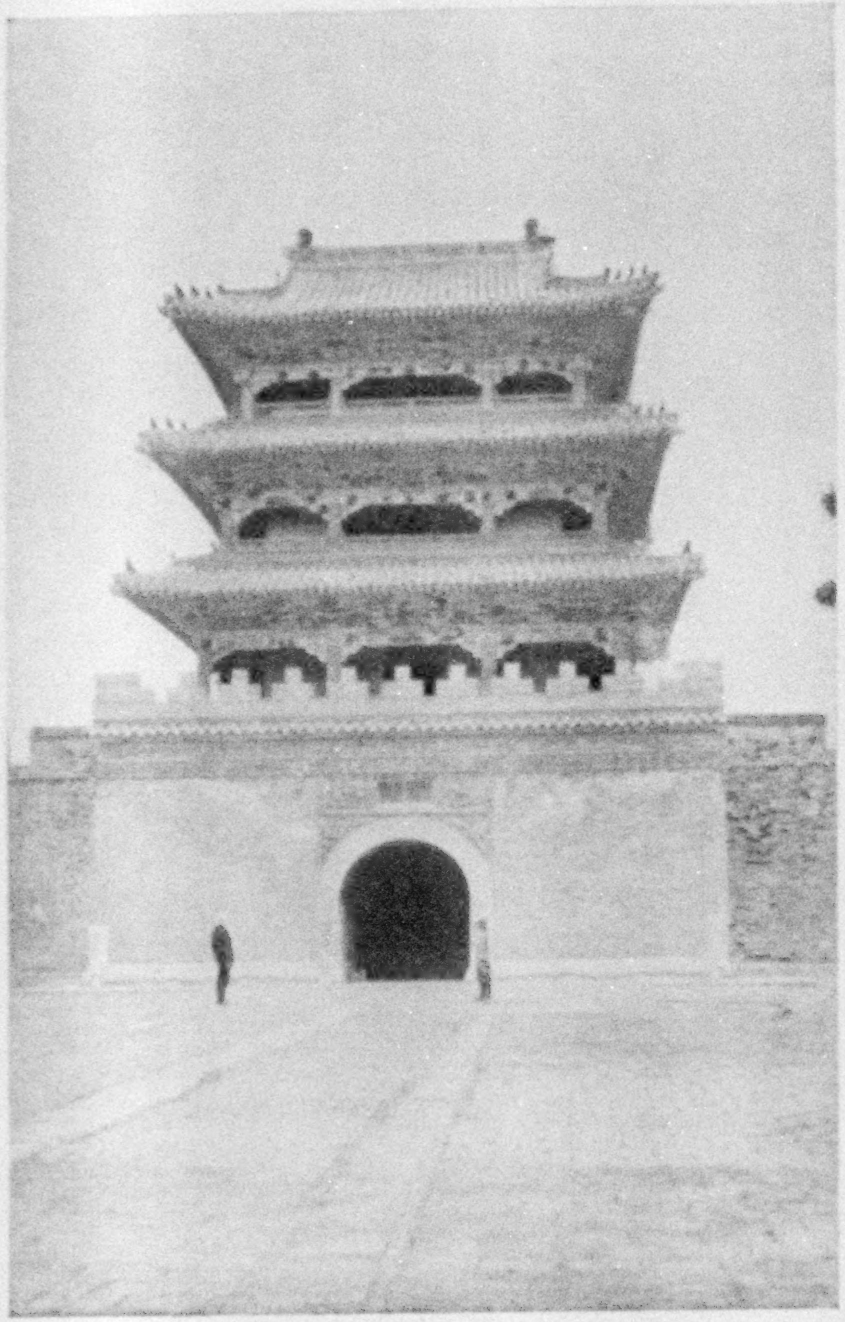


COMING TO TOWN, PEKING SUBURBS

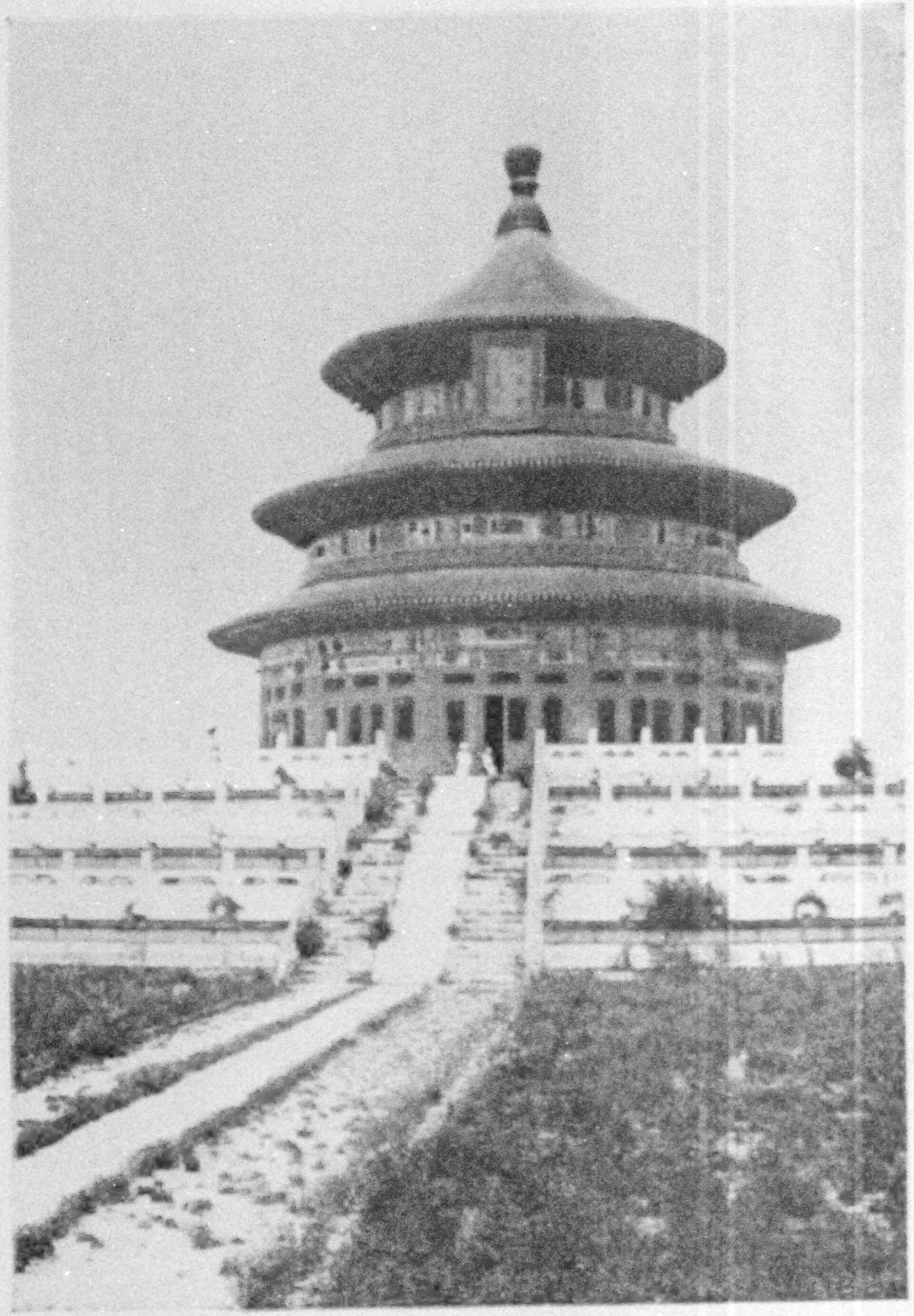


OPEN PEKINGESE CART

XUM



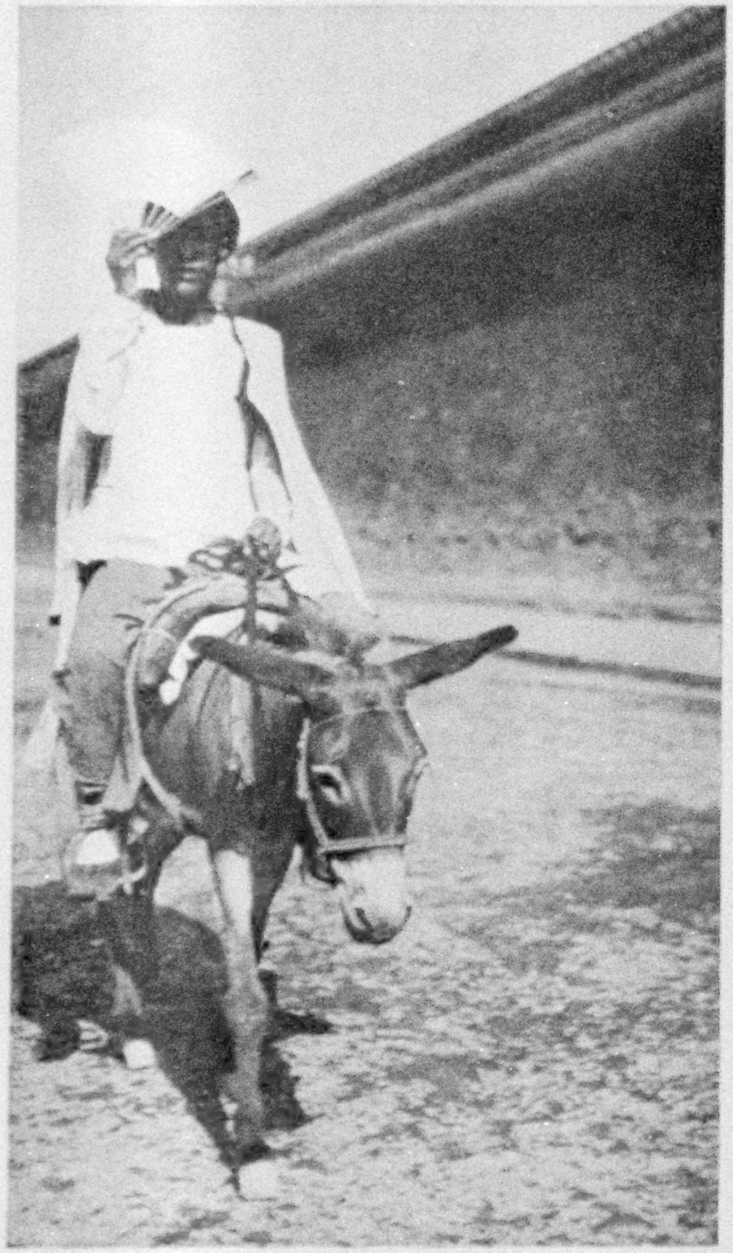
ONE OF THE GREAT ENTRANCES TO THE CITY OF PEKING



THE TEMPLE OF THE MOON, PEKING

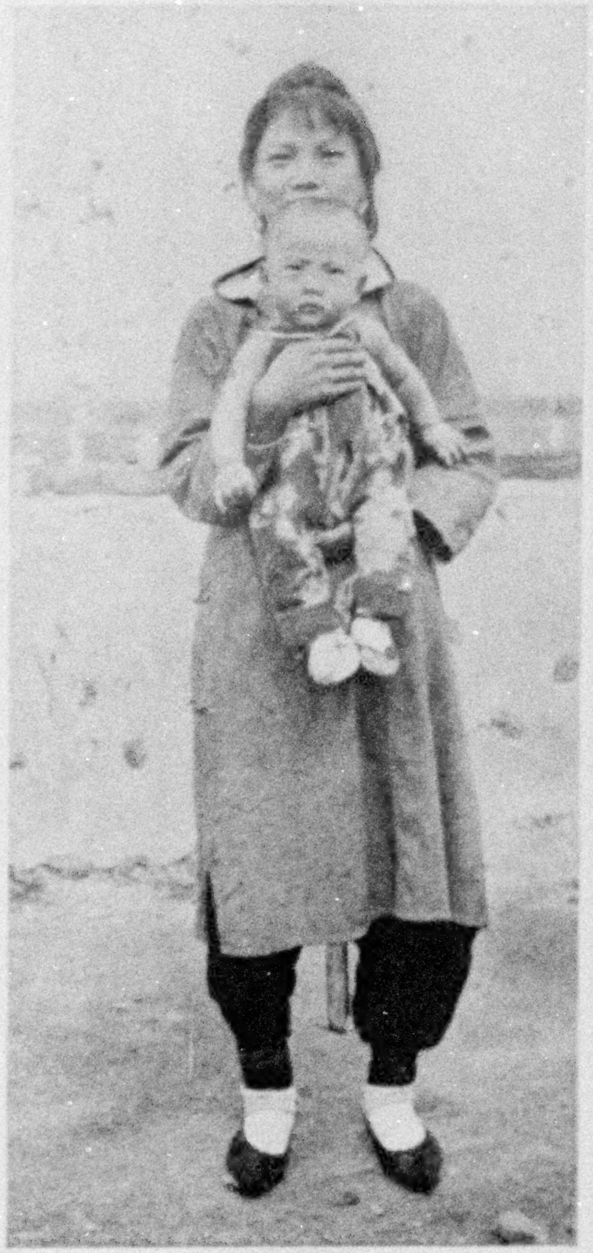
This is one of the collection of buildings comprising what is known as "The Temple of Heaven." They are said to be the finest specimens of Chinese architecture in existence. The triple circular terrace on which this building stands is of the whitest marble — very elaborately carved.

XUM



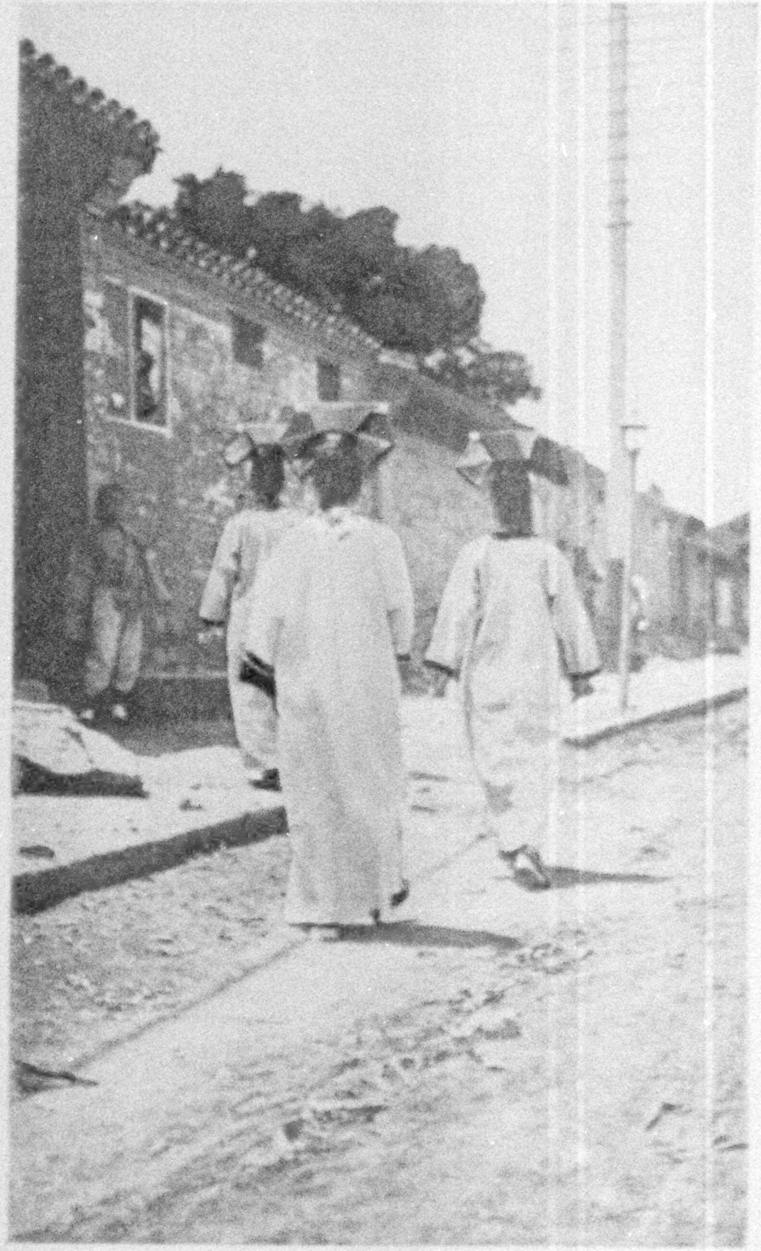
OUT FOR AN AIRING, PEKING

The frisky donkey is a very popular means of getting about in China. In the absence of a parasol, the shade afforded by a fan is very satisfactory.



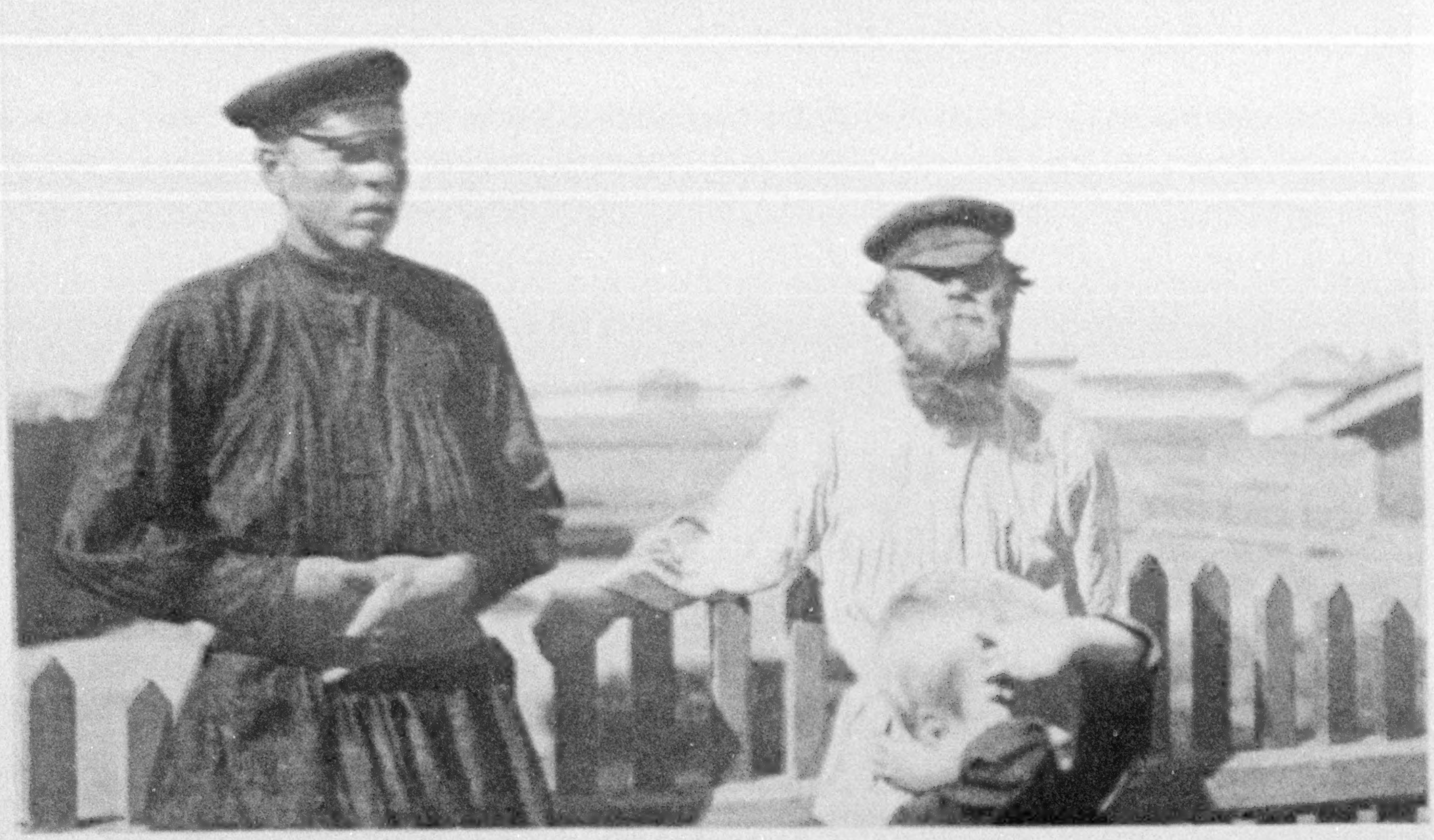
A MANCHU CHILD

Although Manchu women in Peking fled at the sight of our kodak, the mother of this possible candidate for Emperor raised no objection when we endeavored to get his picture, providing, however, that her nurse girl should hold the child while she was safely screened within the compound enclosure.



MANCHU WOMEN, PEKING

By concealing the kodak until our victims had passed, we were successful in obtaining this picture, which we tender to those who decree the future styles of arranging the hair of American women as showing a form entirely different from any of their previous fashions.

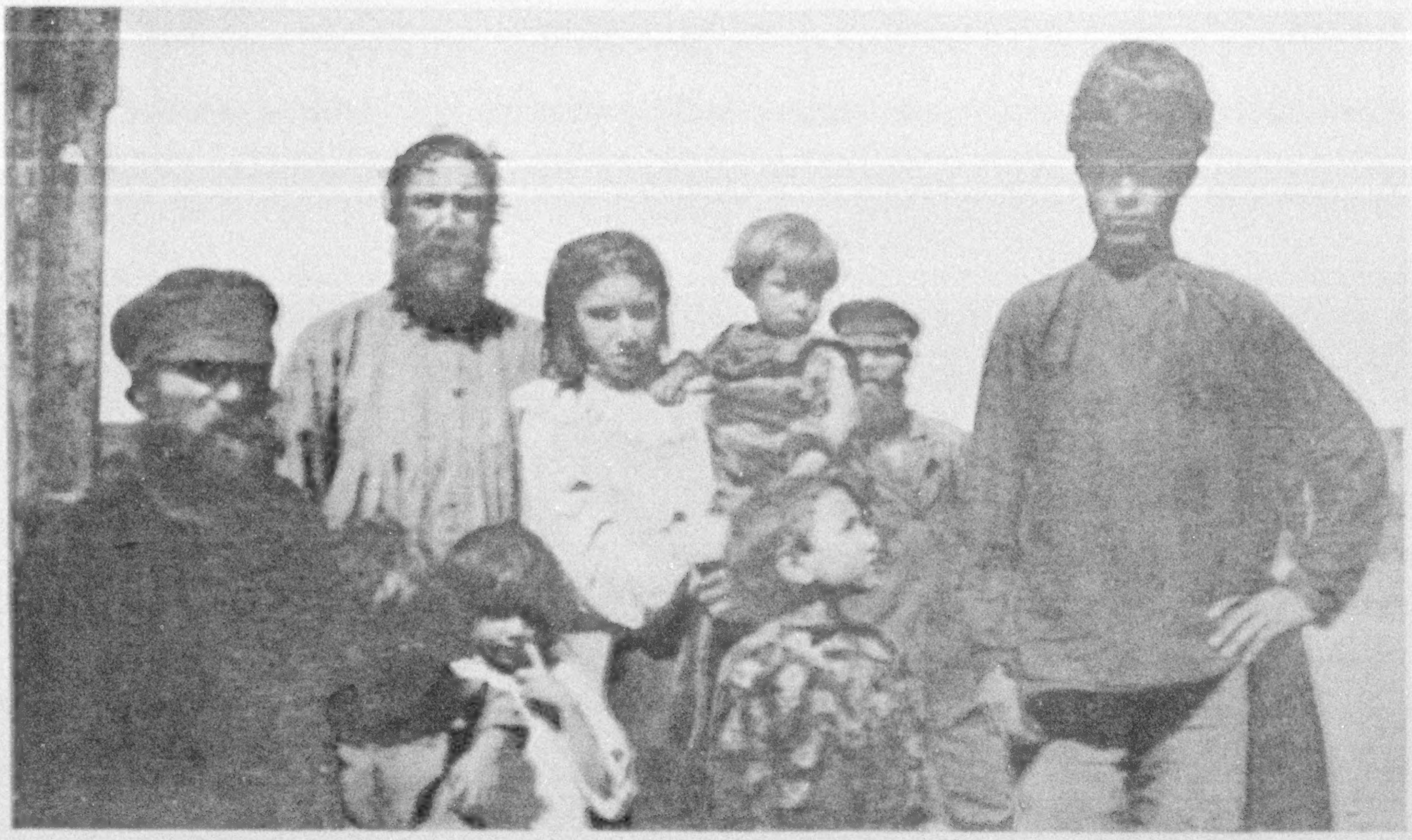


RUSSIAN PEASANTS

These sturdy-looking men are a fair sample of the people who are settling Siberia along the line of the railway.

AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE EXPRESS

A group of the better class of Siberians at the station.



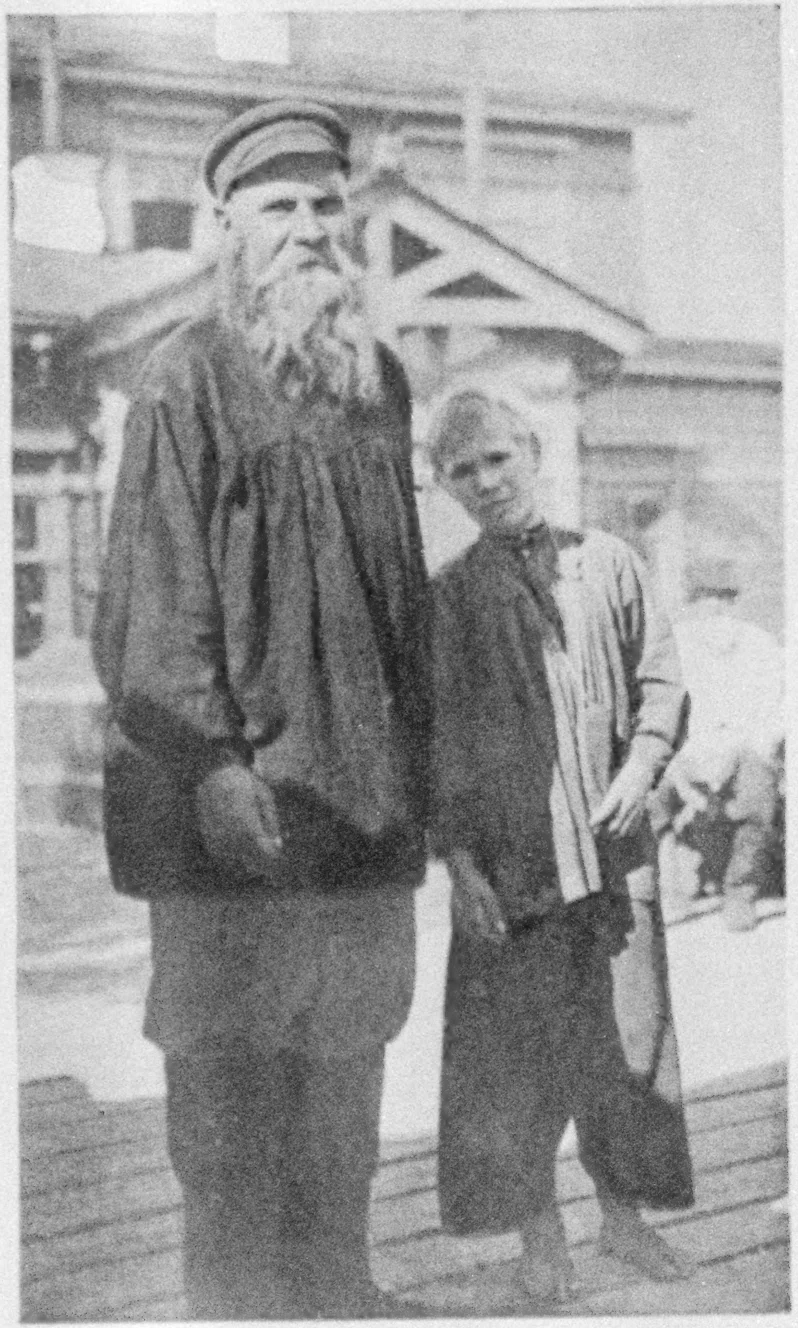
RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS TO SIBERIA

This family were lounging at one of the Siberian stations waiting for the train which was to convey them on to their new home.

SIBERIAN PEASANTS

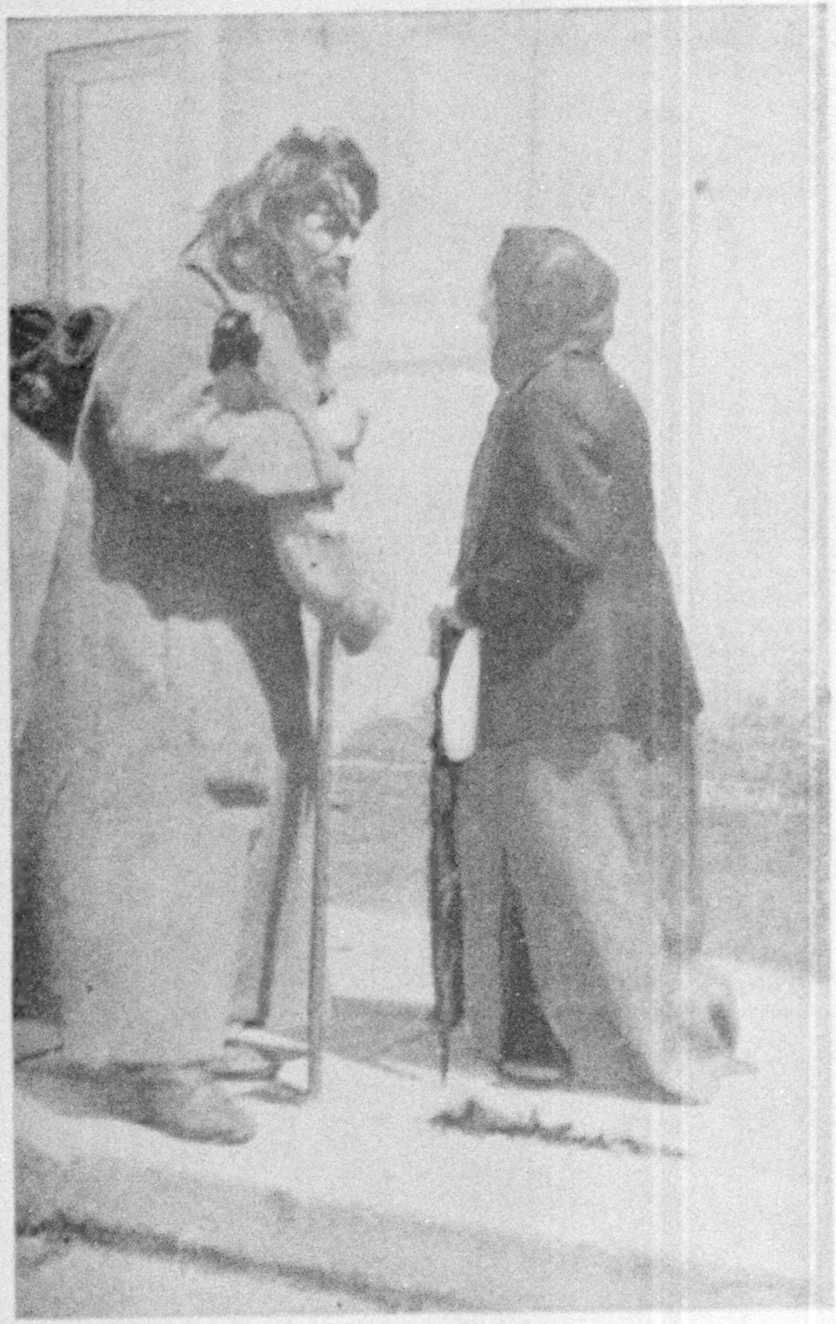
The arrival of the "Train de luxe," the weekly express—at many of the stations on the Trans-Siberian Railway, proved an irresistible attraction to the peasants and farmer people, who, out of curiosity or to sell their simple dairy products, thronged the platforms.

XUM



SIBERIAN PEASANTS

Shirt waists were popular with both men and boys along the railway.

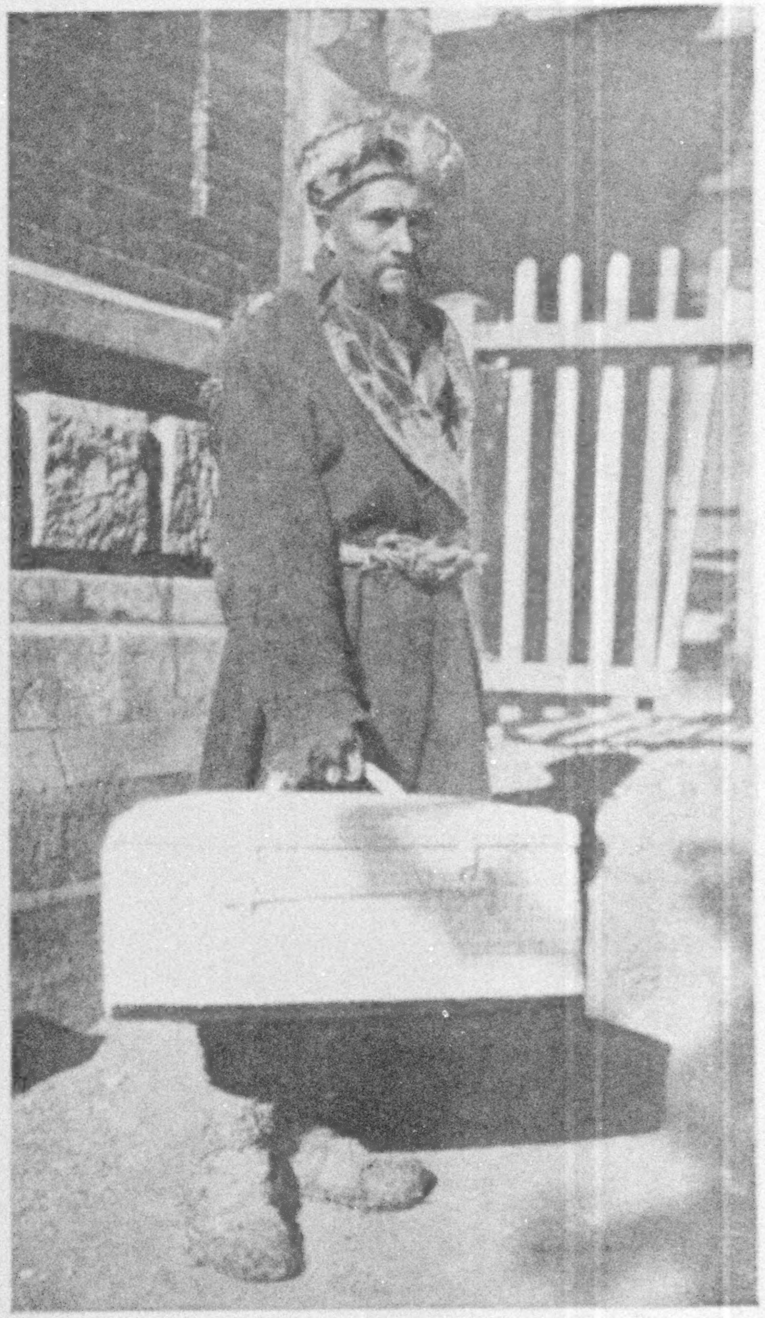


AN INTERESTING GROUP

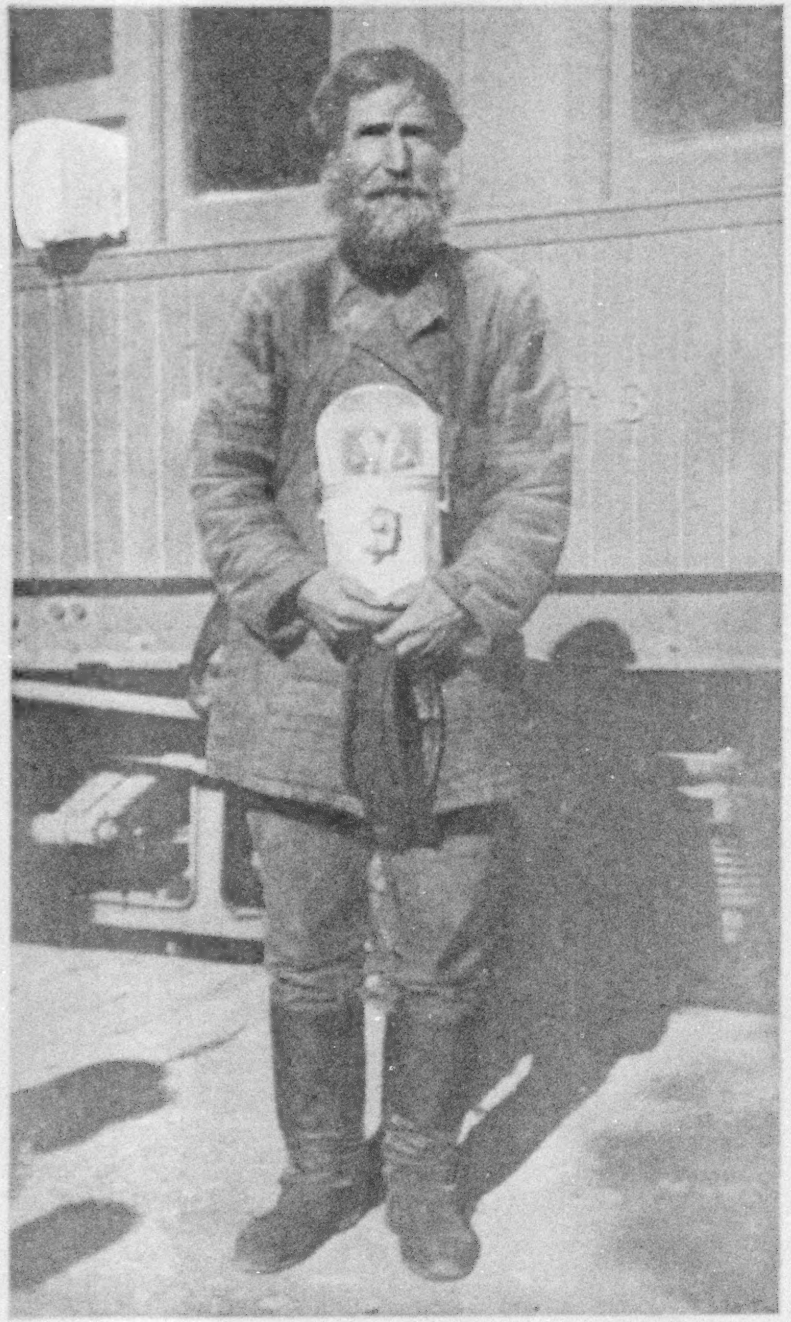
The priests of the Russian Greek Church are, as a rule, a fine-looking body of men. They wear full beards and hair hanging below their shoulders which makes them appear the Russian conception of Christ. The one in our picture was on the frontier and not as well groomed as they usually appear.

A RUSSIAN MERRY-GO-ROUNDER

Were this happy-go-lucky individual to fall into the hands of some vaudeville agency the fortunes of both would be insured.

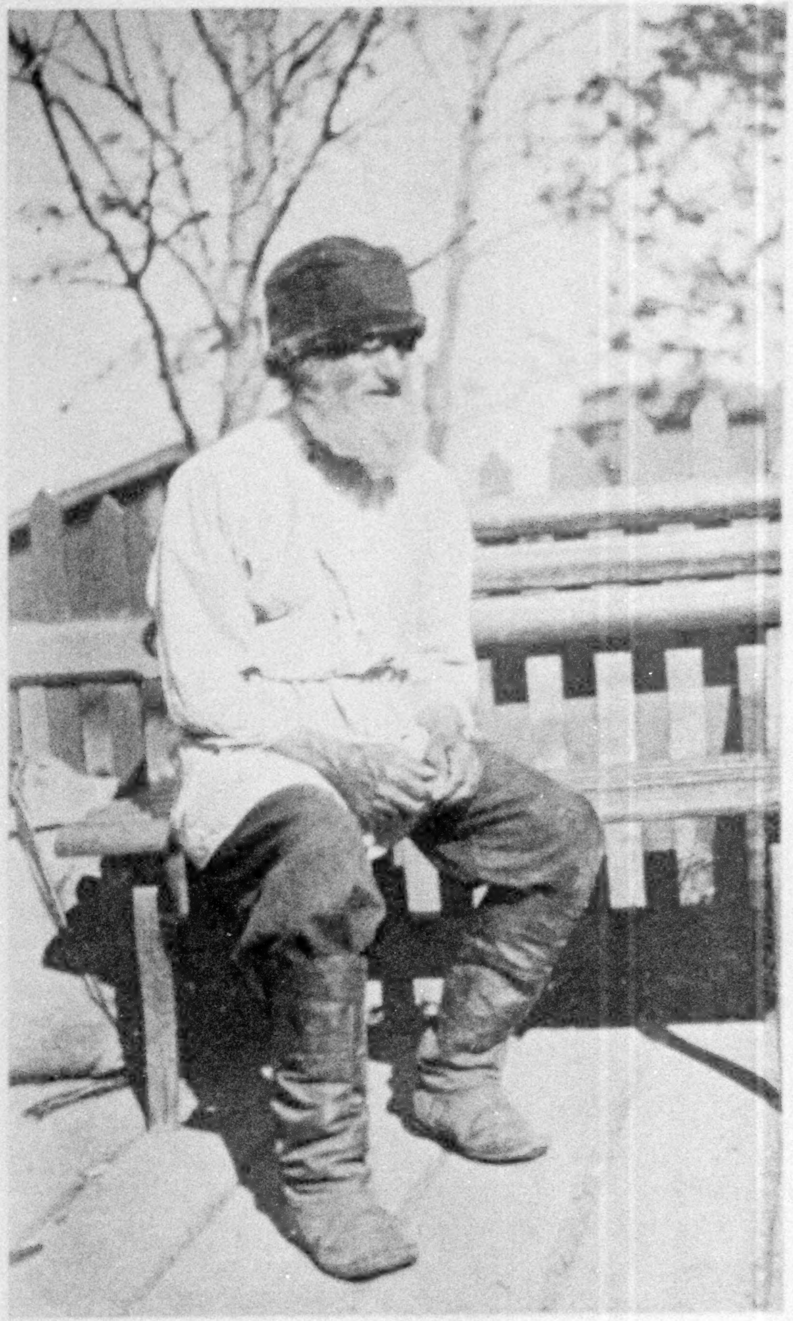


A BASKET PEDDLER, TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY



A RELIGIOUS BEGGAR, TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

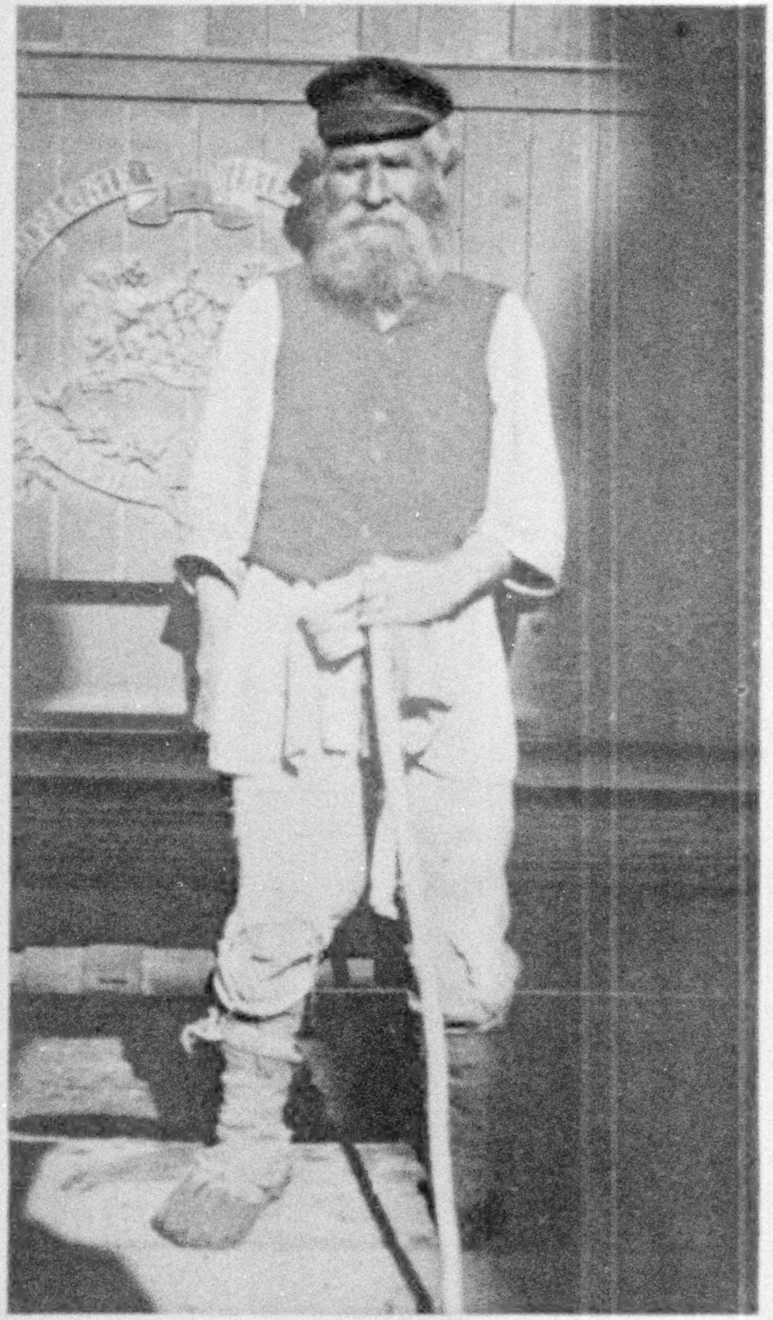
With the sacred emblem on his breast.



AN OLD SETTLER

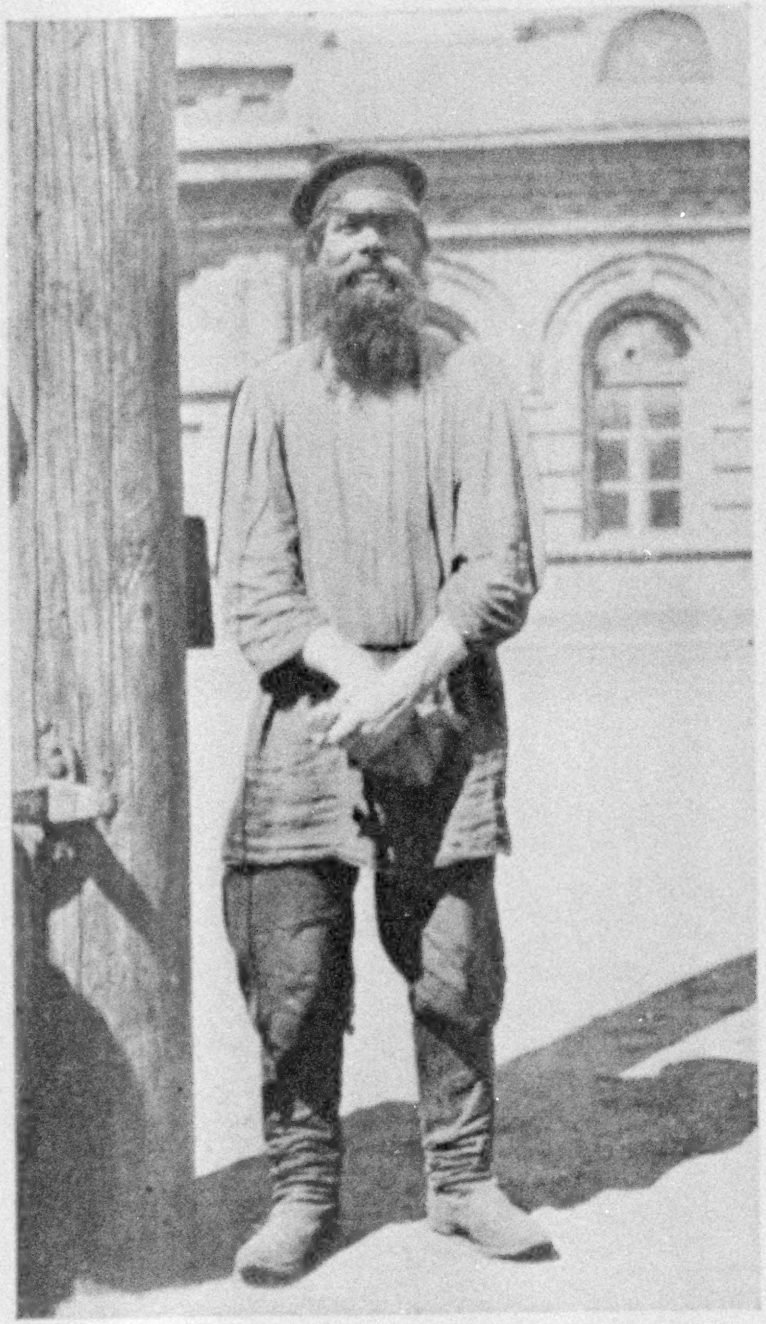
The journey over the Trans-Siberian Railway is one full of excitement to the successful kodaker, for between the efforts of the people to avoid him, and the determination of the guards to follow and restrain him, he has to be pretty active.

ONE OF OUR FELLOW PASSENGERS ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY



A SIBERIAN SETTLER

One of the poorer of the bearded peasants.

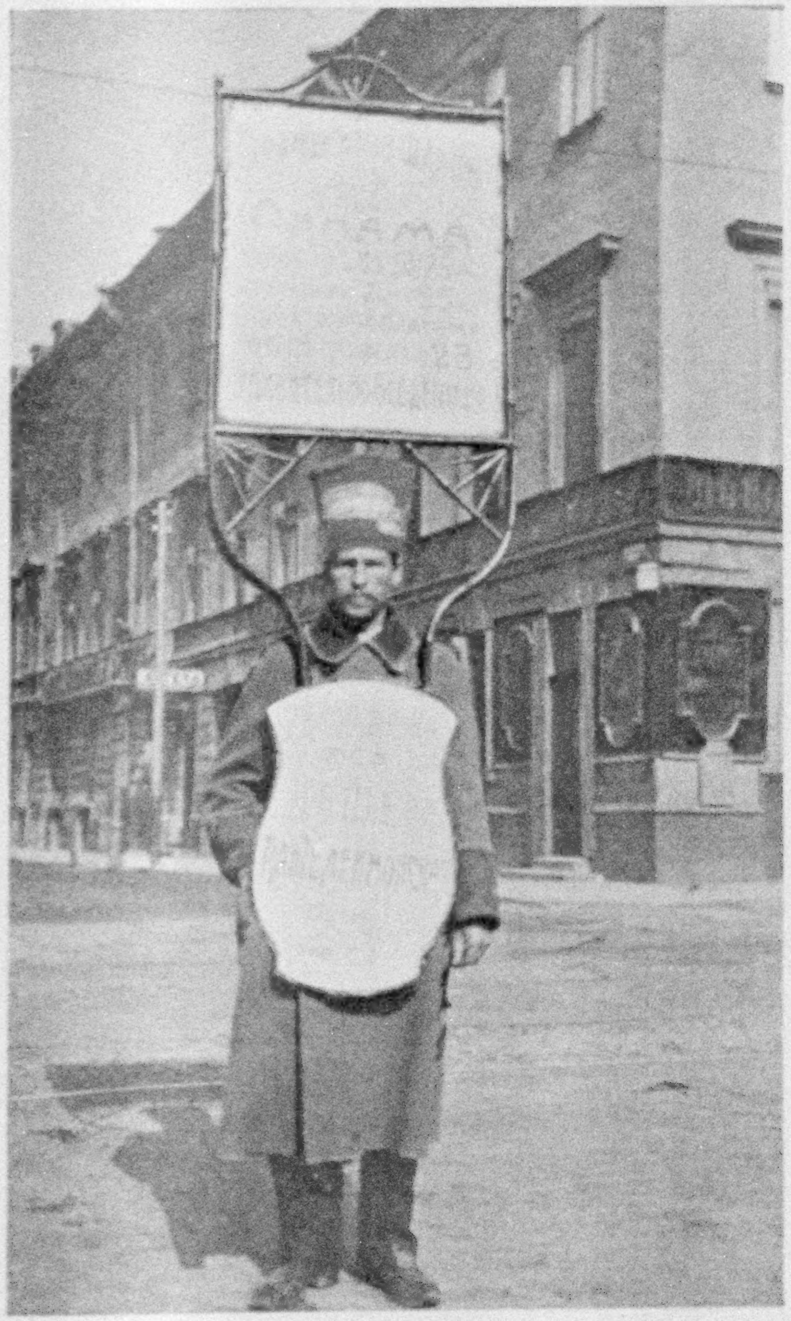


A TYPICAL SETTLER, SIBERIA

Full beards were quite the fashion along the Trans-Siberian.

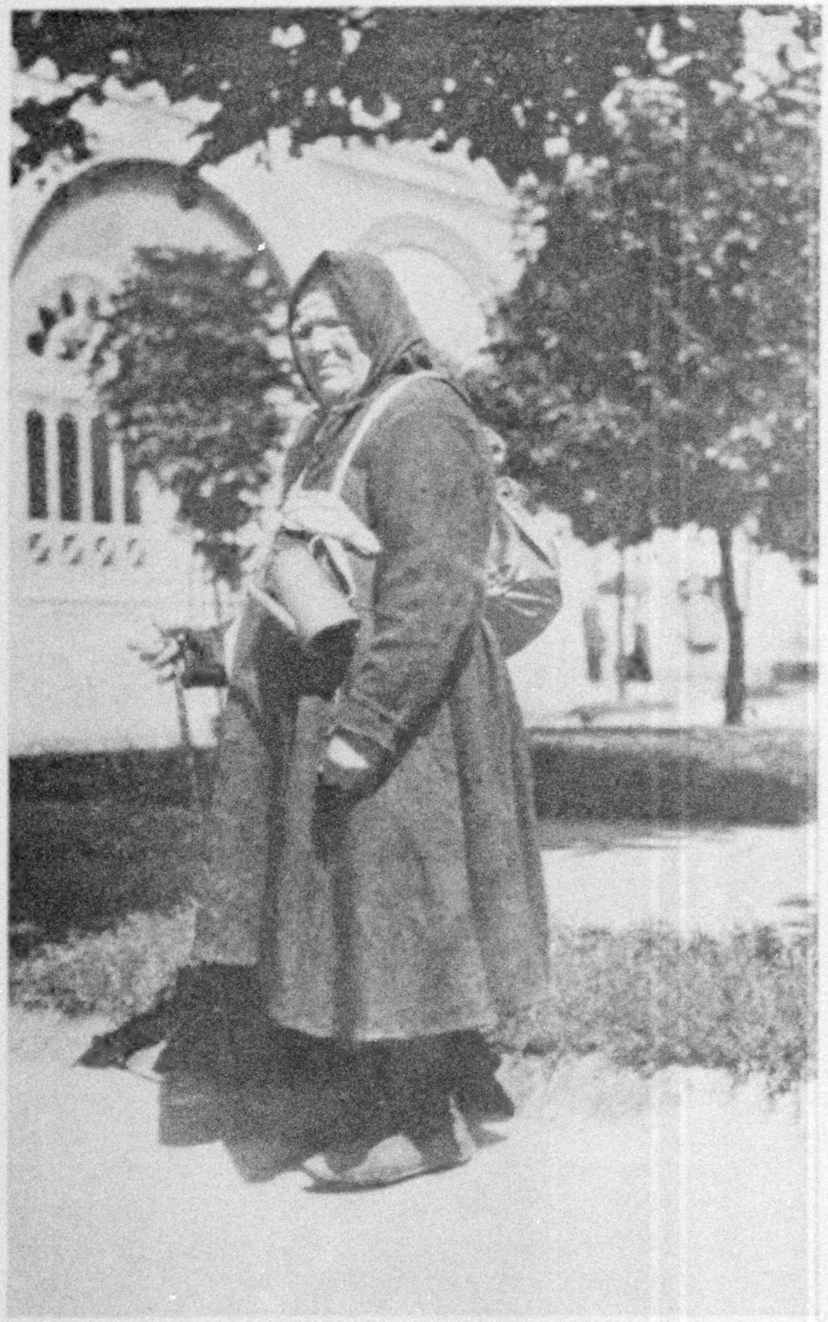
SIBERIAN BEGGAR

Professional beggars were quite numerous at the large towns.



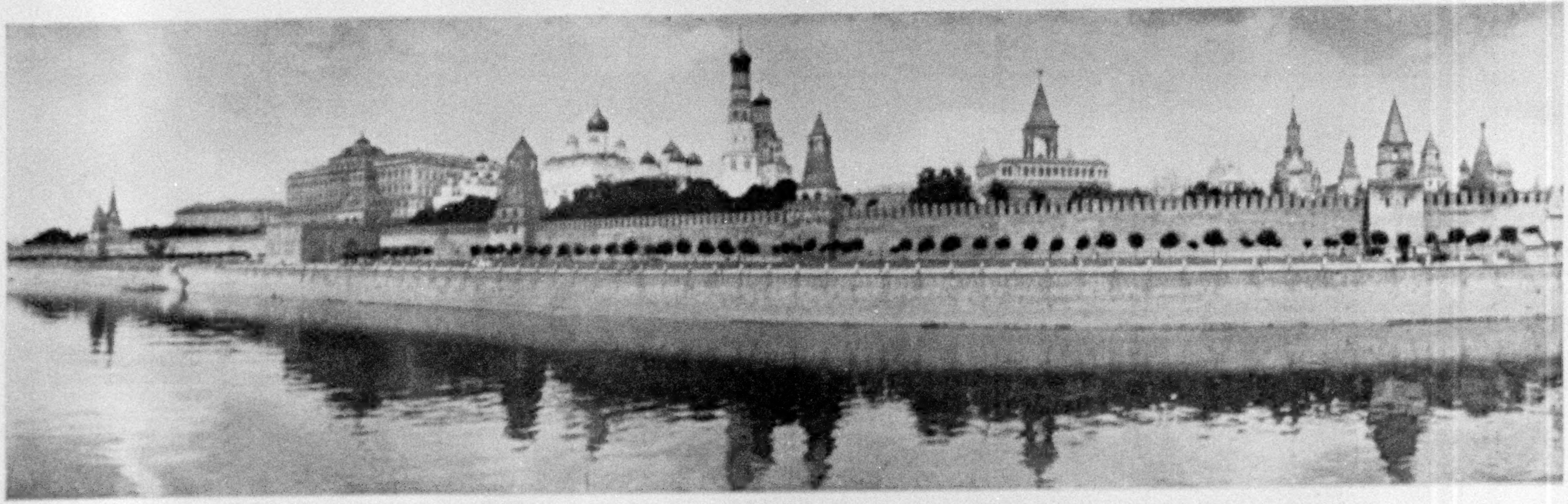
THE ANIMATED SIGN BOARDS, MOSCOW

This picture is evidence of the enterprise of Russian merchants.



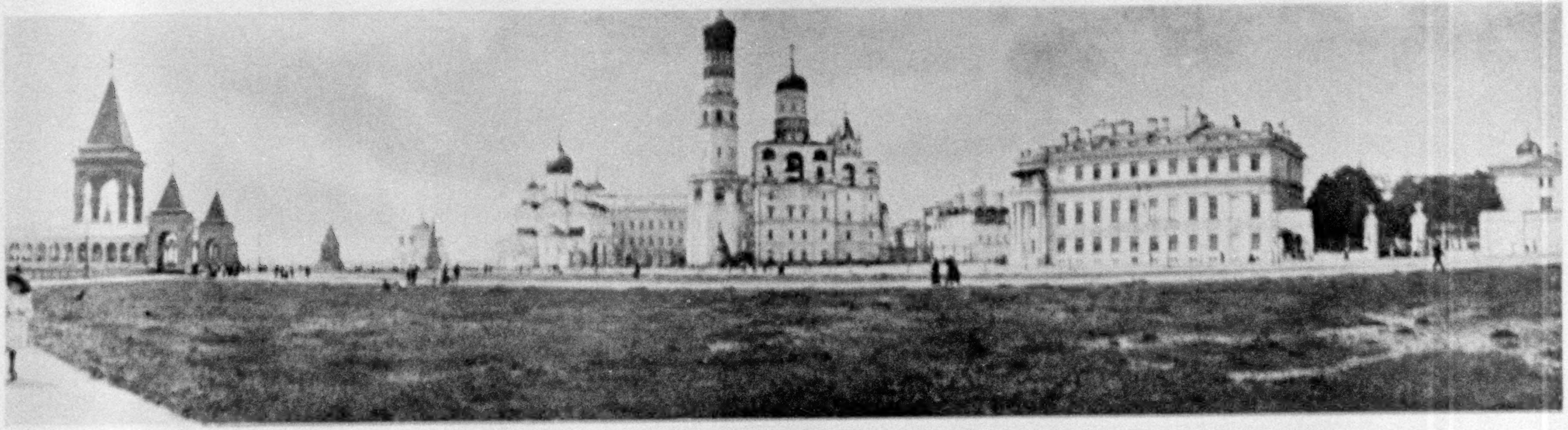
A WELL-EQUIPPED MENDICANT

This enterprising woman appeared to be supplied with enough paraphernalia for a week's camping trip. That her position near the entrance to three cathedrals was well chosen was proven by the frequent sounds of the kopecs as they struck the bottom of her extended tin coffee cup.



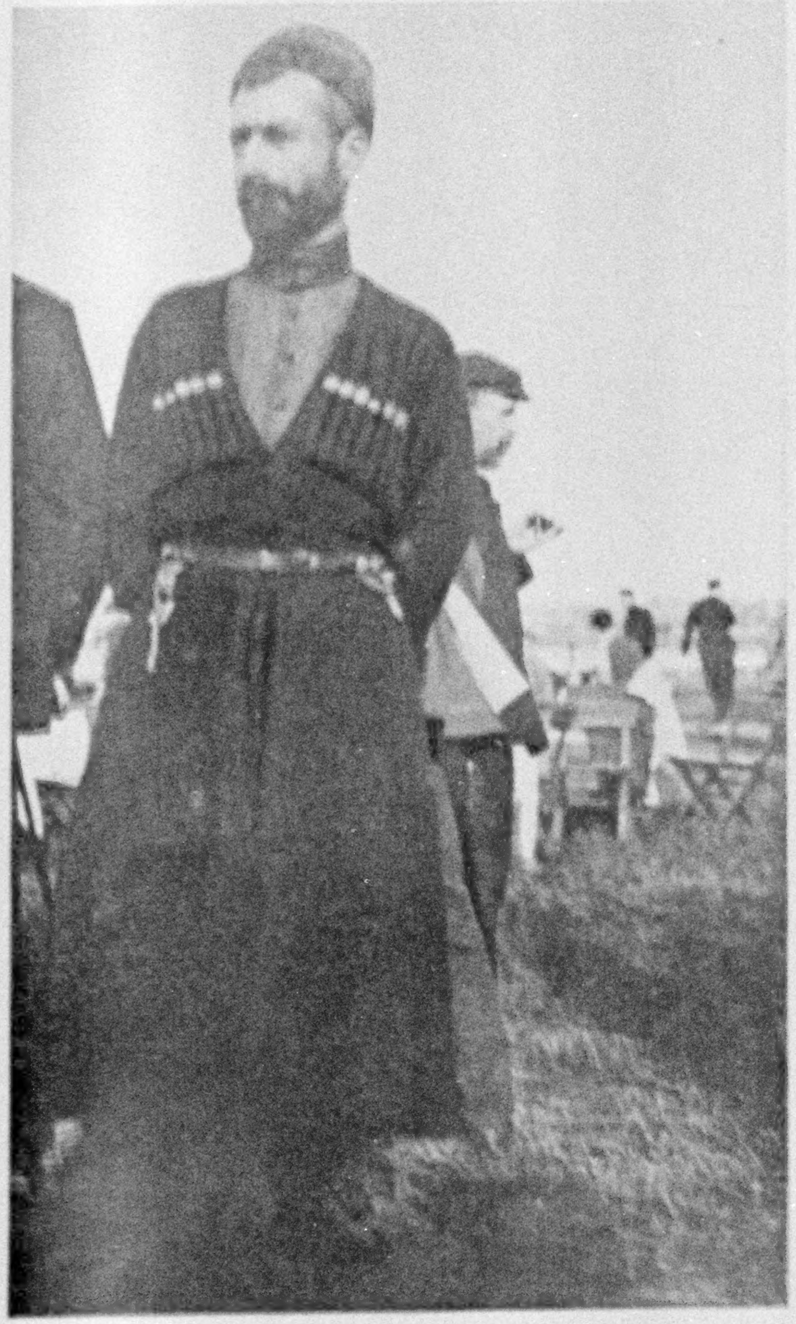
THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW

This acropolis of the ancient city is grandly located on a bluff overlooking the Moskva River.



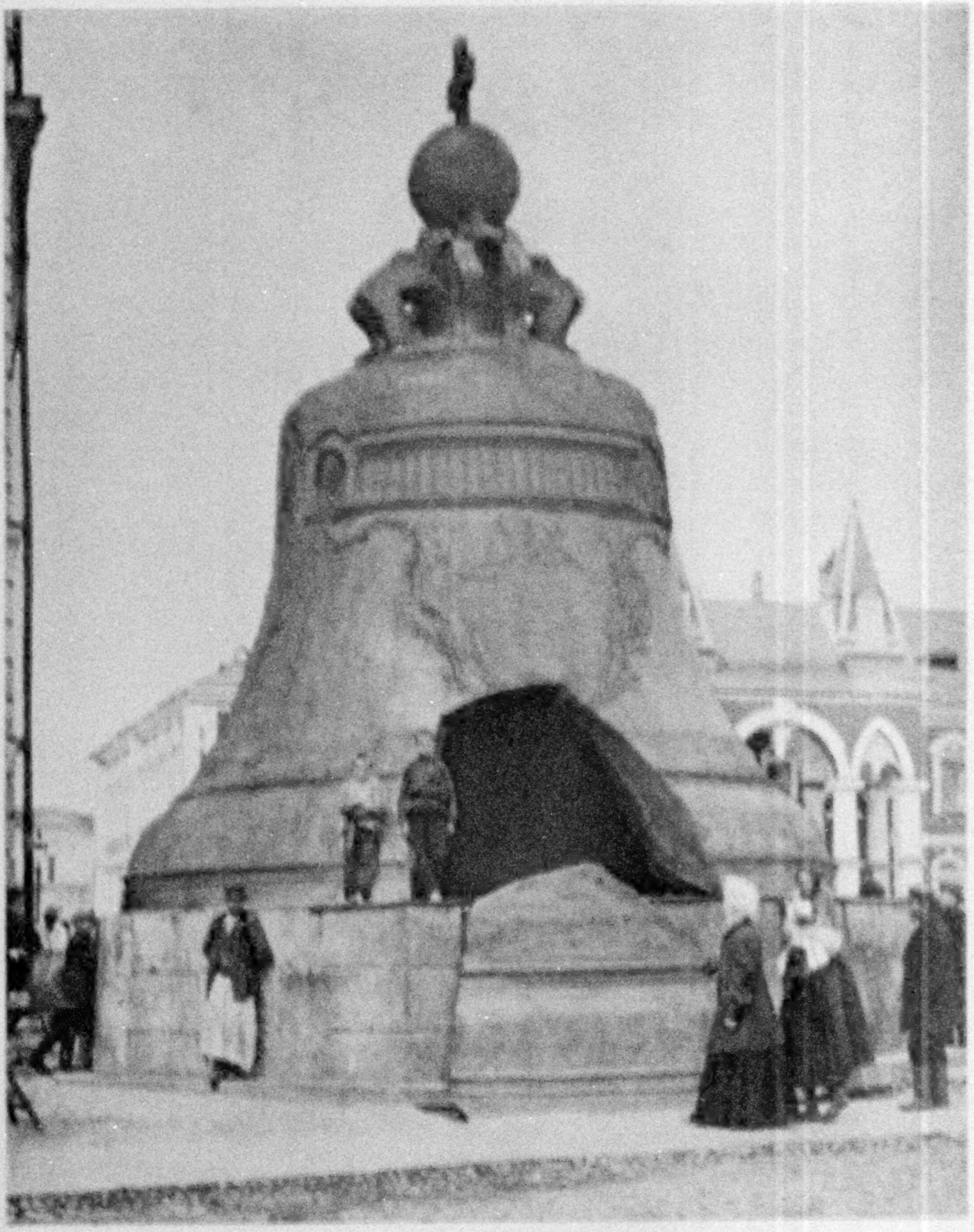
THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW

A panoramic view of some of the old historical buildings within the Kremlin enclosure.



A CIRCASSIAN

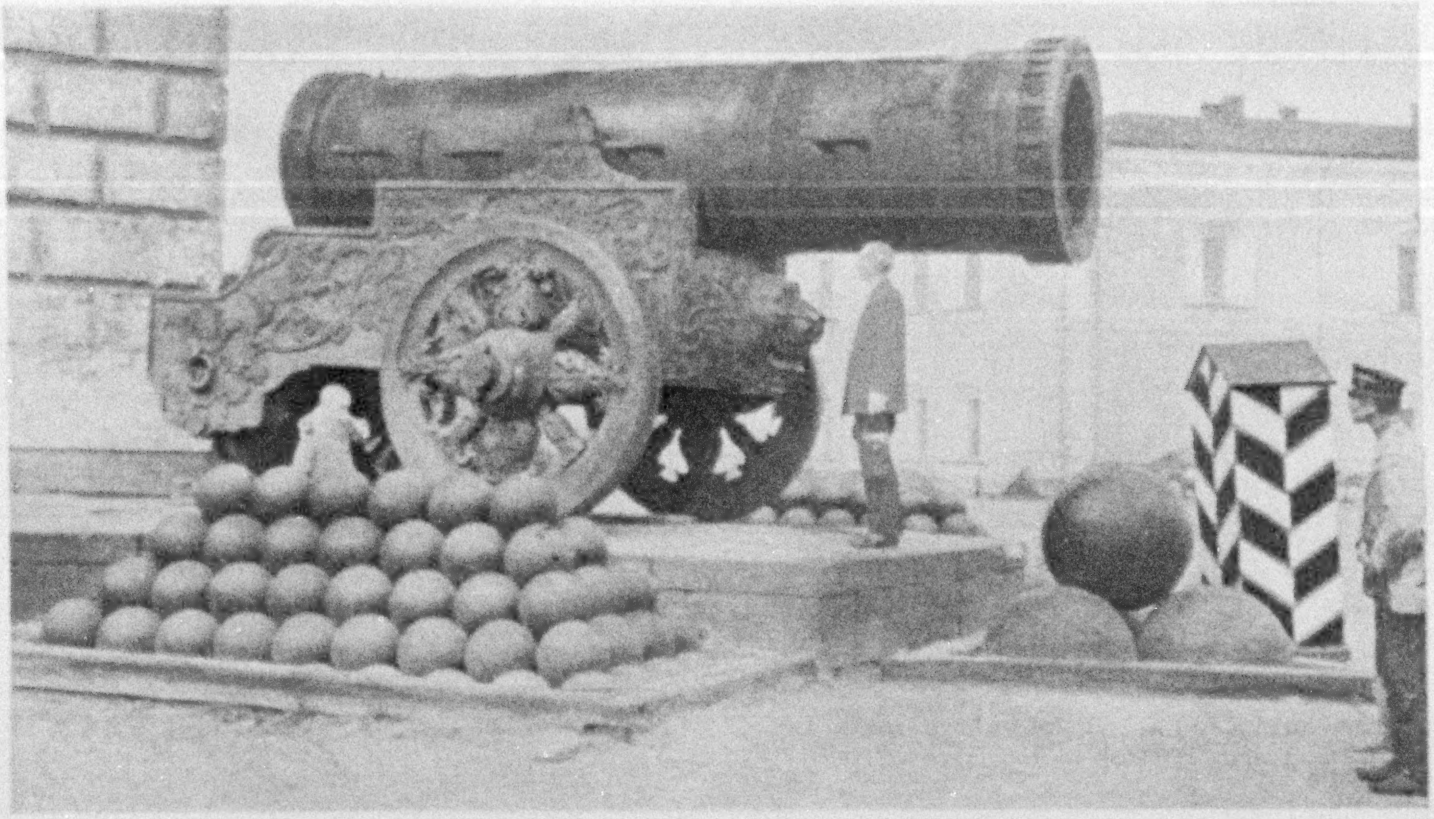
These peculiarly dressed men from Southern Russia are occasionally seen in Moscow.



THE GREAT BELL, MOSCOW

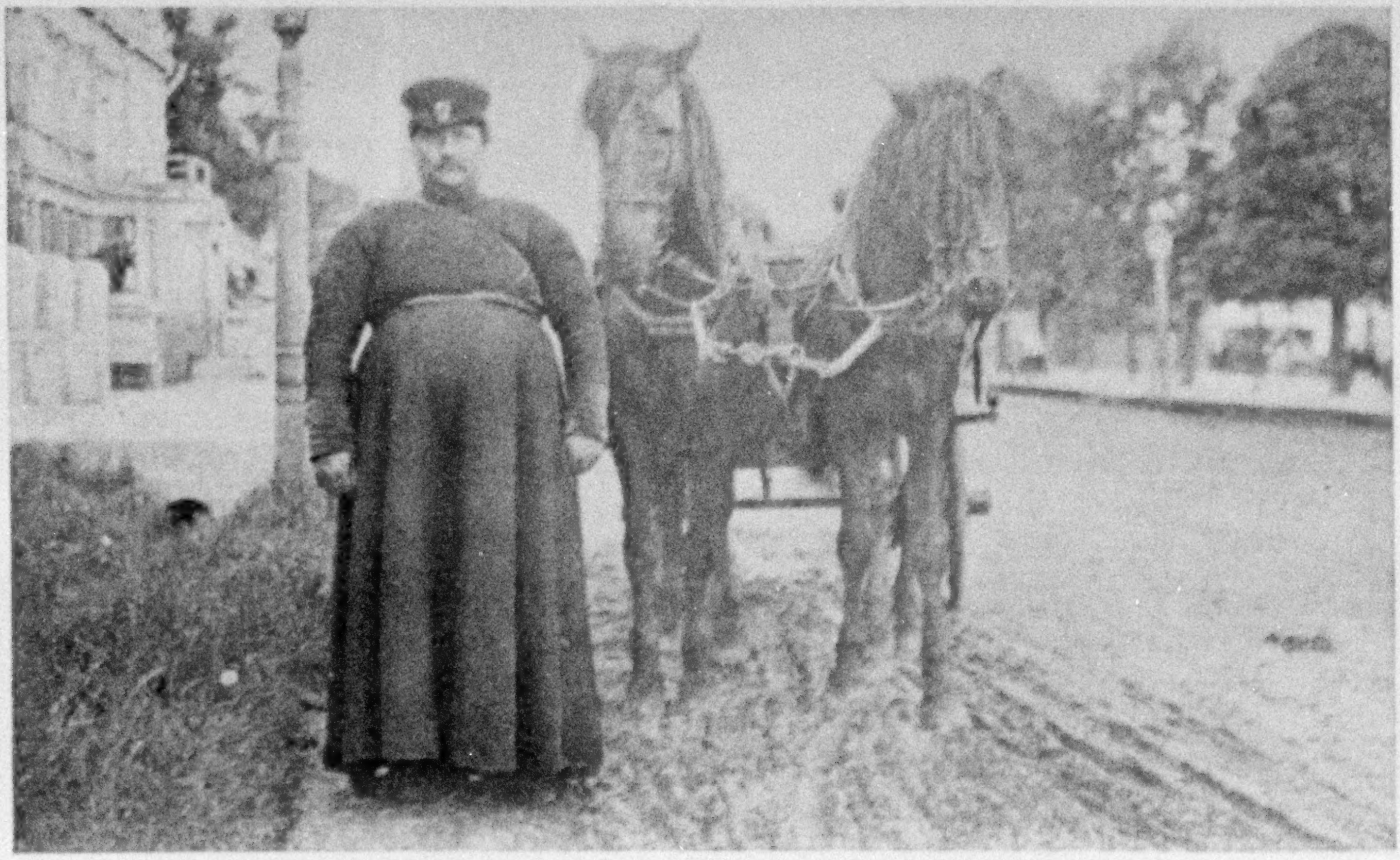
This monster bronze bell was intended as an addition to the great chime in the Ivan Tower. The weight of the bell is 200 tons. Soon after it was cast, in 1735, a fire destroyed the building sheltering it, and cracked off a piece weighing nine tons.

XUM



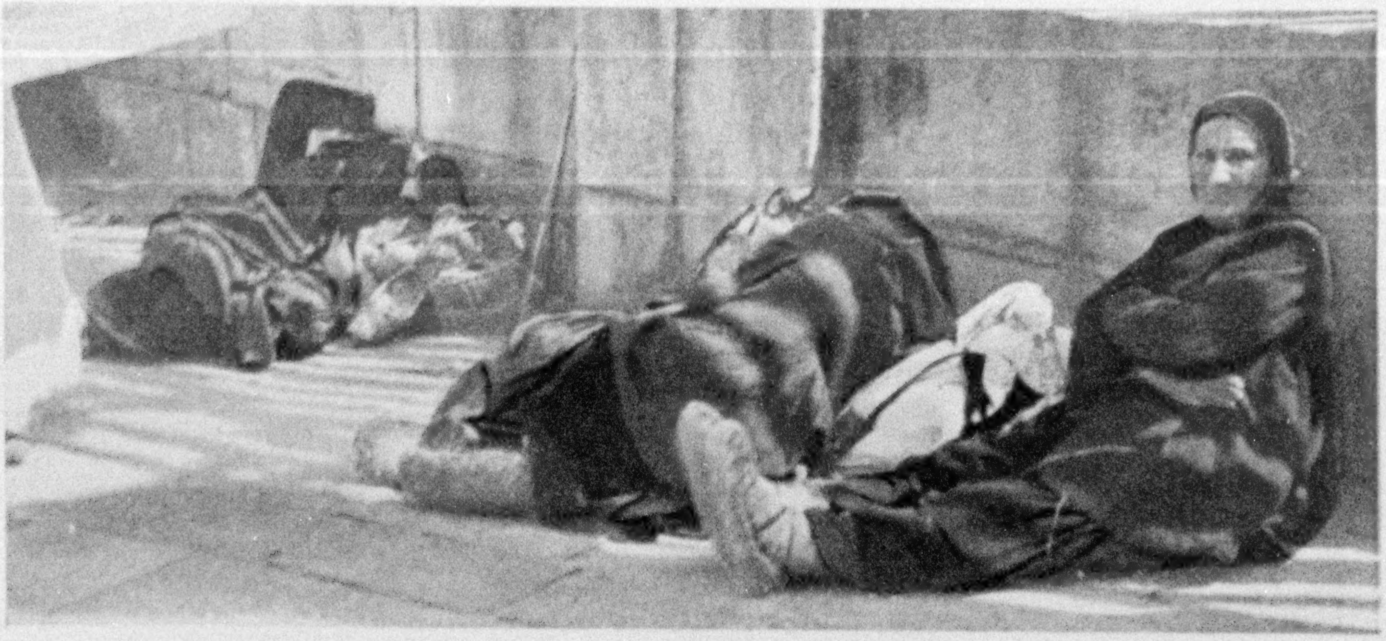
THE CZAR OF CANNON, MOSCOW

Standing within the walled enclosure of the Kremlin is this mammoth gun, said to be the largest cannon ever cast, although it dates back to 1586. Though it contains about forty-three tons of metal, the only purpose it has ever served has been as an ornament.

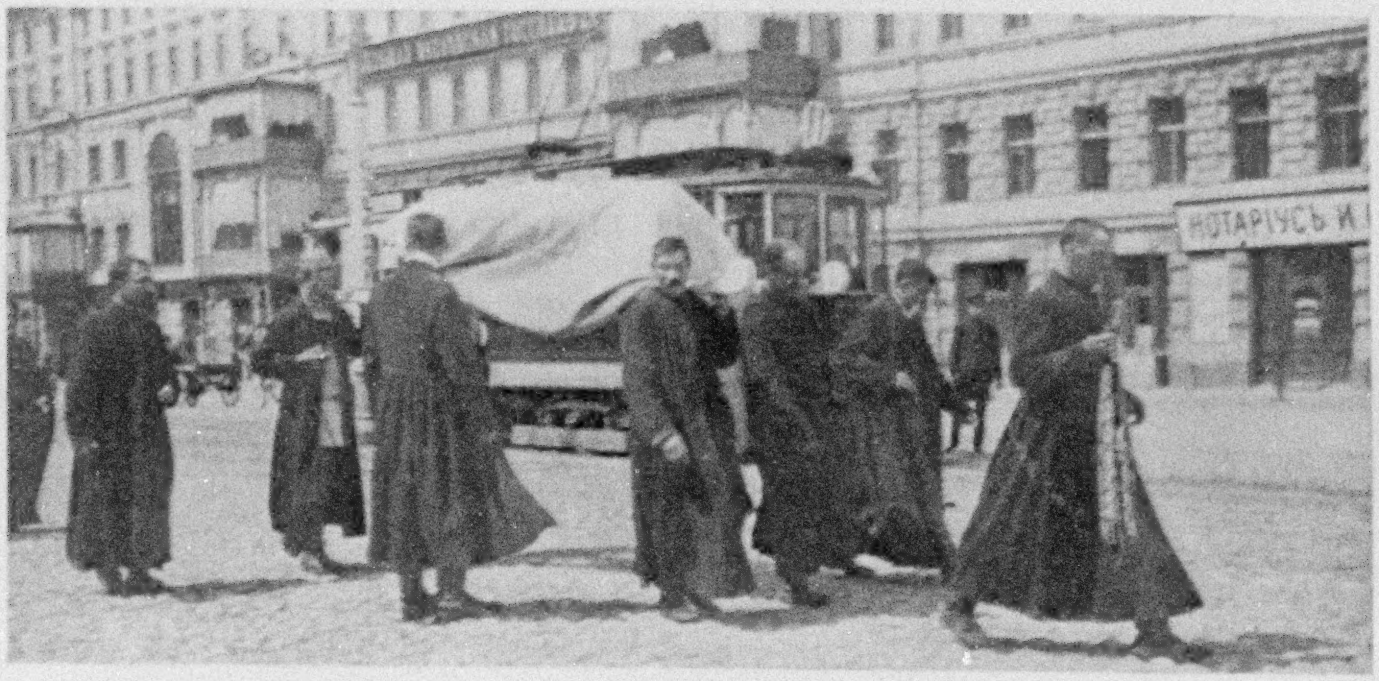


A RUSSIAN COACHMAN, MOSCOW

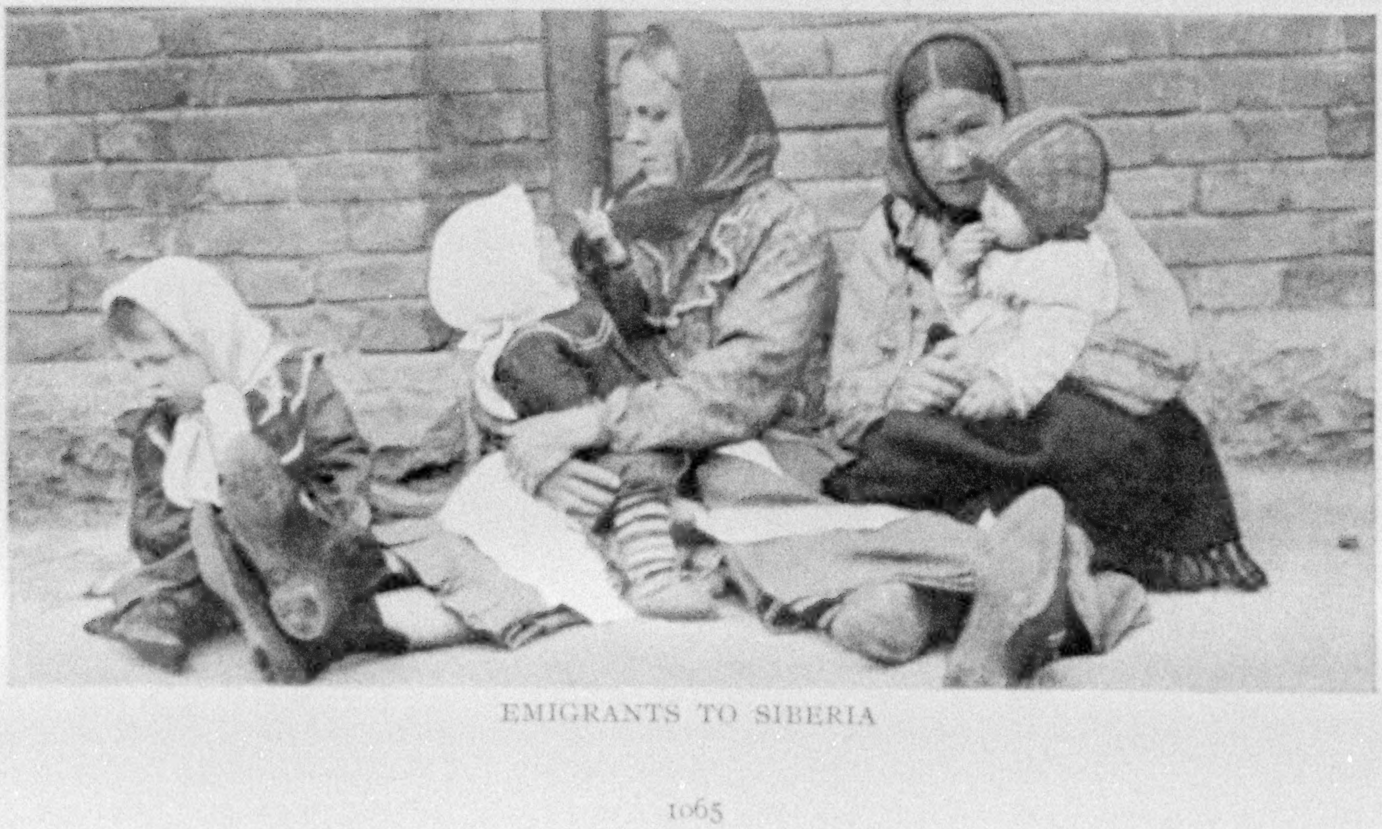
A coachman wearing this padded coat on July 12th appeared to us a decidedly warm proposition even for Moscow. As his price increases with his girth measurement, it is not surprising that the garment is worn the year round.



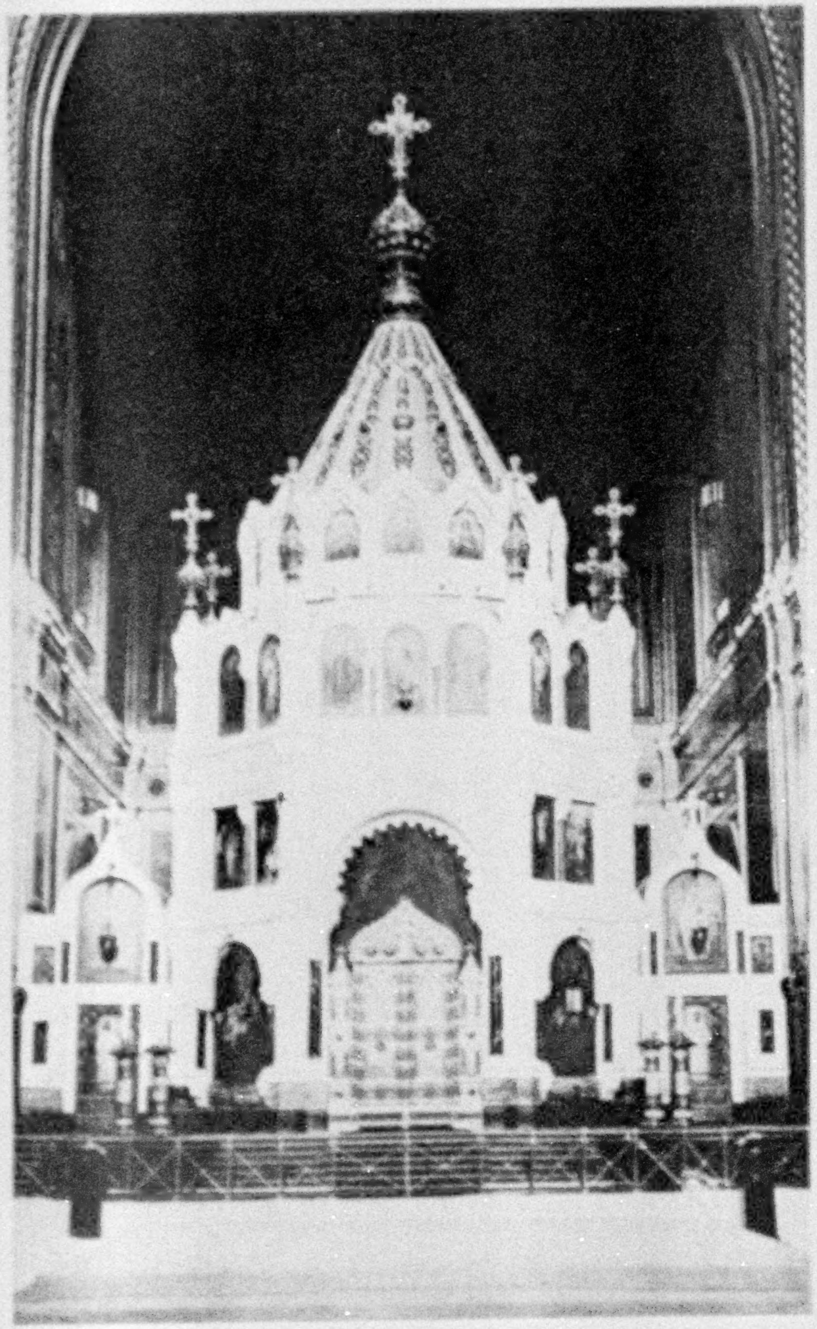
TIRED PILGRIMS, WITHIN THE KREMLIN ENCLOSURE


НОТАРІУСЪ И.

A FUNERAL IN MOSCOW

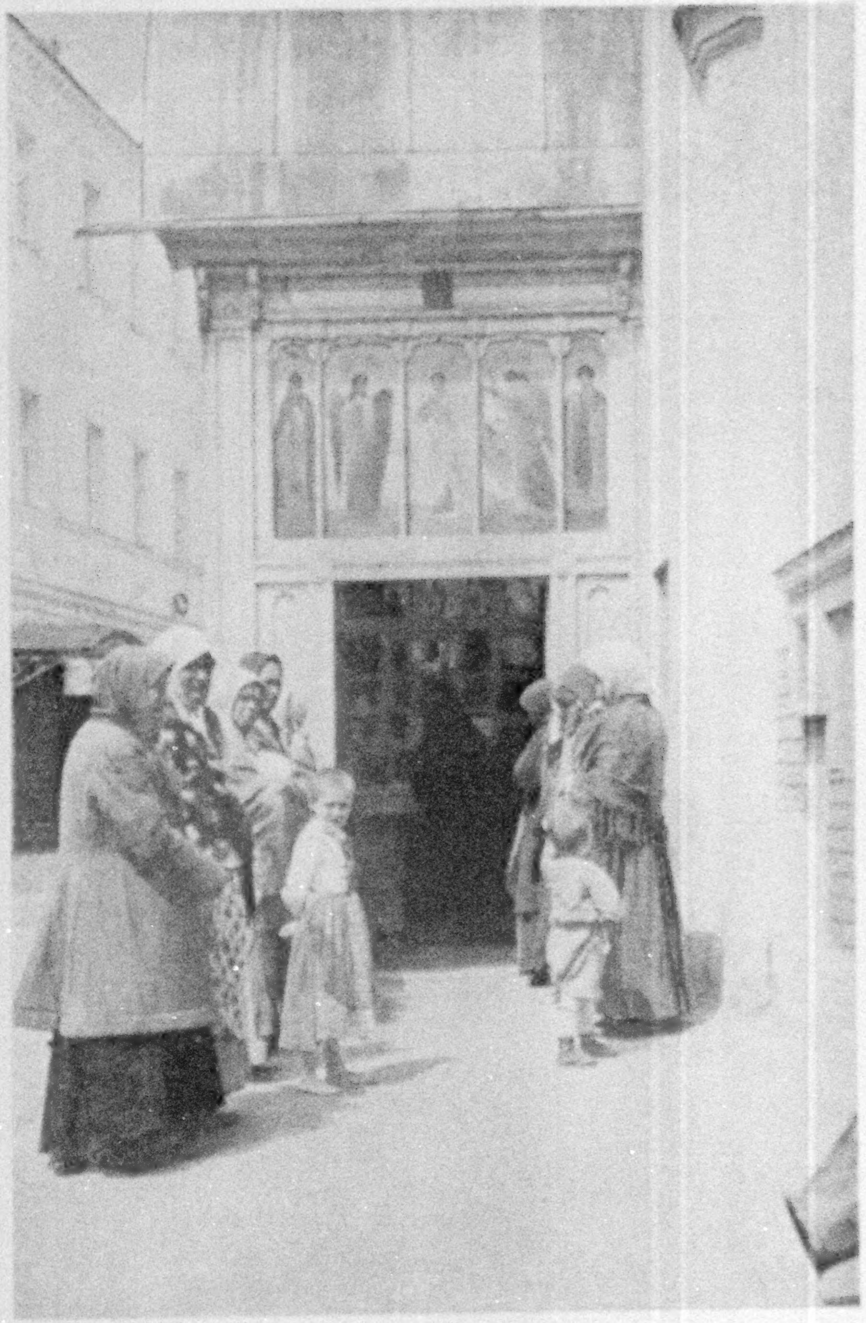


EMIGRANTS TO SIBERIA



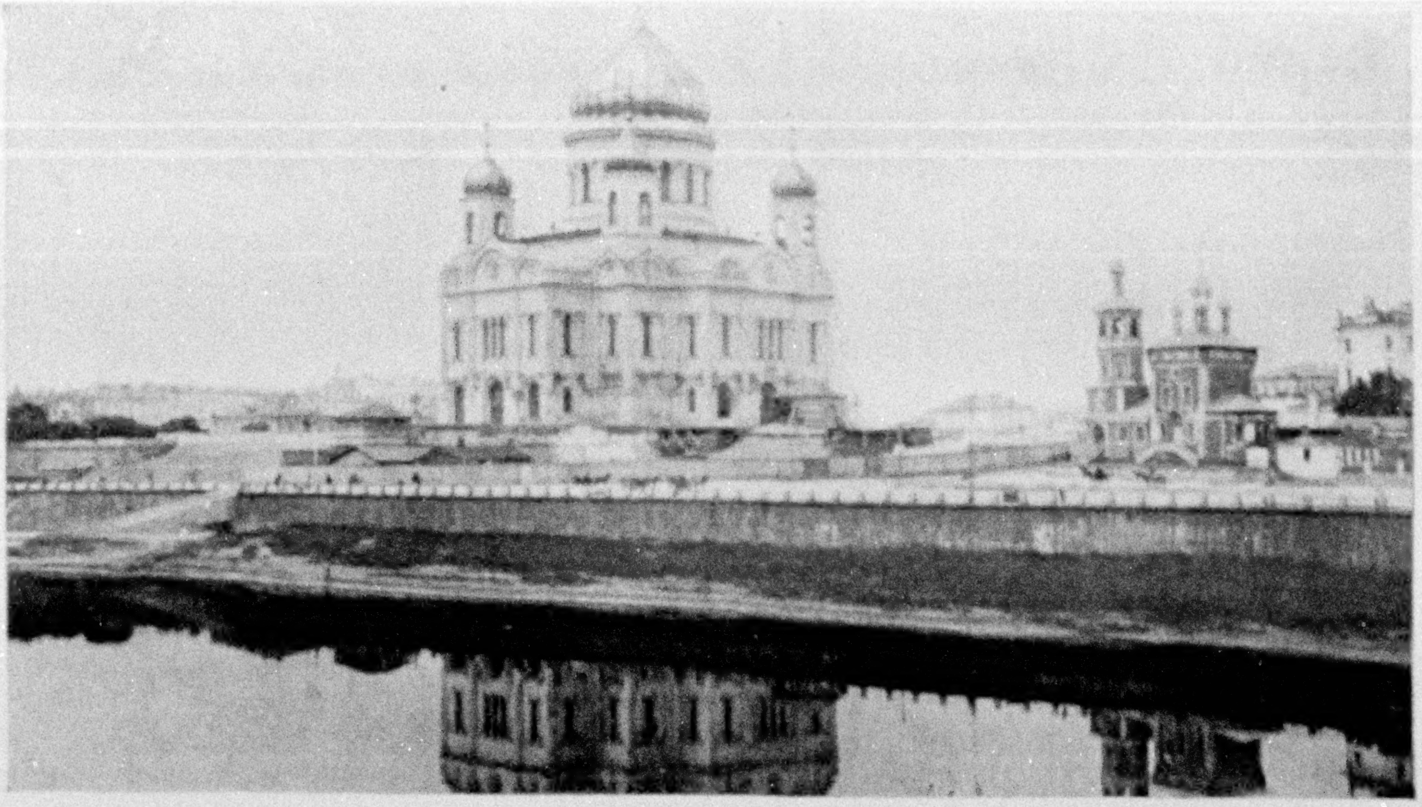
INTERIOR OF ST. SAVIOUR'S CATHEDRAL, MOSCOW

The white marble chancel of this magnificent cathedral is a marvel of beauty. The red platform is where the choir, composed entirely of men's voices, is located.



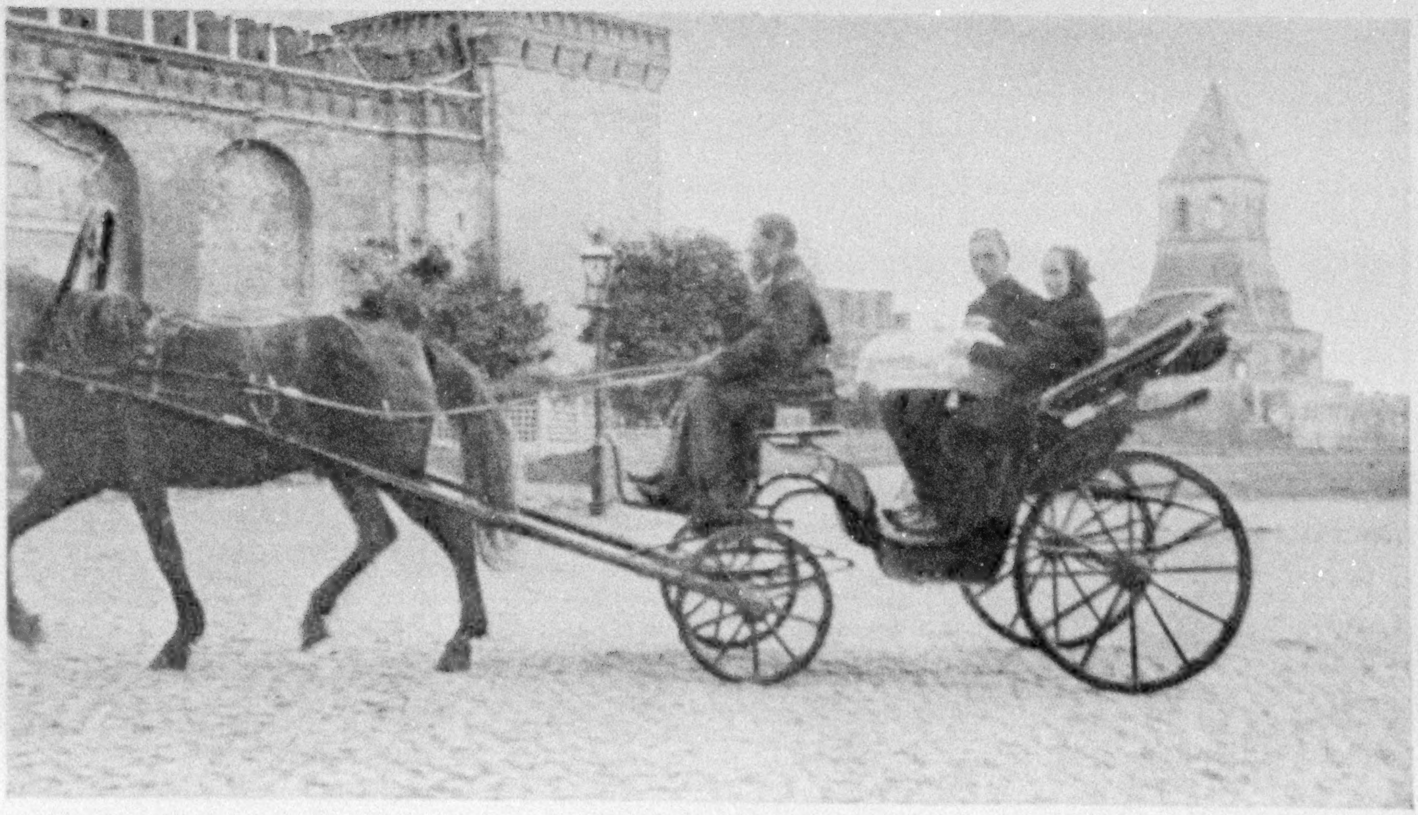
BEGGARS LINED UP AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CLOISTER, MOSCOW

Inside the Kremlin, near the Redeemer Gate, stands a chapel connected with the Cloister, wherein lie the remains of all of the Empresses of Russia excepting those of Catherine the First. The vestibule of this chapel was lined on either side with beggars, with an overflow gathering outside.



ST. SAVIOUR'S CATHEDRAL, MOSCOW

While the cost of this church (said to have been about twelve million dollars) was less than that of St. Isaac's in St. Petersburg, its location on the highest part of Moscow, together with its style of architecture, combine to make it the more beautiful of the two.

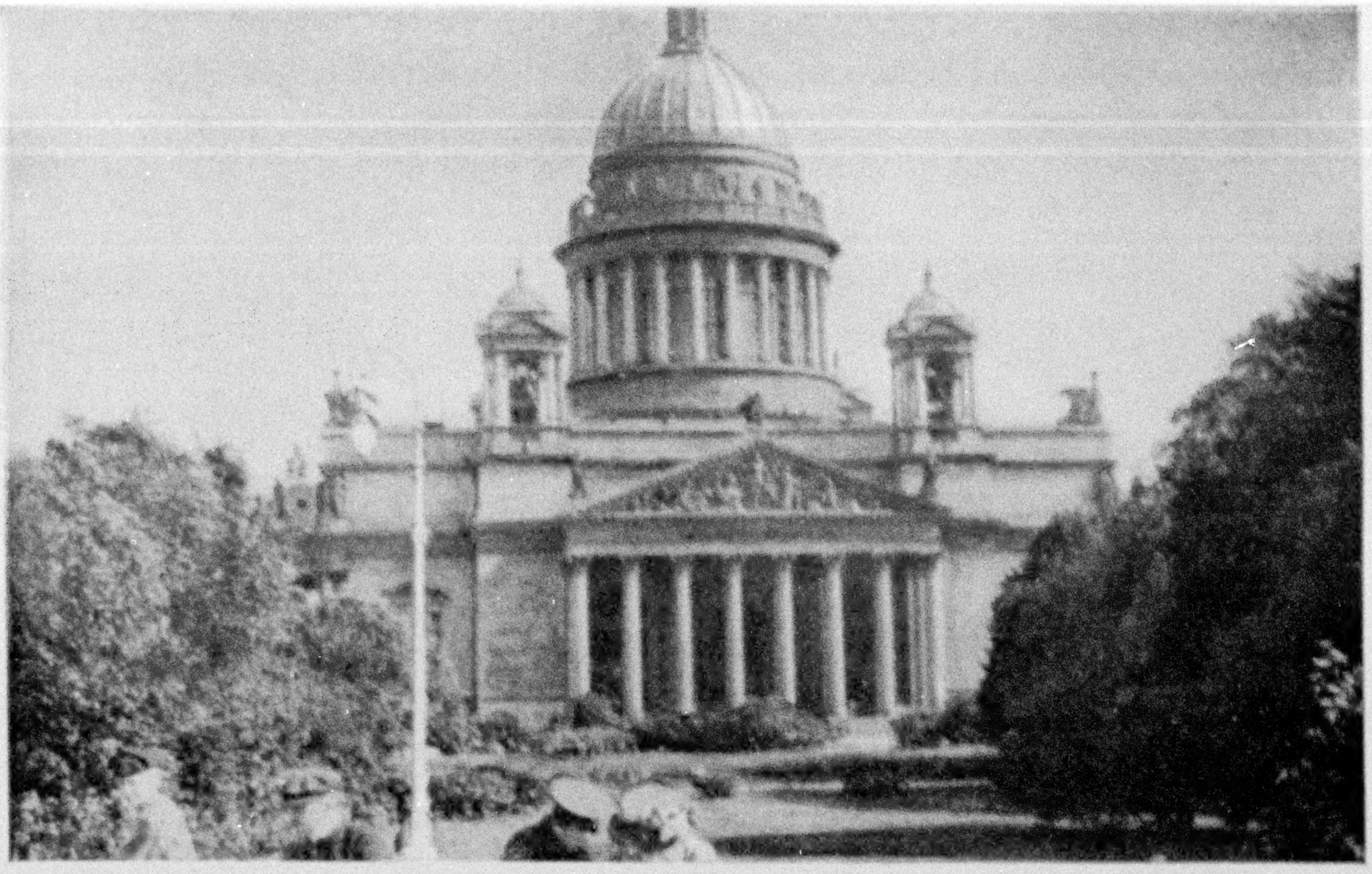


CHILD'S FUNERAL, MOSCOW

This drosky bearing the casket containing the remains of a babe is about to enter the Kremlin through the "Reedemer Gate." The heads of the men are uncovered, for no man, from the Emperor to his lowest subject, would pass that gate without removing his hat.

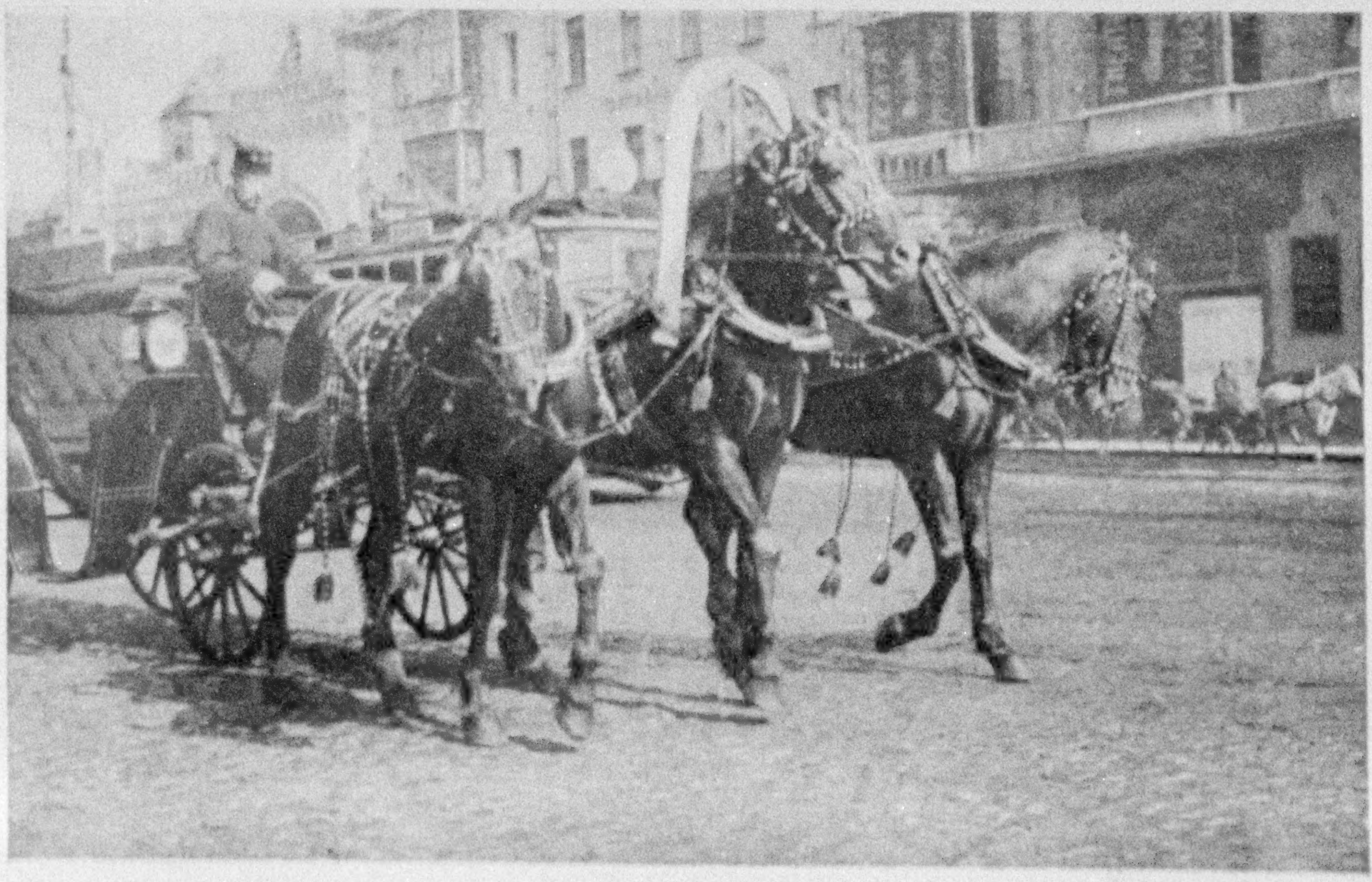
SCENES AT THE RUSSIAN
DERBY, MOSCOW

As the horses drew up the last quarter, people sitting at the refreshment tables in front of the grand stand stood on their chairs to enable them to look over the heads of those standing in front, and see the horses as they approached the wire.



ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG

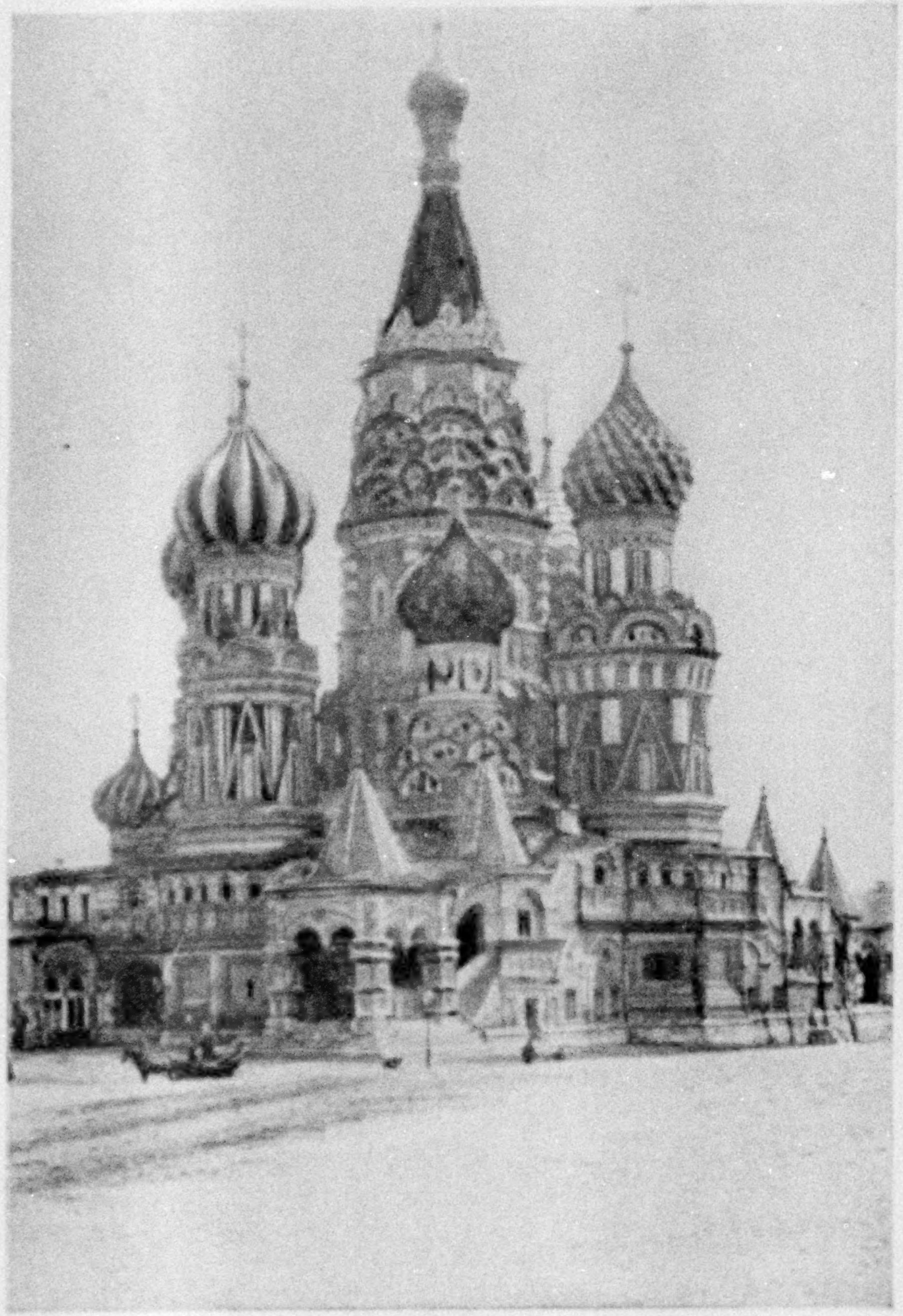
It is said of this cathedral that "Into the construction of no other building known has such a lavish quantity of semi-precious stones entered." These include ten columns of malachite thirty feet high, several columns of lapis lazuli, great mosaic panels, and rails of pure alabaster.



A THREE-HORSE TEAM, MOSCOW

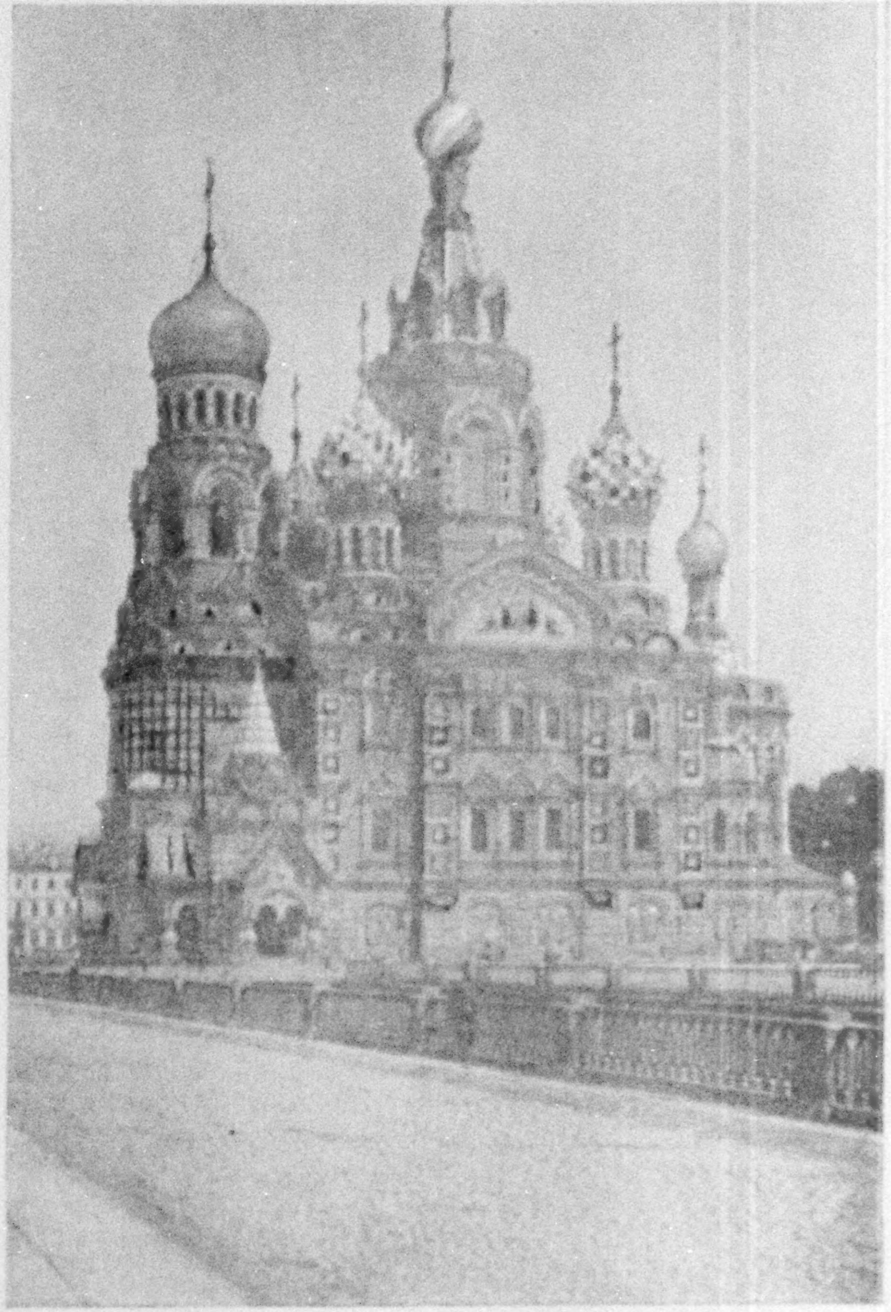
Teams of large handsome horses resplendent in brass-bestudded harness, the center animal in the shaft with the wooden arch (duga) over its neck and a prancing mate on either side, are peculiarly Russian and may frequently be seen in the large cities.

XUM



CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL, MOSCOW

John Ivan the Terrible erected this cathedral more than three hundred years ago over the remains of an imbecile monk. It stands in the shadow of the wall of the Kremlin and faces the Red Square, which for many years was the place of execution of the victims of this blood-thirsty monarch.



THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST CATHEDRAL, ST. PETERSBURG

This dazzlingly decorated church, erected as a memorial to the martyred Emperor Alexander II., covers a block of the pavement on which he was assassinated in 1881 by means of a bomb.

and frequently the faithful horse is included in the family group. Enterprising women and children are busily engaged beside the track picking the little wild strawberries, and at the stations they are like swarms of bees offering the berries for sale at about ten cents per quart. The fruit is ripe and of a peculiarly delicious flavor.

At half past three, July 8, we arose, but even at that early hour the sun had preceded us, thus affording a good light at Samara to view the greatest of European rivers—the Volga, whose waters, before mingling with those of the Caspian Sea, 2,300 miles distant from its source, are navigable for 1,800 miles. At Samara the river is spanned by a substantial iron bridge almost a mile in length, and from our car window we view the waters as they flow 140 feet below.

THE CITY OF SPIRES: MOSCOW

The numerous cathedral spires of Moscow, with their copper domes, are as strikingly characteristic an indication of one's approach to the old Muscovite capital as the great stacks, with their accompanying clouds of smoke, presage the entrance to some of the American manufacturing cities.

We alighted from the train at the station in Moscow ten and one-half days from Peking, only eight minutes behind schedule time.

Our first efforts were directed to obtain permits to use the kodak, since the principal occupation of both the police and the soldiers of Russia seems to be to inspect passports and kodak licenses. In Moscow it was necessary to procure two licenses; one from the military and the other from the police authorities. The possession of these licenses saved us much annoyance and furnished considerable amusement. Many of the guardians of the law were unable to distinguish between them. In fact, any official-appearing paper would probably have been as satisfactory.

SAINT SAVIOUR'S CATHEDRAL

Of this great city of spires, Saint Saviour's Cathedral (see pages 1066-1067), which occupies the highest prominence in Moscow, is the most magnificent and striking church building. It rivals in splendor, if not in cost, any other sanctuary in the world. It commemorates the expulsion of the French from Russia, and was begun in 1813 and completed 18 years later. Around its four sides is a marble frieze of life-size figures. The beauty of the exterior conveys but a slight intimation of the wonders of its interior, which comprise quantities of semi-precious stones of Siberian jasper, green malachite, and alabaster, with many life-size pictures in mosaic, encrusted with jewels of fabulous value.

One single piece of Siberian jasper, in the form of a medallion, set in the marble wall, represents an outlay of $15,000; and the total cost of the structure is stated to be nearly $13,000,000.

Wishing to obtain a picture of this edifice, we directed our steps in that direction the morning of our second day in Moscow. We were fortunate in so doing, since on arriving there we found a great service being held in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of Peter the Great's victory at Plevna over Charles XII of Sweden.

The dimensions of the interior of Saint Saviour's seemed greater on account of their being no pews. We were impressed with the earnestness of the worshipers. During part of the service worshipers prostrated themselves until their heads touched the coarse mat of the covered floor. At our side was a poor woman in black who spent most of the time on her knees, devout but entirely undemonstrative. A short distance from her was another woman so affected that had not the tiles of the floor been well fastened she certainly would have removed them that she might in her prostration get her head to a lower level. On the opposite side was a strongly built, full-faced bearded man, with a noticeable rotundity of form, who, from the rapidity of his movements, acted as though his piety had for some cause been long deprived of the privilege of a public demonstration.

The chancel, constructed of white marble, is of especial beauty. On either side of it are seated antiphonal choirs, each containing, at the time we saw them, 28 men and boys, uniformed like Russian soldiers.

A MARVELOUS VOICE

There was no organ or musical instrument to accompany the voices, but the great arched dome, bare of drapery, acting as a sounding board, helped wonderfully to supply the omission. After the opening of the service, both choirs were massed on a platform directly in front of the chancel and about 40 feet back.

As we entered the auditorium the choir was chanting one of the canticles of the Greek church. Its peculiar melody was very tuneful and most effective as sung by the male chorus, while beneath all, in a different measure, but in perfect harmony, was a deep resonant voice, the vibrations of which resembled the rumbling of distant thunder. The obligato, occasionally heard in a short burst of tone, was in quality like the rich diapason of a great pipe organ.

Wonderful at all times, the priest singer was simply superb in his intonation of the succeeding prayers. Beginning about low "C," at the ending of the phrase he modulated one-half tone higher, and after a short, impressive pause started the next line in the new key. He sang each verse in a similar manner, throughout the octave gradually increasing the volume of tone, until the last verse was finished, when the refrain, taken up by combined chorus, culminated in a great flood of harmony.

The enormous temple, with its dazzling array of precious stones, decorations, and paintings, costing fabulous sums, sinks into utter insignificance in the recollection of that marvelous voice.

Its possessor was a long-haired, bearded priest, a man of large stature, combined with the finest musical sensibility, which enabled him to use his great organ in this most effective manner. His voice was beyond the power of description in its grandeur and richness of tone, still with no indication of its limitations having been reached.

The priesthood and choirs of the Greek church contain many remarkable voices, and, while no instruments are employed, music forms a prominent and attractive part of each service. Although for the most part the choirs are composed of male voices, there are some very fine organizations which include only female voices.

The chancel of Saint Saviour's Cathedral was so beautiful that a resolve was at once made to try for a picture, and a visit was made with the kodak later in the day for this purpose (see page 1066).

THE WONDERS OF THE KREMLIN

The Kremlin, like the Forbidden City in Peking, is inclosed by a wall entirely independent of that encircling the city. It marks the part which escaped the great conflagration when the outlying districts of Moscow were burned by the Russians, who were besieged by Napoleon. The present wall replaced one of oak—some 500 years ago—which, like the Great Wall of China, was erected as a defense from the Tartars (see page 1062).

Within this inclosure is located the Imperial Palace, the Treasury, the Arsenal, and three cathedrals, which for centuries have respectively been the places of the crowning, the marrying, and the burying of the Tsars of this great nation. The inclosure also contains a convent and many great monuments. On one side, far below, flows the River Moskva, from which the city takes its name. From the river's opposite bank the view of the splendor of this collection of buildings is unsurpassed.

Probably nowhere in the world does an inclosure of the dimensions of that described by the wall of the Kremlin contain precious stones approximating the value of those displayed here. It has been aptly stated that they should not be counted by thousands, but measured by the peck. To guard them 800 soldiers are constantly in and around these buildings.

The Ivan or Bell Tower is the most conspicuous structure in the inclosure and contains 36 bells, two of which are of silver, the largest of the collection weighing 65 tons (see page 1062).

This large bell seems to lose its magnitude when we come to examine the one resting on a stone foundation just outside the tower, which weighs 200 tons (see page 1063). It was originally intended to hang within the walls, but soon after it was cast a fire destroyed the building which sheltered it, causing nine gaping cracks and the displacement of a piece of the bell weighing 9 tons. Owing to this misfortune, its tongue has ever remained mute.

Not far from the Bell Tower stands the arsenal, in front of which is a display of 850 bronze cannon, trophies captured from the Turks and French. Prominent among these is the "Great Gun," its mouth having a diameter of 3 feet, surrounded by so thin a shell that regard for safety probably accounts for the fact that it, like the Great Bell, has never spoken (see page 1064).

These two curios, coupled with Moscow's prevalent paving material, are spoken of as the three ancient wonders of the city. "The heaviest bell which never was rung, the largest cannon which never was fired, and the greatest amount of cobblestone pavement" (which ought to be fired).

THE CATHEDRAL OF SAINT BASIL

As we leave the Kremlin by the Redeemer's Gate, a few steps to the right bring us to the strikingly gorgeous Cathedral of Saint Basil, beside which the colors of the rainbow pale (see page 1070). More than 300 years ago, by command of "Ivan the Terrible," this peculiar building was erected over the grave of a popular prophet of the time, known as "Basil the Imbecile."

The old ruler is said to have asked his architect whether he could erect another cathedral as beautiful as this one. On the latter's replying that he could, his eyes were promptly put out to prevent such an act in case the architect should fall into the service of a subsequent ruler.

The exterior of this beautiful edifice is much the better part of it, for the interior is exceedingly disappointing. The eleven towers, each one differing from the others, cover tiny chapels of like diameter, and as we stood gazing up at the ceiling, in each of which is a great mosaic eye, the effect was like looking up from the bottom of a well.

Directly in front of the Saint Basil Cathedral lies that formerly dreaded space, so appropriately named the "Red Square." This is the spot where 200 years ago the most horrible forms of execution and public punishment were inflicted. At the right of this square a magnificent arcade, covering an entire block, has recently been erected, and is now occupied by hundreds of the best class of stores in Moscow.

THE "REDEEMER GATE"

To the tourist no country in the world shows more evidence outwardly, in the way of religious observance, of being a Christian nation than does Russia.

The sky-line of Moscow, as viewed from afar, looks like a forest of spires. Two thousand cathedral and temple spires point heavenward, their numerous peculiar-shaped domes resembling inverted onions, while their gilt roofs glisten in the sun's rays like great searchlights.

On reaching the city, you have no need to alight and enter the buildings you are passing to learn where the shrines are located. Simply observe the driver of your drosky for a short distance, and his almost continual crossing of himself and uncovering of his head will give you unmistakable evidence.

Then there is that old entrance to the Kremlin, built about the time Columbus discovered America—the "Holy" or "Redeemer Gate." Here, whatever one's belief or condition of life—be he Emperor or subject, Jew or Gentile—his head must be uncovered when passing as a mark of worship or reverence to the golden icon of the Saviour hung above the gate.

A short distance from the Kremlin one passes the double arched "Sunday Gate," and it will be the exception if any of the passing throng, however hurried, do not stop at the little chapel to worship the most celebrated miracle-working image in Moscow, the "Iberian Mother and Child." The building is so small that frequently devotees in a line reaching for some distance along the street await an opportunity to enter. A net of real pearl envelopes the head of the mother and her person is adorned with many valuable jewels.

Here for centuries have the rich, the poor, the well, the sick, and all sorts and conditions of people paid their fervent homage. As a tender token of their devotion they have deposited a kiss upon the hands of both the mother and child until the pictures of the hands have disappeared, hidden by a dark thick crust of dried kisses. In their earnest piety the worshipers acted in full sympathy with the little verse:

"Though deadly germs in kisses hide,
E'en at the price the cost is small;
'Tis better to have kissed and died
Than never to have kissed at all."

The Greek Church of Russia is divided into many sects, and the Tsar is the acknowledged head of the main or orthodox body. The priests as seen by tourists appear a dignified splendid lot of men. They wear broad-brimmed hats and coats of dark brown, the skirts of which reach to the ankles, while a gilt cross hangs from a chain encircling the neck. With their full beards and hair hanging over their shoulders and reaching nearly to the waist, they closely resemble the Russian conception of Christ.

In one line of religious activity, viz., the spread of the gospel, the Russian government leads the world. Its railroads and steamboats make no charge for the transportation of the Bible to any part of the realm. Yet religious liberty counts for but little in that country.

THE GREAT DERBY RACES

Not only are horse-cars still a popular means of conveyance in Moscow, but there is a line of cars without tracks which appears to receive its full share of patronage, although the cobblestone pavement and the small wheels of the car must form a most uncomfortable combination.

The cabbies of the "four seaters" and some of the droskies present a warm proposition in the hot July days with coats padded to the thickness of pillows. This is another indication of caste, for the rule seems to be, the thicker the pads the more stylish the turnout (see page 1064).

Fortunately for us, the Great Derby races occurred during our stay in Moscow. During these annual races the hotels are thronged with Russians of the higher class, who make quite a display of their large diamonds and elegant gowns.

We were interested observers of their manner of greeting. The men kiss each other on the cheek, but only kiss "my lady's hand or wrist." This manner of salutation indicates that we have made some progress homeward, having left behind us Japan, where three bows made from the hips like a jack-knife answer the proprieties; and China, where a man shows his kindly sentiments by cordially shaking his own hand.

The cash stakes for the races amount to 38,000 roubles, about $19,000.00. The lines of conveyances hurrying to the track are miles in length and form a lively and brilliant procession. Some of these equipages seem royal in their appointments. Especially so are the handsome carriages drawn by three large horses, the center animal wearing the arch-shaped yoke (douga) over the collar, the substantial Russian harness, almost entirely covered with metal, being polished to the brilliancy of a mirror, and the horses going on a full run (see page 1069).

The horses are raced under the saddle over a turf track. It is interesting to note that a majority of the drivers are American jockeys.

In front of the grandstand refreshments are served on small tables, and as the horses swing around the last quarter those occupying seats at the tables mount their chairs to gain a sight of the finish, over the heads of those standing at the rail near the track, about ten feet distant.

A careful observer would have noticed a tallish man, apparently absorbed in the result of the race, take a position directly in front of one of those couples. At first glance one might think he was about to witness one of those mysterious tragedies so common in Russian history from the looks of the dark object which is poking its glassy eye at the couple, from under the said tall man's arm. But if near enough, one will hear a slight click and perhaps notice a suppressed smile as the bold man with the kodak moves toward his next victims (see page 1068).

One of the conspicuous types of people attending the races is the Caucasian, wearing his peculiar garb.

The Irish sportsman's exclamation on his first sight of a dude, "Phat strange things one does see when he hasn't a gun," fairly expressed our sentiments at the first glimpse we had of the ladies, bearing on their heads the enormous inverted washtub hats at the Russian race track. We thought as we snapped the kodak on them that we had secured a view which at home would rank in point of interest with those of an ancient temple or an Indian war dance. Since our return home, however, these head coverings have become so commonly worn that for the time being our highly prized picture has lost the novelty, which will probably return to it as years roll by and civilization and reason obtain a stronger foothold. The rapid evolution of ladies' bonnets since our departure is well described in the little rhyme:

"Mary had a little hat,
Not bigger than a stopper;
Mary soon got rid of that;
Her present hat's a whopper."

"THE CITY AGAINST NATURE"

To visit Russia without seeing St. Petersburg, which has been so appropriately termed "The city against nature," would be cause for genuine regret.

Although nearly two centuries have passed since the active career of Peter I closed, the very atmosphere of St. Petersburg is still filled with reminders of his great achievements. It is impossible to comprehend the obstacles overcome by the builder of this massive city, situated as it is at the confluence of the great River Neva with the Gulf of Finland, almost within the Arctic circle and on a marsh half under water and scarcely above the level of the sea. The outlay for labor and capital to bring logs from the mainland and drive them into the mud one on top of another, forming the foundation on which to build, cost an amount sufficient in itself to complete a town of considerable size.

The building of the city of St. Petersburg under these conditions is alone a warrant for the title "Great," given to its indefatigable founder, had he not earned it by his skill and perseverance as a ruler, or been entitled to it on account of his physical proportions. While history acknowledges Peter the Great the creator of modern Russia, no other act of this wonderful man more forcibly illustrates his persevering energy than his wresting from the waters the site of this great city.

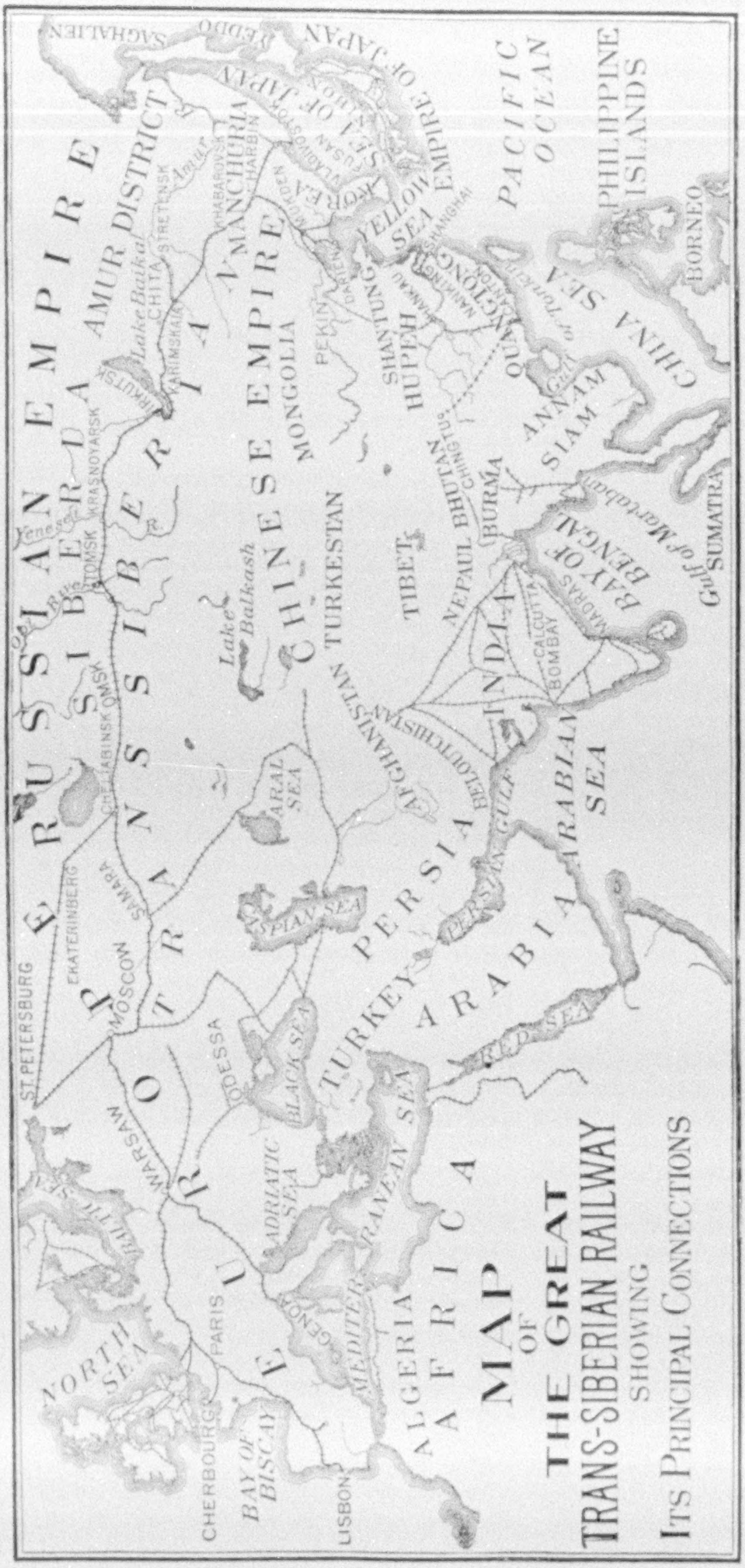
SAINT ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL

From either approach to this Imperial City the most noticeable object is the great gilt dome of Saint Isaac's Cathedral, which raises its spire 336 feet above the ground (see page 1069). Although not as distinctly Oriental as Saint Saviour's, of Moscow, it impresses one especially with the grandeur of its proportions. Every outline is indicative of simplicity as well as of permanence. Its massive walls, like the entire city, rest upon stilts.

The pile foundation of the Cathedral alone cost one million dollars, and the total cost of the edifice is estimated to have been over $16,000,000. About 56 years were required in its building. Its form is that of a Greek cross. It has at each of its four corners an enormous portico in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, supported by single stone pillars 60 feet in height; 200 pounds of pure gold is said to have been used to gild its dome and cross.

Into the construction of no other building known to us has such a lavish quantity of semi-precious stones entered. These include a chancel rail of pure alabaster and ten columns 30 feet high of malachite, besides others of lapislazuli costing $30,000 each.

At the service which we attended the large auditorium was well filled, without any distinction being made as to class, the rich and the poor standing or prostrating themselves side by side. We, as visitors, were assigned seats on the raised platform inside the rail and next to one of the antiphonal choirs. In the same


MAP OF THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY SHOWING ITS PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS

EUROPEAN RUSSIA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
TRANS SIBERIA
AMUR DISTRICT
MANCHURIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
MONGOLIA
TURKESTAN
TIBET
INDIA
PERSIA
ARABIA
TURKEY
AFRICA
ALGERIA
AFGHANISTAN
BELOUTCHISTAN
NEPAUL
BHUTAN
BURMA
SIAM
ANNAM
KOREA
EMPIRE OF JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BORNEO
SUMATRA
CHINA SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Tonkin
ARABIAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
Lake Balkash
Lake Baikal
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
SAGHALIEN
YEDDO
ST. PETERSBURG
MOSCOW
WARSAW
PARIS
CHERBOURG
LISBON
GENOA
ODESSA
EKATERINBERG
SAMARA
CHELIABINSK
OMSK
TOMSK
KRASNOYARSK
IRKUTSK
CHITA
STRETENSK
KHABAROVSK
HARBIN
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
FUSAN
PEKIN
DALNY
SHANTUNG
HUPEH
HANKAU
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CANTON
KWANGTUNG
CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
Amur
Yenesei
Obi R.

relative position on the opposite side of the church were seated members of the royal family. Our location was most fortunate for observing the interesting service. The surroundings were magnificent in the extreme and the music very beautiful. But the voices of the priests, while superb, bore no comparison to the one heard at the anniversary service in Moscow.

At the far side of the park in front of St. Isaac's is the famous equestrian statue of Peter the Great, depicting the Emperor seated upon a rearing horse. The statue is mounted on an enormous boulder, as large as a medium-sized house. It is interesting to note that this great stone was brought from the shore of the Gulf of Finland, 8 miles distant. A road was built with iron tramways and a special bridge was thrown across the Neva and the boulder rolled along on cannon balls, hundreds of men and horses being required to bring it to its present position. At the first view one wonders how the casting is held in position; but on closer examination it is found that the horse is standing on an adder, which typifies the difficulties the great ruler overcame. This serpent spread on the rock is swept by the tail of the horse, and the two combined with a counterbalance of 10,000 pounds of metal to adjust and maintain the proper center of gravity.

Near the principal business district of St. Petersburg stands the gorgeous "Church of the Resurrection of Christ" (see page 1070), which in outward decoration surpasses in brilliancy of colors the St. Basil Cathedral in Moscow. The edifice is thoroughly Russian in style, with fantastically shaped domes and minarets in most vivid hues.

This memorial cathedral incloses the stone pavement stained with the blood of the martyred Emperor Alexander II, who was assassinated on this spot by means of a bomb one Sunday in 1881 as he was returning from parade. It would seem after having liberated 23 millions of serfs from slavery Emperor Alexander II was deserving of a less cruel fate.

NOTES OF THE CITY

The population of St. Petersburg is nearly two million, and the people and costumes seen on the streets represent almost every nationality of Europe and Asia. A custom new to us is noticed in the parks, viz., the dresses of nurses, indicating by their color the sex of their charge—blue for a boy and red for a girl.

The Winter Palace, the chief Imperial residence, is a vast building. Its outlook on the river is beautiful to the ordinary observer; but as the view includes the Royal Mausoleum, it is questionable how great may be the pleasure the vista affords the Imperial head of the house, in view of the tendency to anarchistic methods which prevail in Russia. The opposite side of the palace faces the broad square, in the center of which is the Pillar of Alexander I, a monolith 25 feet square and 155 feet high.

The original palace building, which housed 6,000 persons, was destroyed by fire in the year 1837, and was replaced with the present costly structure two years later. The apartments and halls of the part we were permitted to inspect are indeed palatial in appointments and furnishings and are crowded with rare historical paintings and silver plate.

Imagination must fall far short of picturing the beauty and grandeur of the royal entertainments given in the magnificent ball-rooms of this palace during the long cold winters of this North country.

Directly across the River Neva and opposite the Winter Palace lies Petersburg Island, the oldest part of the city. Here stands the most conspicuous building of the river front, the Fortress Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, supporting its peculiar narrow spire, 302 feet in height.

The purposes for which this mass of stone, erected 210 years ago, has served are decidedly varied. It has been the burial place of all of the Tsars, with the exception of Peter II, since it was erected. It is a church, a mint, a museum of military trophies and relics of the great Peter, a political prison, the execution ground, and a fortress. The walls of the part devoted to the mausoleum are hung with hundreds of wreaths wrought in silver.

While this fortress church is all deeply interesting, one is glad to take his departure, since there is a decided gloom connected with the old surroundings, as though some of the sorrow and suffering to which these walls have been silent witnesses still permeated the place.

AN EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA

Although during our visit in St. Petersburg the cholera had been claiming its victims in the city by hundreds, the only noticeable indications of its presence were some of the precautionary measures taken by the authorities. A sort of wheeled apparatus for furnishing boiled water in quantities, gratuitously given to the public, was located on the corners of the principal avenues.

To some of the Icons is attributed the power of working miracles and of healing the sick, and certain of them were supported under a canopy and carried in a procession of golden-robed priests through the principal streets, escorted by military and followed by numbers of the common people chanting hymns. As the procession proceeded, and until it had passed, the people on the roadside and walks prostrated themselves before the sacred emblems as a petition to them to allay the epidemic.

Passing through the Tsar's domain, even at the rapid pace we have maintained, impressed us with the immensity of this colossal nation. Its 155 millions of population possess one-sixth of the land surface of the entire world, or three times the area of the United States, if we except our Alaskan bonanza, which Russia practically gave to Uncle Sam in 1867. Considering her almost limitless resources, her futre possibilities are incalculable; and certainly in her struggle for a higher civilization and the adjustment of the peculiar economic and political conditions with which she is confronted, her attitude toward America in the past commends her to our warmest friendship and support.

THE LAND OF PROMISE

By Major General A. W. Greely, U. S. Army

OUR journey across Siberia confirmed the opinion of the author, formed from previous geographical studies, that no other country approaches Russia in the extent of its territory, the diversity of its people, or in variety of climates; and, further, created the belief in its unsurpassable superiority as to the latent and fast-developing productivity of its agricultural, forest, and mineral resources.

VLADIVOSTOK

After an uncomfortable and somewhat tempestuous voyage across the Sea of Japan, at the end of May, our eyes viewed with refreshing delight the green and graceful hills that fringe the covered waterways on approaching Vladivostok. Soon, however, our thoughts turned from Nature's smiling aspect to matters of human interest as we approached the city, with its wonderful dry-dock, its green-domed churches, its railway terminals, and the outlying shipping, all glorified by the spring sun and smiling skies.

Before us was the stir of civil life and the bustle of commercial activity in the city proper, but from our decks we saw the smooth fields and gentle hill-slopes alive with the morning drills and operations of a Russian army corps. Apart from the rhythmic evolutions, novel to all and thrilling to a soldier's ear, were the melodious and stirring sounds of martial songs—anthems of loyalty to the Czar and devotion to country which are chanted by Russian soldiers on the march.

Although having many business buildings of the latest modern types, Vladivostok is plainly in the transitory stage attendant on its struggles to assume metropolitan importance. With a permanent population of about 50,000, its outlying military forces were estimated to be somewhat more numerous. There were apparent the usual concomitants of camp followers, ambulatory merchants, army contractors, and speculators.

Despite the inevitable reaction and commercial depression consequent on the end of a great war, Vladivostok will steadily grow in commercial importance, apart from its assured advantages through dry-docks, military depots, and railway facilities. Large areas of northeastern Manchuria and the whole of the great Amur Valley must always be tributary to Vladivostok. On the lower Amur there are already 50 or more villages of Russian pioneers, who are developing the agricultural possibilities besides exploiting the extensive fisheries. The vast timber resources of the Amur and of the maritime province are on the point of development. Their forested areas exceed half a million acres, which are gradually passing under foreign control, with the wise governmental policy of requiring the labor to be done by Russian workmen.

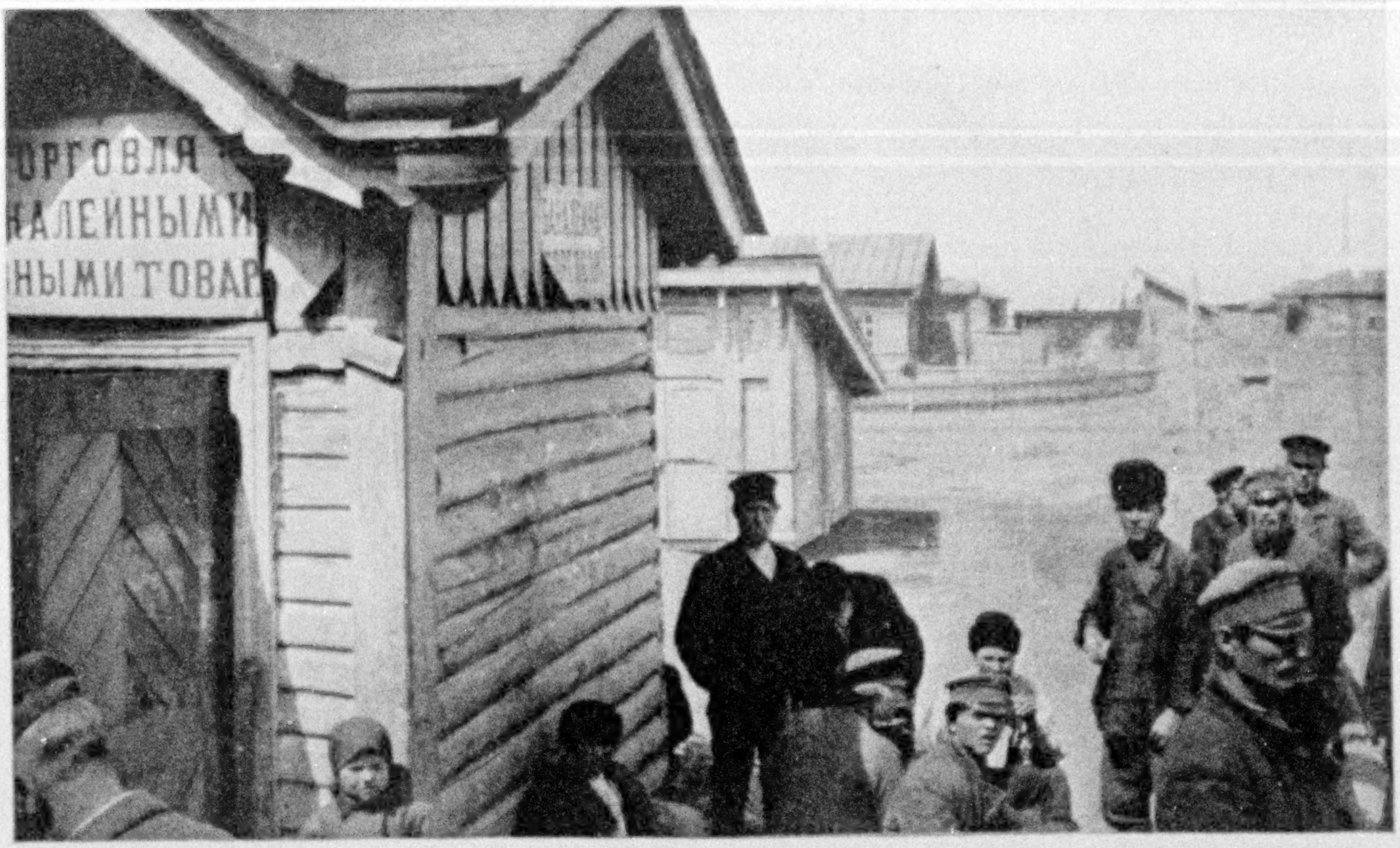


Photo by A. W. Greely

A CHARACTERISTIC SIBERIAN RAILWAY TOWN

Rude tarantasses and antiquated droskies in scanty numbers furnish the local transportation. The rude vehicles are dragged by Siberian ponies slowly and painfully through almost impassable streets, where the mud was axle-deep during our stay.

A RAILWAY WITHOUT A PARALLEL

The railway journey on which we entered is without a parallel elsewhere, extending across the entire Empire of Russia from east to west, the distance exceeding 6,400 miles from Vladivostok via Moscow and Warsaw to Alexandrov, on the frontier of Germany. This Russian railway system, covering 111 degrees of longitude, extends practically one-third of the way around the world near the 60th parallel of latitude.

While there are now various lines comprised in the Siberian system, the main stem, crossing northern Manchuria and passing around the southern shores of Lake Baikal, has its termini at Vladivostok, on the Pacific Ocean, and at Moscow—5,600 miles apart. Unique in its length, the railway was constructed with unparalleled rapidity. The strictly Siberian sections of 3,300 miles were built in seven years, 1891-1898, the rate of construction approaching two miles for each working day, from which are excluded Sundays and the numerous Russian feast days.

It is the recognition of conditions to say that the construction of this great transcontinental railway is one of the most remarkable feats of man's energy, persistency, and industry recorded in the annals of human history. There has been a tendency outside of Russia to underestimate this railway through irrelevant or unfair comparisons of the equipment and road-bed with those found on the standard systems of Europe and America.

The cost of the entire Siberian Railway systems has been variously stated, but it probably approximates $400,000,000—far exceeding the amount spent on any previous work of public utility, although it will be equaled or surpassed by the total cost of the Panama Interoceanic Canal.

The Siberian railways may be viewed as yet in conditions of transition as to rails, road-bed, and equipment. Originally of the lightest and least expensive character, not unsuited for the level, thinly settled country of western Siberia, they have of necessity been improved and modified so as to meet the growing

Photo by A. W. Greely

TYPICAL PIONEERS: YOUNG, VIGOROUS, AND AMBITIOUS

In the background are the women and children in the triple-decked emigrant cars

traffic, to suit the changing conditions of the mountainous country to the east, and especially to provide for the exigent demands involved in the transportation, feeding, clothing, equipment, and operations of armies of hundreds of thousands of men. This road is being gradually brought up to European standards. Much work was progressing in the direction of reduced grades, modified curves, improved alignment, and other betterments. Enlarged sidings and yards, improved freight facilities, and extended sections of double track are adding greatly to the transporting capacity of the road.

It may be added that in the year 1910 the railroad transported 1,869,183 passengers an average journey of 975 miles, and 7,508,675 tons of freight—military, private, and service. The rolling equipment is being increased, and beautiful, powerful locomotives of various types—wood, coal, and oil-burning, as economy demands—were in evidence. As will be shown later, the accommodations and facilities for passengers are excellent.

THE TRANSBAIKAL RAILWAYS

Excluding the main Manchurian stem (which across North Manchuria is organized and technically known as the Eastern Chinese Railway), there are three Russian branches to the Transiberian Railway. The original plan looked to a system entirely within Russian territory, and the perfection of this scheme caused two roads to be built—one of 178 miles, from Karimskaia to Strétensk, on the Chilka River, and the other of 337 miles, from Nikolsk, near Vladivostok, to Khabarovsk, on the Amur. Strétensk and Khabarovsk, it may be added, have intercommunication by river steamers during the navigable season somewhat irregularly, about once a week.

By far the most important branch is that toward China proper, which by a road 139 miles in length from Harbin connects with the South Manchurian Railway system, of which the center is Mukden, 190 miles farther to the south. From Mukden there is one Japanese road of 258 miles to Dairen (formerly Dalny), Port Arthur, while another light Japanese military railway, now in course of reconstruction, extends from Mukden to Antung, there connecting with the Korean road to Seoul and Fusan. Especially interesting, however, is the Chinese extension, over which one travels comfortably 756 miles via Peking to Hankau whence via weekly steamers down the Yang-tse-kiang to Nanking and over another railway 196 miles in length, Shanghai is reached (see map, p. 1076).

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS

These railways have brought Peking within 14 days' travel of London, the fare, including sleeping car, being about $150 for second-class and $230 for first-class passengers.

The following information is of practical value regarding fares, distances, and time. The distance from Vladivostok to Moscow is 5,426 miles, which were traversed in 9 days and 21 hours. There are three through trains each week—an ordinary express, the state express, and the international train de luxe. On the last our journey was made. Except a transfer at Irkutsk, 3,425 miles east of Moscow, there is no change of cars.

The international is a steam-heated, electric-lighted, well-ventilated corridor train with an attached dining car. There are no ordinary passenger coaches, but there are first-class and second-class sleeping cars, divided into state-rooms for two and for four persons, the fare for each person being, respectively, 328.50 roubles (about $165) and 213.82 roubles (about $107).

Breakfast (bread and coffee, chocolate, or tea) cost 0.55, lunch 1.25, and dinner 1.50 roubles. The food is plain but well cooked, the service good, and the cars clean.

There is practically no difference between second and first-class accommodations except better upholstery and an indifferent toilet for the latter. Each compartment has leather-lined fittings (easily washed), a small table with a movable electric light, and very ample room for all baggage that can be needed in the ten days' journey. The free registered baggage is strictly limited and charges are high for extra weights.

While each compartment is private, there are no curtains to insure privacy of the separate berths. Other notable defects are scarcity of towels, lack of good drinking water, and the indifferent toilet conveniences, there being no separate provision for women. Bathing was possible in a section of the baggage car. The road being broad gauge and the speed low made night travel most comfortable.

East of Manchuria there are excellent buffets at the larger stations, and at every stop during daylight there were present venders of bread, butter, fruit, milk, chickens, etc., all of excellent quality and at moderate prices.

MANCHURIA IS RICH BEYOND CALCULATIONS

The slow-moving train and long stops enable one to form clear opinions as to the physical characteristics of Manchuria during the travel of 926 miles which bisects this great region. There can be but one conclusion—that its agricultural, mineral, and other possibilities are valuable beyond present computation. It resembles in appearance and approximates both in area and fertility that part of the United States which lies between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Although in the main a level, disforested, and agricultural country, Manchuria presents in its northwestern section, in the valleys of the upper Sungari and Yalo rivers, not only valuable virgin forests, but also vast mineral deposits, of which the most valuable, coal, is already in process of utilization by the railway.

Whatever opinions may be held regarding the past policy and conduct of Russia as regards Manchuria, it is evident to any observant traveler that its railway construction and attendant developments have vastly benefited this Chinese province. Brigandage has been largely suppressed, life and property made more secure, local industries stimulated, and distant markets made accessible. With settled conditions since the war, the trade in agricultural products was reaching tens of millions of dollars in value, and within ten years' time should aggregate annually hundreds of millions in amount.

Although a Russian block-house flanks every railway station, and its garrison doubtless rules with a rod of iron, yet the long-established Russian policy obtains and the racial susceptibilities of the Chinese are regarded to an extent that would be impossible for Americans to observe. In addition to other instances in evidence, there was noted the decorations of the small attractive railway stations at Iempo. The ornamentation was strictly Chinese, the graceful roof-trimmings being a series of the symbolated Chinese dragons pursuing their fleeing prey. All along the railway Manchurians of every grade and class were seen mixing with Russian civilians and soldiers, pursuing their various affairs with such freedom and assurance as would not be tolerated in most localities in the United States.

THE ALADDIN CITY

While Russian activities have thoroughly affected the peoples of northern Manchuria, yet they have centered in the Aladdin-like city of Harbin, which very lately was unpleasantly brought to the world's attention as the scene of the deplorable assassination of that great statesman, Prince Ito, of Japan.

The most populous of European cities in Asia, the former medical center of the Russian army—with a hospital so immense that 10,000 patients were cared for at one time—it seems an irony of fortune that Harbin should recently have lost thousands by pestilential plague. It is, however, a logical outcome of the governmental defects at Harbin. With unsanitary habits almost universal among its cosmopolitan population, there was, strangely enough in autocratic Russia, no dominant central authority over this collection of cities to enforce proper sanitary regulations, even if such were ever planned.

The existence of Harbin is due to the conjoined action of the Russian government and the Russo-Chinese Bank. The corporation obtained from China exclusive rights for 36 years to a region 100 miles square. Lavish expenditures, aggregating from 10 to 12 millions of dollars, built up a modern town near the point where the Transiberian Railway crosses the Sungari River over a fine steel bridge of modern type and standard construction.

With great and fluctuating business interests, Harbin has varied in population from 50,000 to 100,000 or more. It appeared to be a collection of heterogeneous communities rather than an administrative unit. There then existed nine practically independent administrations—the official, the army, the military hospital, the business, the manufacturing, the milling, the river, the Chinese quarter, and on the outskirts the original Manchurian village.

The milling facilities are adequate to care for more than one and a quarter millions of souls; the railway equipment is so extensive and well arranged that an army corps with its entire impedimenta can be entrained or detrained in a day.*

From observation and by report the Russians maintain a most conciliatory and tactful attitude towards the Chinese in general and Manchurians in particular. The enormous expenditures of the Russians yet continue at Harbin, whereby the Chinese—laborers, traders, and officials—have profited beyond their wildest expectations. As we tarried, there were in evidence a number of Chinese officers of the new army, smartly uniformed, alert in action, and prepossessing in appearance.

While many public and some private buildings are large and costly, there was that unmistakable cast of crudity to Harbin which causes it to somewhat resemble a thriving frontier city of America. The cosmopolitan character of the city was markedly emphasized by the incoming South China mail-train, which brought naked coolies and full-robed mandarins, the turbaned Hindu and the German

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* Mr. Putnam Weale Simpson names nine flouring mills at Harbin with an output capacity of about 1,700,000 pounds daily, and nine others near that city which raise the capacity of Central Manchuria to more than 1,500 tons of flour daily.

Photo by E. B. Lobdell

PIONEERS AWAITING THEIR TRAIN: SIBERIA

The vast crowds of immigrants are rapidly transforming Siberia into a land of wealth and prosperity (see page 1085)

merchant, the silent Korean and complacent Japanese, the somber English official and the active American tourist.

A 4-berthed compartment of our Siberian train received as occupants a Japanese, a German, an Italian, and an Australasian, no two of whom could speak the same language. The Mukden route is fast gaining favor, as from Harbin one reaches Peking in two days at an expense of $29, first-class.

OUT OF MANCHURIA

After crossing the Nonni River near Tsitsihar, the prairie soon gives place to a hilly ascending country, where from time to time there were interesting glimpses of weird Bouriat camps. Occasionally parties were seen on the march, all mounted, as the women are expert riders. Novel in costume and pastoral in tastes, they yield slowly to Occidental civilization.

The country becomes more rugged and the route more circuitous as we ascend the eastern flanks of the Great Khingan range, where the summit is pierced by a tunnel two miles in length at an altitude of about 3,500 feet. Dense forests, wild torrents, narrow valleys, and sharply uprising ridges are the salient features of the western slopes, welcome changes from the treeless plains of central Manchuria.

Between the greater and less ranges of Khingan the railway crosses a corner of the eastern Gobi Desert, which there resembles closely the so-called desert of our Rocky Mountain regions, with more or less vegetation and an occasional shrub or stunted tree. With the view vanished childish illusions wherein the Gobi Desert was pictured as the dreariest and most desolate region of the world.

The prolonged stay at Manchuria, the customs station on the Russo-Chinese frontier, was not without interest. The accustomed tediousness of such examination was reduced to the minimum by the marked courtesy of the inspectors.

There were hundreds of small bales of *caravan-tea* awaiting shipment by rail

Photo by E. B. Lobdell

OMSK AND ITS TRAIN OFFICIALS; NEVER IN HASTE

to European Russia. This tea trade has been pursued for centuries, the trains of tea-loaded camels winding their slow way over the rough trails which lead hither from the remote tea-farms of inland China. Formerly they traveled westward to Irkutsk and Omsk, but now the railway displaces still further the camel, who gave way in part to the Suez Canal years ago.

THE TRANSBAIKAL REGION

The Transbaikal, a country of great forests with extensive areas of arable land interspersed here and there, charmed all by the quiet beauty of its varied landscapes and its attractive aspects. Although called a mountainous country in comparison with the low plains of western Siberia, where the highest elevation does not exceed 400 feet, the Transbaikal is really a region of moderate hills, like our own Catskills, the highest point on the railway being but 3,100 feet.

The mountainous regions of Manchuria are practically uninhabited, save by wandering hunters and pastoral people, so that the presence of permanent settlements and signs of human activities were welcome signs in the Transbaikal scenery.

In the watershed of the upper Amur, especially in the Ingoda Valley, and within sight of the railway, were lumber camps along and timber rafts on the river, pioneer huts in the forest clearings, small herds of cattle, newly broken land, and quickly growing grain, which marked the western limits of that vast immigration that is rapidly transforming uninhabited Siberia into a land of wealth and prosperity. The cloudless sky, pure air, countless flowers, lofty trees, and luxuriant vegetation set off to great advantage the new country that is passing under the domination of Russian colonists.

Crossing the Ingoda, the thriving town of Karimskaia was reached, whence a branch railway of 177 miles extends to

Stretensk, which is the inland center of the navigable waterways of nearly 2,000 miles in the watershed of the Amur.

To the westward the way is pleasant and picturesque across the low Yablonoi Mountains, with their many striking bits of landscape, especially while descending their wooded slopes, which led through the beautiful Selenga Valley to the precipitous shores of the wondrous inland sea, Lake Baikal.

LAKE BAIKAL

For nearly 150 miles the railway skirts the southern shores of this great lake. It is one of the lacustral wonders of the world, with its depth of 5,000 feet, its average width of 40 miles, its length of 375 miles, and its great distance—nearly 3,000 miles—from the ocean. Frozen over between four and five months each year, there were at the end of May large drifting ice-fields within view as the train passed. The warm, balmy airs, lovely scented flowers, the tuneful chorus of singing birds, a luxuriant undergrowth, and the spring dress of the huge forest trees—all gained in sweet contrasting attractiveness from the drifting ice-floes, the occasional snowdrifts in sheltered spots, and the white-topped peaks of Chamanka and other mountains.

Now the way stations had their quota of gazing but never-rude Russian colonists, and with them came shy peasant girls in quaint costumes and bright, becoming colors, whose welcome wares of wild flowers, sweet cream, soft cheeses, etc., were daily proffered and purchased from Transbaikalia to the Ural Mountains.

IRKUTSK

Much is not expected from a subordinate city, some 3,500 miles distant from the formal center of all Russian power—Saint Petersburg—especially when such city has been cursed throughout its history as a selected destination for political and criminal exiles.

Every traveler is therefore surprised to find Irkutsk a well-built, prosperous, modern city, with a population of about 75,000. Among Siberian cities, Irkutsk is noted for its churches, orphanages, hospitals, schools, observatories, and museums. It is a city of imposing buildings, beautiful homes, and is given to lavish hospitality, while its extended business operations are supplemented by all modern municipal equipments, including telephony and an efficient fire service.

It must be added that it has in summer nearly impassable streets, that the prevalence of unpunished crimes is notorious, while it is said by free-speaking Russians that the inefficiency of its police is only surpassed by the corruption of its officials. With a steady inflow of honest immigrants, conditions are believed to be slowly improving and the future is more promising.

The capital of a province of nearly a million people, Irkutsk on the Angara is admirably located to control a very large and lucrative trade. Lake Baikal, with its five contributory rivers, affords unusual transportation facilities inland, while the Angara, the discharging stream of Lake Baikal, leads to the Yenisei, with its 10,000 miles of navigable waterway. The government assay office at Irkutsk handles the gold produced in the province, which averages annually $10,000,000 in value.

SIBERIAN IMMIGRATION

The real creative force of a country's material prosperity, and the most essential element of its grandeur, is its population. Far-seeing statesmen have realized that within the twentieth century Siberia will be the center of Russian trade and commerce. In consequence a prominent feature of the empire's domestic policy has been the economic evolution of Siberia. In former years hundreds of millions of dollars were spent to maintain Russia's prestige and power in the Orient through military establishments and strategic lines of railways, but to scant avail.*

Now a wiser policy is appropriating millions of dollars annually for a peaceful invasion of Asia. In a single year more than $5,000,000 was spent to promote emigration from European Russia to Siberia, which is systematically and successfully promoted. Emigration agencies have been established, traveling agents employed, surveyors utilized, and occasionally allotments have been made for travel expenses. Along the Siberian Railway there have been established suitable stations where immigrants are cared for through barracks, kitchens, and hospitals.

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* In ten years, 1898-1907, Russia spent $994,500,000 on railways.

Schools and churches have been provided for the newcomers, who are also helped over the first year by grants of seeds, loans of stock and machinery, and other practical methods. Timber, pasture, and arable lands are allotted to newcomers, which may be either rented or bought on very favorable terms. Instruction is given along practical lines, and valuable, up-to-date machinery has been bought in large quantities for rent or sale to actual settlers.

In the Transbaikal region there were incoming pioneers, as they termed the immigrants, by the score, and in Irkutsk province by the hundreds. It was only in the region of Omsk that the travel was in full tide, with from 2,000 to 4,000 arrivals each day. Travel was in fourth-class cars at an expense of a quarter of a cent a mile. The cars were fitted up with berths, three-tiered, the lower changeable at will into seats.

Here could be seen an arriving train, from which ran at top speed the men on their way to obtain hot water for tea, which is provided free at each station, and later to buy bread at the emigrants' market. The women and children await in the train the arrival of bread and water for their frugal meals.

Again, at an important station would be seen several hundred pioneers, huddled in family groups on the main platform or in sheltered places. Surrounded by large bundles which contained their worldly goods, they slept or ate, awaited their turn in barracks, or looked forward to the arrival of the train that carried them to the Orient.

Official statistics show that in 1908 there were 785,712 *khodoki*, or pioneers, who entered Siberia, and that 121,204 returned to European Russia, making a net gain for Siberia of 637,608 settlers—a marked increase over 1907, when the net gain approximated 550,000. It is said that a bad harvest in Europe would swell the annual figures to a million or more.

From observation of pioneers en route (of whom about 7,000 were personally seen) and of actual settlers, it seemed certain that Siberia is receiving a hardy, courageous, and resourceful immigration. In physique and deportment they appeared to be superior to the peasantry between the Urals and Moscow. Naturally the provinces nearer to Europe profit most largely, and the destination of incoming pioneers is not far from 50 per cent between the Urals and Omsk, 30 per cent to Tomsk province, 15 per cent to Irkutsk province, and 5 per cent to Transbaikalia.

THE YENISEI VALLEY

Descending the Angara Valley, the road passes through the pastoral country of the Russian Bouriats, offshoots of the tribes seen in China, and cross to the watershed of the Yenisei. Incoming pioneers are rapidly settling this region, already beautiful with extensive fields of grain, for which the soil is especially suited. Crossing the Yenisei by a fine steel bridge, half a mile long, brought the train to Krasnoyarsk, the capital of the province, the thriving business center of the fertile upper valley (map, p. 1076).

The Yenisei watershed, in area more than one-quarter the size of all Europe, is destined to be one of the great grain-growing centers of the world. The grain grown in these and other regions in easy water communication already aggregates three or more millions of tons annually, which can be readily increased to five million tons. There exists uncertain and irregular water communication with Europe, which can be so improved as to furnish cheap transportation and assure wonderful prosperity to these inland regions.

THE TAIGA, OR VIRGIN-FOREST COUNTRY

The train soon enters the Taiga, an immense region of dense forests, largely of the well-known Russian birch and Siberian cedar. Here appears one of the strange vagaries connected with the en-

Photo by A. W. Greely

SIBERIAN IMMIGRANTS IN REAR OF OMSK STATION

About one-half million immigrants are pouring into Siberia each year

gineering of the Siberian Railway, which left to the north Tomsk, the capital of Siberia, now reached by a branch line of 46 miles. Time failed in which to visit this city, the center of the well-known mining district of the Altai, to the south, and of the vast and unique hunting grounds to the north, from which come the renowned Russian furs, the martin, ermine, otter, etc. Tomsk province bids fair to be in the near future one of the leading gold-producing centers of the world, as the gold mines of the Altai are now supplemented by extensive and wide-spread placer deposits in the forest regions.

As we passed there were seen thousands of pioneers who had come to Tomsk province to seek their fortunes. Some were joining the bands of trappers, but most were augmenting the hordes of gold-seekers who are fast invading this region.

THE SIBERIAN STEPPES

To the west the gloomy Taiga gradually fades away, and one comes into the bright, open steppes or great Siberian plains, which strikingly resemble the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Extending 1,000 miles north and south, and as far from east to west, the vast watershed of the Obi (nine-tenths the area of the Mississippi and Missouri combined watersheds), despite its long winters in the north, is unsurpassed in its suitableness for stock-raising, dairy farming, and other agricultural pursuits. Its level and well-watered plains, dotted here and there by light growths of birch, alder, willow, and Siberian cedar, are covered by vigorous growth of nutritious grasses. The soil is fertile, stock of all kinds thrives, transportation facilities are good, coal is abundant, modern agricultural methods largely obtain, markets are accessible, and the population is rapidly increasing.

THE MOST IMPORTANT CITY OF SIBERIA

The capital, Omsk, on the Irtish, a tributary of the Obi, is now the largest (about 100,000) and commercially the most important city in Siberia. Here centers the river transportation of western Siberia, an interior system elsewhere

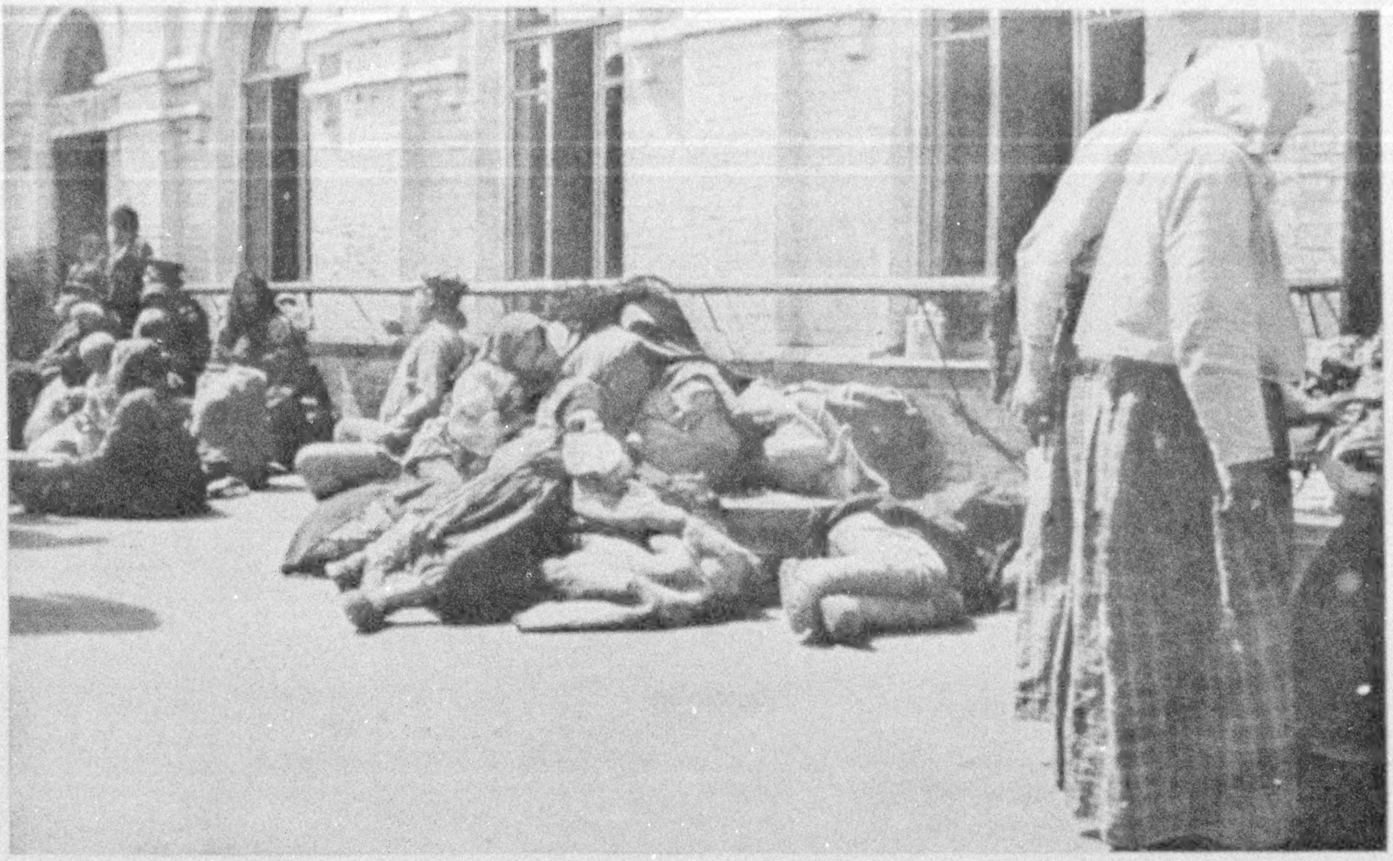

Photo by E. B. Lobdell

CHELIABINSK, IN THE URAL REGION: THE FAMOUS DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF THE IMMIGRANTS

unsurpassed in extent, which, through a large canal connecting tributaries of the Obi and Yenisei, aggregate about 15,000 miles of navigable waterways open six months in the year. In the Obi fleet alone there are 242 steamers and numberless other crafts. As the area of the watershed of the Obi alone is more than double that of Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy combined, the future importance of the fertile region may be vaguely estimated.

The great Omsk station was the scene of business activity and of railway travel such as characterize the large railway stations in America. The force of uniformed, self-important railway officials, led by the gorgeous station-master, were full of fuss and fury between the important train-de-luxe, the hordes of immigrants—arriving, encamping, departing—and the groaning, shunting freight trains which were disentangling themselves in the spacious train yards.

Immigrants by the hundreds swarmed over and around the station—men and women in the flush and vigor of life, gay and careless youth, the aged bordering on the verge of the grave, and the tiny babe at its mother's breast. Their humble belongings were in bundles and portable packages, among which spinning-wheels, cooking utensils, and the indispensable samovar were most evident. There was nothing disconsolate in act or face, but all looked forward hopefully to the promised land. Their quiet, orderly deportment was quite impressive; no quarreling or bickering, no drunkenness or dissipation was to be seen.

Here was a picturesque Tartar, there a little Russian; here an assertive Cossack, there a determined Khirgis chief. The national sombreness of dress was generally relieved by a bit of gay color: most pioneers were equipped with the Russian high boots, and their outer garments were of sheepskin, long since past its pristine whiteness.

THE SIBERIAN IS STOLID AND SILENT

As a rule—natives and pioneers—the Siberian is stolid and silent, but he was found to be kindly, interested, and invariably courteous. The contented and satisfied appearance of the peasant was generally remarked. They were well fed, well clothed—though the outer garments were often dirty—of very decent appearance, and had a self-respecting

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manner far from groveling or sycophantic.

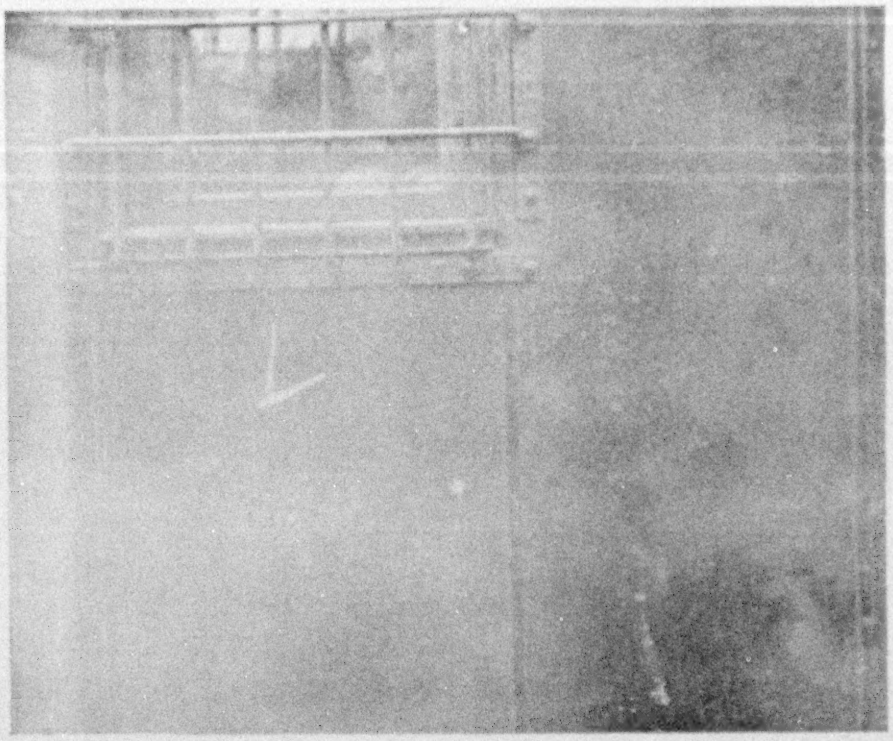


Photo by A. W. Greely

PRISON CAR AND EXILES ON THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY

They appear more manly and energetic than the European peasants, and doubtless are so. It takes energy and determination to break loose from the environment of a lifetime, and to build a new home thousands of miles away under unknown conditions—this even with a paternal government to aid.

From Omsk westward to the Ural Mountains, about 800 miles, extends the Baraba country, the great producing region for foreign markets. In two provinces from Omsk west there are estimated to be about 12 million head of stock, one-half sheep, one-quarter cattle, and one-quarter horses, with nearly a quarter of a million camels.

65,000 TONS OF BUTTER ARE SHIPPED EACH YEAR TO EUROPE

The country is one of quiet beauty, luxuriant in vegetation, interspersed with groves of birches, willows, and alders, its soil evidently of great fertility and apparently equally divided between stock-raising, grain-growing, and dairy farming. Here and there were visible the rounded tents of the Khirgis, but in general the region along the railway has been taken up by pioneers, whose new huts and cultivated fields are much in evidence.

There was a constant succession of attractive sights: Bands of dromedaries, troops of ponies, stretches of purple heather, herds of cattle, scattered Khirgis tents, groves of white birches, fields of grain, files of carts, and miles upon miles of fragrant white lilacs.

The shipments to foreign markets from the Baraba region consist almost entirely of meat and butter. While the greater portion of the meat goes to St. Petersburg and other cities of European Russia, yet large and increasing shipments are made to Germany and England.

The most wonderfully developed industry in west Siberia is dairy farming. The latest methods and most improved machinery are used in the production of butter. The shipments to foreign markets are increasing year by year. More than 65,000 tons of butter are shipped to Europe annually. The butter is of the finest quality and commands the highest prices in England and in Germany, where the demand is steadily increasing.

Cheliabinsk, at the eastern foot of the Ural Mountains, is the point at which the western section of the Siberian Railway bifurcates, the newer road running to St. Petersburg via Ekaterinburg and Perm, while the older main line, crossing the Urals, continues via Samara to Moscow.

Cheliabinsk is the point from which were distributed in former years the exiles to Siberia. In these later days it has been made a resting place for immigrants, of whom it is estimated that about 4,000,000 have passed through the city. There are barracks, hospitals, laundries, baths, and summer camps, where everything essential for the health and necessities of the immigrant are provided. Twenty-five hundred can be comfortably cared for in winter and thirty-five hundred in summer.

Crossing the low-crested Urals at 1,800 feet elevation, the plains of the Volga were found unattractive as compared with Siberia, while the peasants seemed inferior, in appearance at least. Although the city of Toula exhibits Russia in its new rôle of industrial establishments, all were glad when, practically on schedule time, the Transiberian train rolled into the great Koursk depot of the holy and busy city of Moscow.

Of unique and absorbing interest was "little mother" Moscow, with its praying pilgrims, countless icon-decked chapels, with its multi-colored houses and holy sanctuaries, culminating in the church-crowned walls of historic Kremlin, with their glittering cupolas and towers brightly beautiful in green and gold; but, however, they were symbols of a vanishing past.

One's thoughts turned from these sensuous attractions to the things of the present and near future, exemplified by the vast empire just crossed; for Siberia, somewhat relieved from the deadening bonds of autocratic officialdom, is teaching individual resourcefulness and independence through its vast plains, dense forests, lofty mountains, and great rivers. Slowly but surely the fuller, freer life of Asiatic Russia is bringing into higher and harmonious relations with its environment the godlike soul of man.

THE ALBANIANS

By Theron J. Damon, of Constantinople

"NEITHER the bastinado, nor the gun, nor the cannon, nor exile, nor imprisonment, nor even death itself, will ever move them."

The speaker was a young Albanian who had received part of his education in the United States. He is now back in his own country, where he is working with indefatigable zeal for his people. He is one of the few educated men of Albania, but he intends that the coming generation shall not number educated men and women by the "few."

The words quoted above were preceded by these: "At present, from north to south, and from east to west of Albania, all classes of people—Moslem and Christian alike—have a desire, which amounts to a passion, for national education. All of them understand that just as in the past the *sword* was the symbol of power, so today *education* is the goddess of power, and they are going to possess education in spite of persecution."

The Albanians have come to a consciousness of their need of civilization and *western* progress. From the first day of the new Ottoman constitution the Young Turks, however, were determined that civilization should come to the Albanians only after being passed through a Turkish and Mohammedan strainer. This program could not be accepted by the Albanians, even had the Young Turks been capable of properly carrying it out.

The Albanian is a European; two thousand years and more he has lived where he now lives—in the fastnesses of Epirus and Illyria, across the Adriatic from Italy's heel. Early in the nineteenth century the Albanians mingled with their southern neighbors, the Greeks, and were the backbone of the struggle for Greek independence. The kinsmen of Marco Bozzaris, the Albanian hero of Greek independence, all migrated to Cephalonia, off the coast of Greece, but about two million less fortunate Albanians are yet under Turkish rule.

During the 125 years previous to the discovery of America, the proud republic of Venice held a benevolent supremacy over the Albanian coast towns and their spheres, and thus for a century retarded the day of Turkish domination. With the fall of Scutari-in-Albania and the expulsion of the Venetians by the Turks in 1478, the Turks began their overlordship—four centuries of chicanery, broken faith, and cruelty. The sum of the Turkish rule has been to put the Albanian only more deeply in debt to poverty, superstition, and bloodthirstiness than his mountain history and primitive traits would warrant. Throughout two

Photo by Theron J. Damon

ON LAKE SCUTARI, ALBANIA

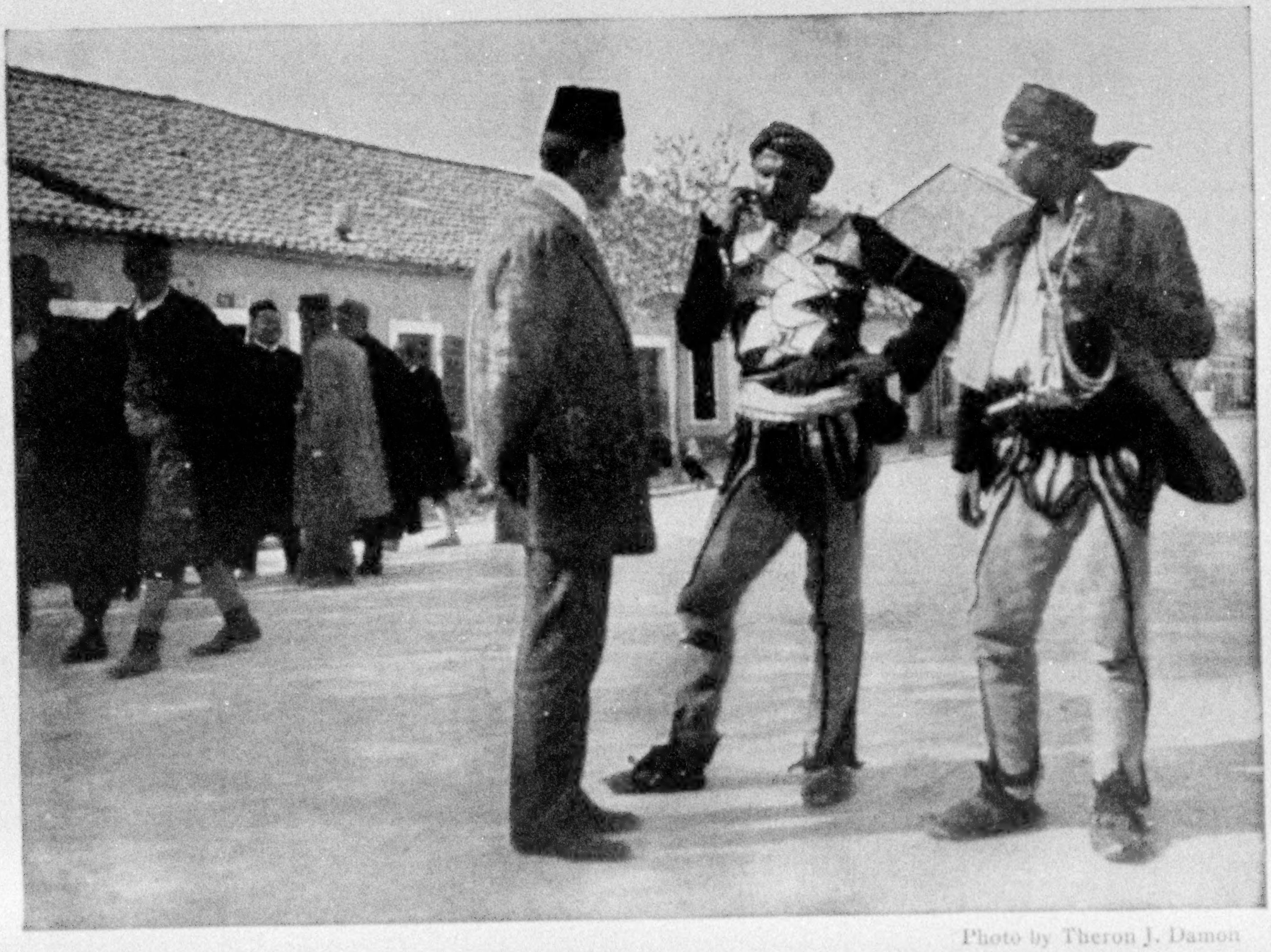


Photo by Theron J. Damon

TWO ALBANIAN CHIEFS ON MONTENEGRIN SOIL, DISCUSSING WAYS AND MEANS WITH A REVOLUTIONARY LEADER

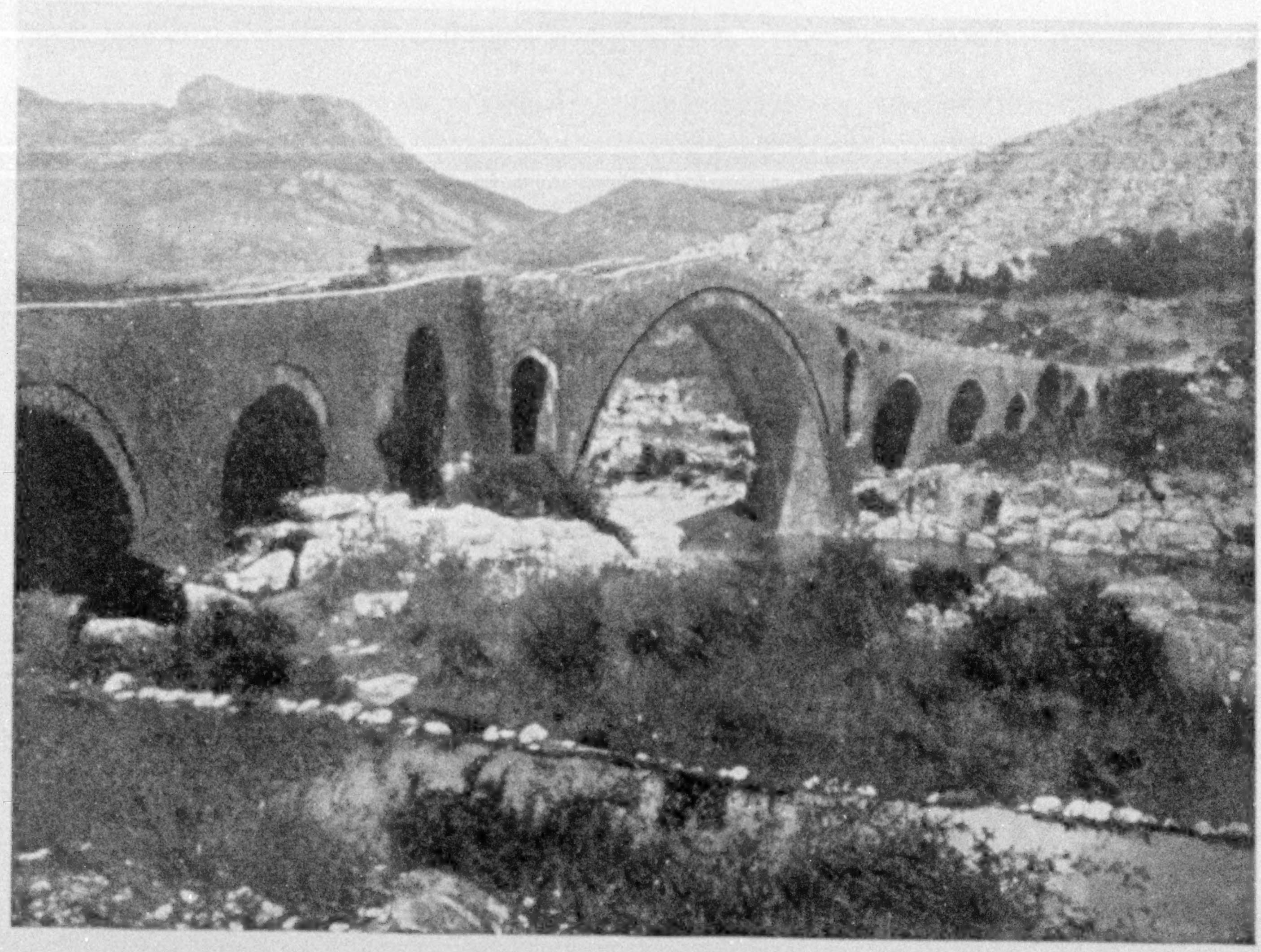


Photo by Theron J. Damon

AN ANCIENT BRIDGE NEAR THE TOWN OF SCUTARI, ALBANIA

millenniums the waves and impulses of progress have not reached him, or have passed by, leaving him untouched.

THE VENDETTA IS STILL PRACTICED

Today, as in the past, it is true that one in five of the male mountaineers falls a sacrifice to the terrible vendetta, which only civilization can eradicate from Albanian national life. To strike a person, even inadvertently, is a matter for blood revenge. Nothing else can repair the wounded honor. If the offender himself is not killed, one of his relatives must be the victim, and thus the endless chain is begun. When the vendetta has gone ridiculously far, it may be bought off, if there is sufficient money at hand, or "called off" through some of the intricacies of the Albanian code.

Let no one speak of the Albanian as lawless. He lives most scrupulously up to all that he knows; but that is the law given him by the customs and nature of his ancestors centuries ago, somewhat "codified" in the fifteenth century, though never to this day written down. Among the curious rules that govern his life are such as these: Persons descended from a common male ancestor, through the male line, consider one another as brothers, or brother and sister, and thus all marriage within a tribe is excluded. Young men may likewise swear brotherhood, and this forms a tie which subjects the men and their offspring for generations to the same marriage laws that blood relationship would involve.

Persons related through the same godfather cannot marry, and of godfathers there are two kinds, that of baptism and that of hair. When a child, boy or girl, is about two years old, its hair, never before having been touched by scissors, is cut with much ceremony. The godfather performs the cutting, leaving, if the child be a Christian, one lock for each of the four points of the compass, forming a cross; if a Moslem, three locks to form a triangle. In the case of a vendetta a man may not be harmed if in the company of a child or a woman.

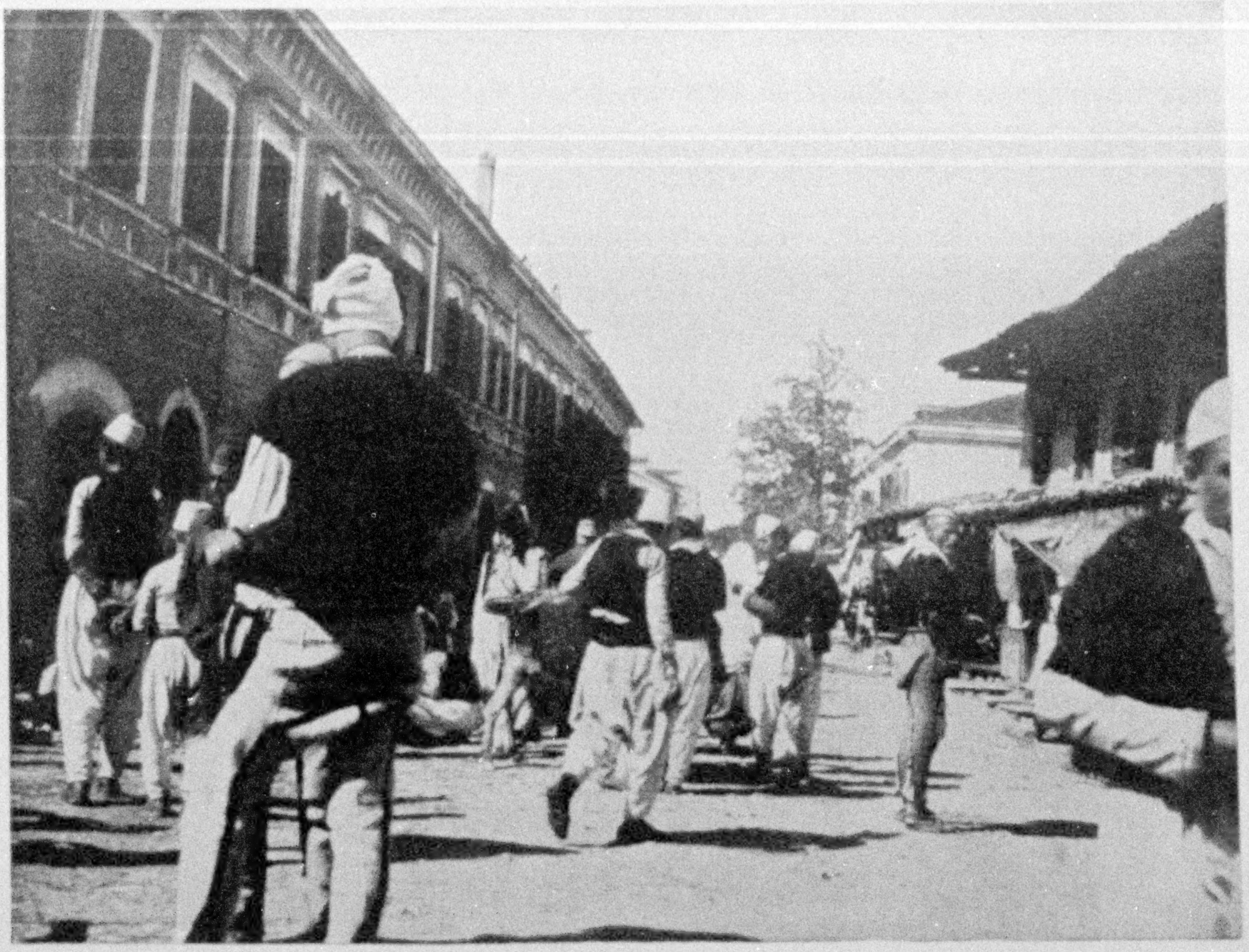


Photo by Theron J. Damon

STREET SCENE IN THE TOWN OF SCUTARI, ALBANIA

AN INDOMITABLE PERSONALITY

Today the Albanian is the most picturesque personality in Europe; yet, interesting as are his traits, of more significant interest is his political future. An Albanian national consciousness has recently appeared and refuses to be crushed. Under the anomalous government of the Turk the various Christian races of the Empire, as the Ottoman Armenians, the Ottoman Bulgarians, and the Ottoman Greeks, have each their national existence, a state within a state, though subject always to the will of the Turk. The Albanians, although in the main they have adopted a kind of Moslem loyalty which gives them a quasi-solidarity with the Turk, are determined that they also shall have a national entity.

Though they are cursed with the backwardness which has everywhere accompanied in a greater or less degree the Mohammedan faith, their leaders realize that they are not an Oriental but an Occidental race; that their Turco-Mohammedan traits are a veneer, and that with but a generation of good education they will leap forward and take their place among the civilized and law-abiding races of the Balkan peninsula.

Not incompatible with the new Albanian nationalism—indeed, the reason for it—is the fact that the Albanian is one of the most intensely individualistic members of the human race. Were this not so he would ages ago have lost his identity in that of the various peoples who throughout the historical era have surged around the Albanian Mountains. In spite of the successive onslaughts of Roman, Goth, Serb, and Bulgar, and of the 350 years of Turkish domination, the Albanian has conserved his indomitable individuality. Crispi, the Italian statesman, was a thorough-going Albanian. He was a member of the large colony of Albanians in Sicily and southern Italy,

XUM

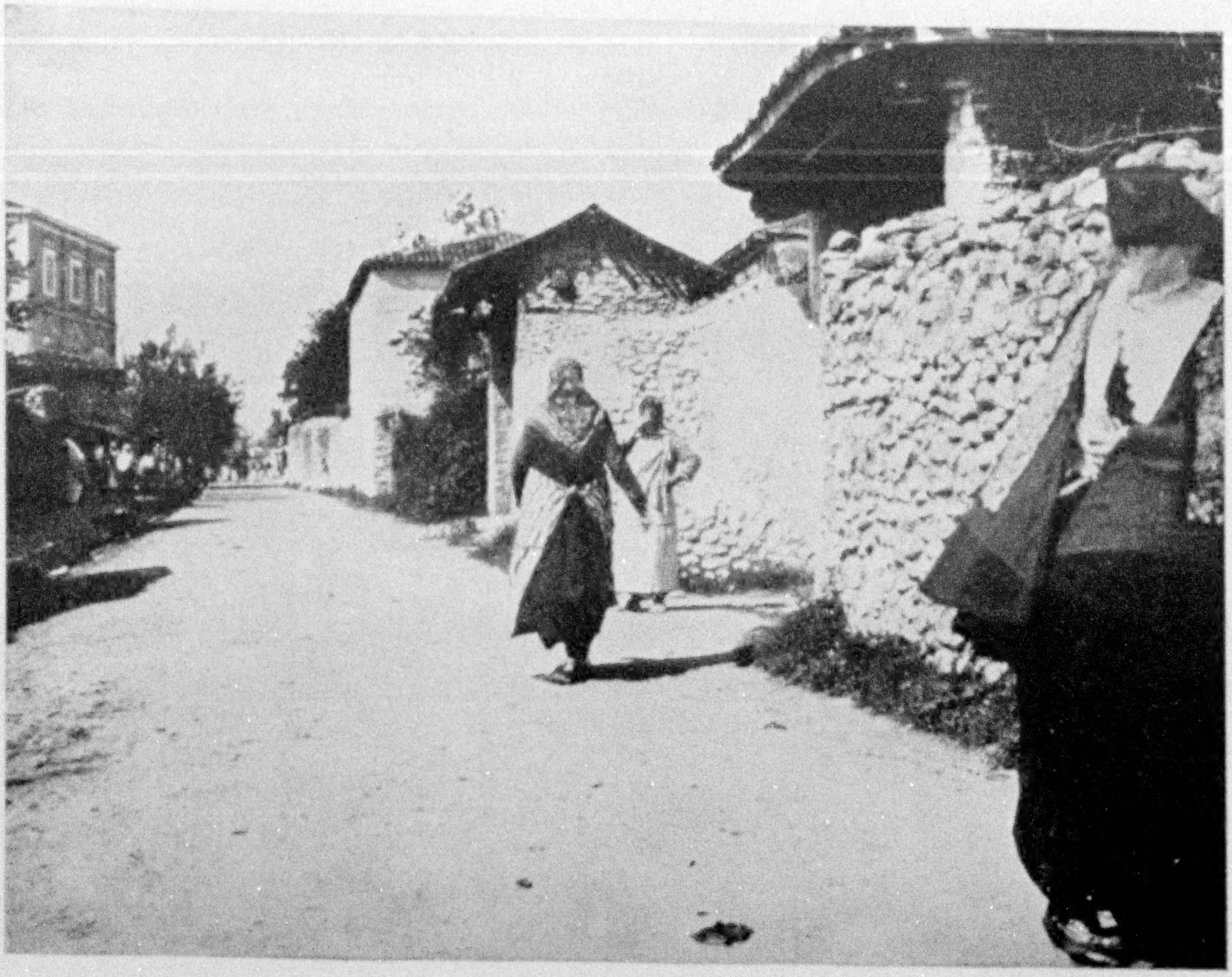


Photo by Theron J. Damon

CHRISTIANS OF SCUTARI, ALBANIA

The red hood and embroidered cape of the upper-class women (one at the right) are most gorgeous. The lower garment is a pair of voluminous bloomers

whose ancestors, a hundred thousand strong, emigrated when the Turks overran Albania. The Albanians of Italy to this day conserve their racial distinctiveness. The unwillingness or inability of the Albanians to modify their individuality has found its reflex tragedy in the continued existence of the Albanian tribal system and the perpetual intertribal feuds. As a result, Albania has not been able to present a united front against a common enemy.

Only one great, unifying national hero has ever arisen for the Albanians—Skanderberg. He died in 1467, after winning 21 pitched battles from the Turk. His death left Albania without a leader, and the brave Albanians, who knew no loyalty or law beyond that of the family and clan, fell under the might of Mohammed the Second, conqueror of Constantinople. Mohammed could crush, but not subdue, the Albanians; nor have the successive sultans been able to accomplish that great desire. The best they could do was to humor them, and to the last day of Abdul Hamid's tyranny the Albanians were treated as a peculiar people. Hamid bought their loyalty by levying upon them no taxes, by refraining from military conscription among them, and by taking the pick of these fierce mountaineers for his closest and most trusted body-guard. The details of the manner in which he pampered them are among the lore of Yildiz Kiosk.

THE YOUNG TURKS WERE RUTHLESS

When, after 1908, the Young Turks had acquired their constitution and were facing the overwhelming task of putting the Ottoman house in order, the treatment of Albania was one of the crucial problems. It should have been most

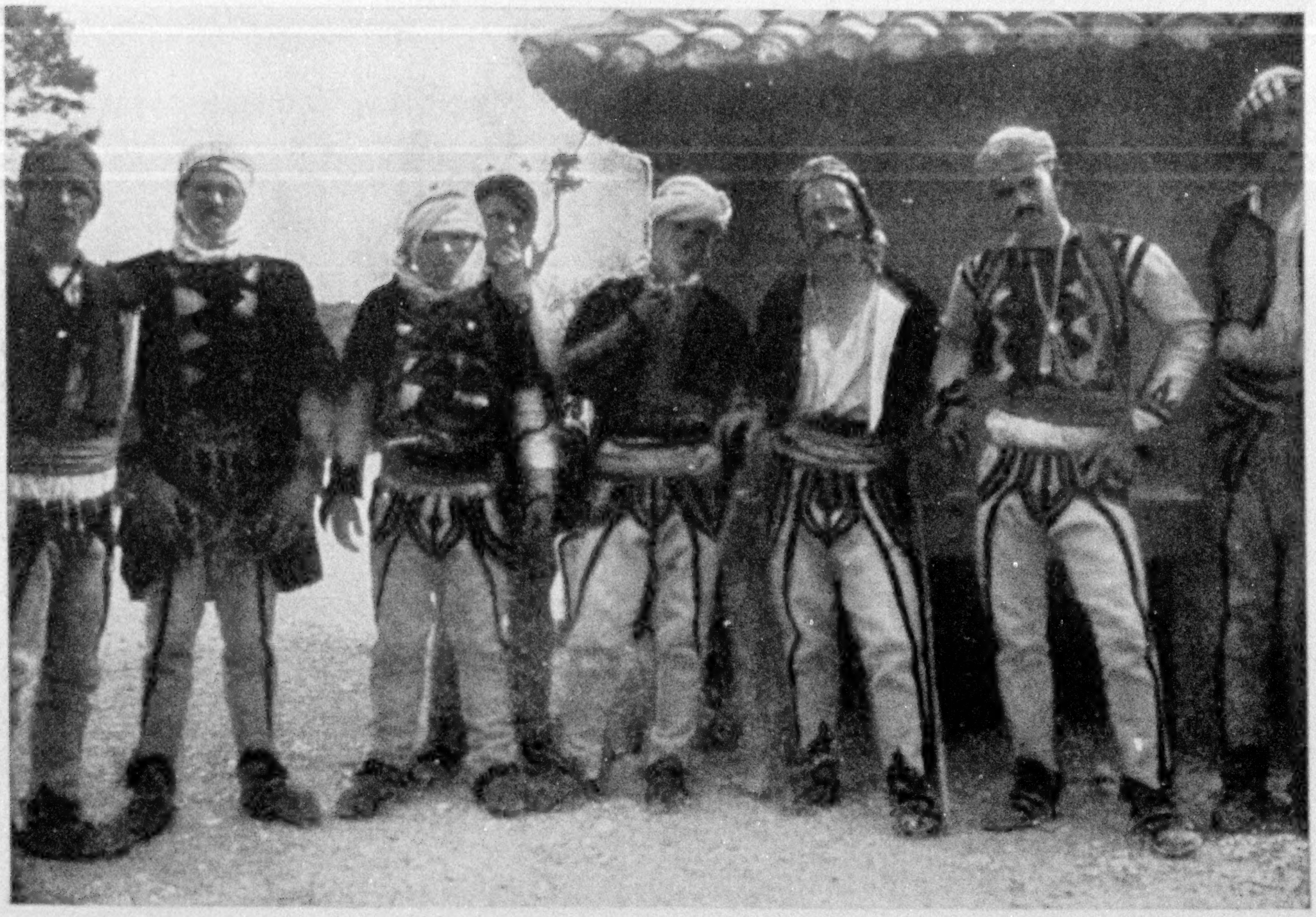


Photo by Theron J. Damon

ALBANIAN CHIEFS FROM THE MOUNTAIN REGION NEAR SCUTARI

carefully considered. By delicate handling, by the fulfillment of promises, and by a just sympathy with the real aspirations of an ignorant but potentially capable race, the Young Turks might have built up and solidified in the province of Albania an impregnable barrier against European aggression. Instead of that they have pursued a course which has been aptly described by the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* as the steam-roller policy. Disregarding advice from every competent quarter, the Young Turks strove to flatten out the Albanians to the level of the ignorant Turkish peasants in the desert plains of Asia Minor. Nothing could have been more preposterous or more certainly foredoomed to failure.

Bodings of the inevitable result—a non-Ottoman Albania—appeared in the autumn of 1909, but it was not until the spring of 1910 that a revolt assumed serious proportions. On April 5 of that year the Moslem Albanians of the northeastern corner of Albania along the railroad line took up arms against the government. For a few days the rebels held Kachanik Pass, but 50,000 Turkish troops were immediately poured into the region and the movement was smothered. Never more than a local affair, it was undertaken without any organization; Albania proper was scarcely concerned by the uprising.

The Young Turks thought, however, that the time was come to teach the lawless Albanians a much-needed lesson. Accordingly the troops collected for the suppression of the uprising were marched throughout Albania. One division went westward to Scutari, or Schodra, as it is known to the Albanians. They traversed mountain roads which for generations had been closed to any man accompanied by a Turkish soldier, for the Albanians liked not the uniform of Turkish authority. But now the mountain people, taken by surprise, were to be disarmed. After such a smothering as had been meted out to their brethren along the railroad line, outnumbered and opposed by machine guns, which are a strange terror to the simple Albanian, there was no hope in resistance. Their arms—the pride and oftentimes the sum of their

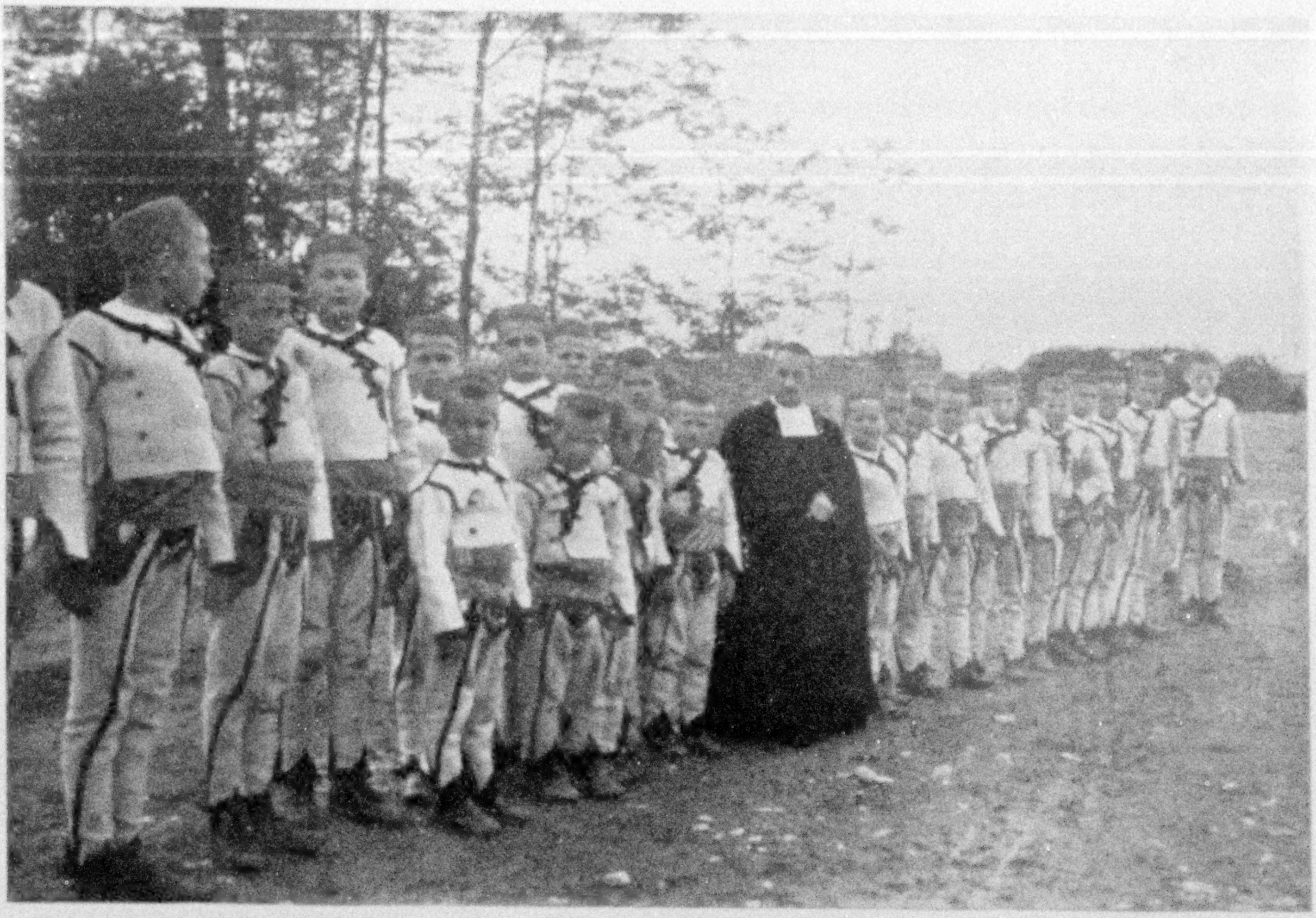


Photo by Theron J. Damon

ALBANIAN CHILDREN OF AN AUSTRIAN SCHOOL, AT SCUTARI

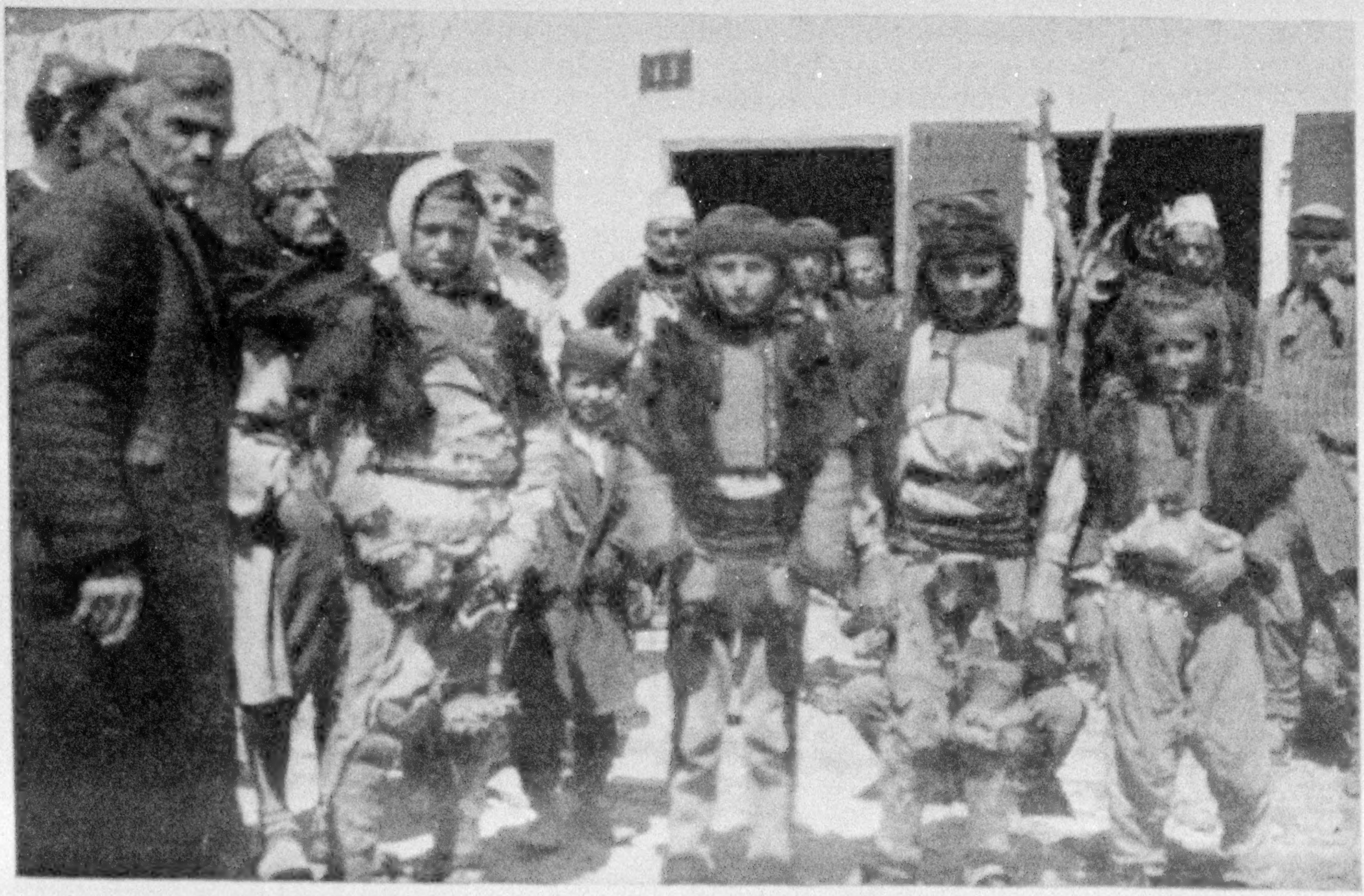


Photo by Theron J. Damon

ALBANIAN CHILDREN WHO HAVE KNOWN NO AUSTRIAN SCHOOL

XUM

Photo by Theron J. Damon

ALBANIAN CHRISTIANS OF SCUTARI LEAVING CHURCH

possessions—were taken from them, and in the shape of the outrageously cruel and uncalled-for bastinado they were likewise "given their lesson."

Another division of the Turkish forces marched southward and penetrated the peaceable valleys of central Albania.

SCHOOLS WERE CLOSED WITH THE BASTINADO AND LASH

At Elbassan, immediately on the granting of the constitution, the intellectual leaders of Young Albania had started a normal school. They were trying to prepare Albanians to become teachers of the hordes of their ignorant countrymen throughout the land. They were using the Albanian language and, according to the vote of an Albanian congress of the year before, were writing this language—a European one—in Latin letters. Under Abdul Hamid every attempt at writing or printing or giving instruction in the Albanian language had been stifled so far as possible. Only in the Austrian and Italian missionary schools of northern Albania, carrying out their Austrian and Italian political propagandas and exempt from the surveillance of the Sultan, had it been possible for the Albanian to study in his own tongue.

As for an alphabet, the Austrian politicians who are back of all the missionary work of the Austrian priests and who never cease to advance their Austrian schemes, looked askance at a future

XUM

Photo by Theron J. Damon

A GROUP OF REBEL ALBANIAN CHIEFS AND AN ALBANIAN FROM THE COLONY IN ITALY

Albania whose Italian—as well as Austrian—trained leaders should be united by a common language and a common alphabet. Accordingly a lengthy, laborious alphabet was invented and saddled upon the school children of the Austrian missions. This would help to open dissention for the future, when Austria mayhap should inherit the land and should find it necessary to use her wiliest tyranny in Austrianizing the Albanian.

The Elbassan Normal School, with its sensible Latin alphabet and its freedom from outside propaganda, was, therefore, a beacon light in the darkness of Albania. It had no religious bias—Moslem and Christian were brothers without distinction. The founders had but one aim, the uplifting of the Albanian race. They were not revolutionists in the political sense of the word. They wanted to coöperate with the new Young Turk government, and only demanded that the application of the newly granted constitution should have something in common with its fundamental promises.

But when the Turkish soldiers arrived in Elbassan in the summer of 1910 martial law was proclaimed; all persons connected with the normal school or sympathizing with its progress were hunted down, led before the military authorities, and beaten in a manner too repulsive to detail. The bastinado and the lash were applied to many of the most enlightened people of Elbassan; the treasurer of the normal school was flogged beyond belief; the director and several of the teachers effected their escape. The military authorities searched out and flogged the persons who were responsible for a telegram previously sent to Constantinople, asking that instruction in Albanian schools should be given in the Albanian language and in the Latin characters. Then the soldiers were marched off for other similar deeds, having "shut up that school and given those Albanians a lesson they would remember."

UPRISINGS BY THE ALBANIANS

As the year 1910 wore on trouble began to arise for the Turks in the chancelleries of Europe over the scandal of the military orgies in Albania and of the closing of the normal school; likewise over the scandal of the equally brutal and, if possible, still more uncalled-for "disarmament" of the Christians in Macedonia. Some parties always exist

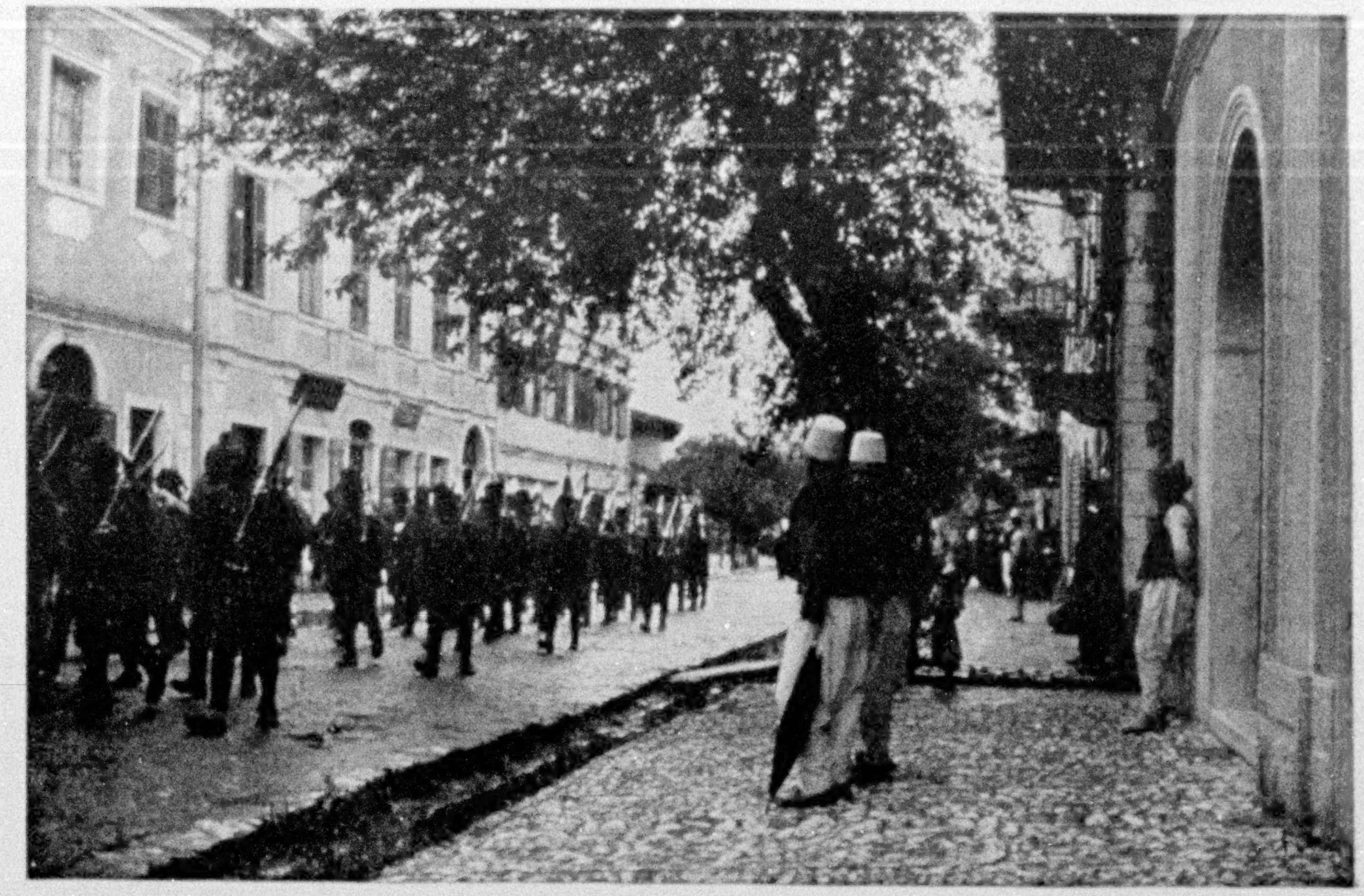


Photo by Theron J. Damon

THE MAIN STREET OF SCUTARI, ALBANIA: TURKISH SOLDIERS WHO HAVE COME TO PUT DOWN THE REVOLT

in Europe whose political interests can be furthered by championing the wrongs of the oppressed; and though hypocritical motives moved many of the European statesmen who aided the revelation, the truth of the Young Turks' accomplishments in Albania and Macedonia gradually became common knowledge. The Young Turk had revealed himself as the true son of his father. The leaders saw that they had made a mistake; but they would make no acknowledgment, and subsequent events have shown that they have had no change of heart.

In April, 1911, occurred an uprising of the Malissori, or Christian Albanians, of the province of Scutari, in northwestern Albania, along the Montenegrin frontier The revolt was one of the unfortunate and premature attempts of a desperate and brave, but disunited, people to throw off an intolerable yoke. Instead of developing into a general revolt, the uprising remained confined to the furthermost corner of Albania.

The true patriots of all Albania sink differences of religion and tribe in the great facts of a common heritage and a common yoke. They, the educated members of their race, were striving last year for a united effort toward attaining justice for all Albania. These leaders were unfortunately, ill-organized, without funds, and without experience. They received no support from the great bulk of Moslem tribes, many of whom, however, had been so thoroughly disarmed that they could not think of joining a rebellion. The Catholic Mirdites, a strong tribe south of Scutari, had few rifles, all of old type, and hesitated about coming to the support of the Malissori revolt until it was too late.

Montenegro was the backbone of the uprising, through the support which she and her people gave to thousands of Albanian refugees who in the previous winter had crossed the frontier and who in the spring went back to Albania prepared for fight. Thus in a remarkable manner was buried the hatchet, or rather the knife, which for generations and centuries had been unsheathed between the Slavic Montenegrin and the autochthonous Albanian. But Montenegro found herself dangerously involved in Albanian affairs in disaccord with the diplomacy of Europe and especially of her friend and benefactress, Russia; and so Montenegro finally left Albania in the lurch. Despite this fact, however, the Turks were obliged to make with the rebel Malissori a peace which granted such important concessions that immediately complaints began to arise from the Moslem population of Scutari, who had not revolted.

"What! You grant favors to the rebels," they said, "but we who remained faithful continue under the old burdens." It was like the complaint of the unprodigal son. Unfortunately the Turk could not mollify his faithful children as efficaciously as we imagine did the ancient Hebrew father. As for the Malissori arrangement, it was only a truce, for how long no one could say.

SCHOOLS ONLY CAN RELIEVE THEM

The future of Albania depends not only upon the will of Austria, of Italy, of Montenegro backed by Russia, of Greece, and of Turkey itself, each determined to have the Albanian part of the interminable Eastern Question settled in its own selfish way; the future of Albania depends largely on the amount of *education* which can be placed in the land before the fate of the 2 million inhabitants is irrevocably settled. With the exception, perhaps, of the intrepid Miss Edith Durham, the English woman to whom the wildest and most dangerous parts of Albania have been a peculiar stamping-ground, no one knows Albania and the Albanians better than Mr. James D. Bourchier, for a generation the special correspondent of the London *Times* in the Balkan peninsula. His striking article on Albania in the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, after speaking of the struggles of isolated Albanian groups to agitate for better things in Albania, concludes thus: "The growth of a wider patriotic sentiment must depend on the spread of popular education." Once let untrammeled education exist in Albania and the Albanians will look after themselves.

Many of the Christian Albanians of the city of Scutari have been educated and have become prosperous, thanks to the Austrians or Italians. They fear the fanaticism of their Moslem brothers, and this, too, though in the mountains a few miles away, among the families of ignorant mountaineers, both the Moslem and Christian religions may be sheltered under the same patriarchal roof, and Moslem and Christian rites may be celebrated in the one squalid edifice of worship.

Again and again has the writer of the present article asked educated *Moslem* Albanians interested in the cause of their race why they did not preach to the Moslems of Scutari and elsewhere the brotherhood of Moslem and Christian. Without hesitation, but with shame and with firm-set lips, the answer has come, each time the same: "It is impossible. The Moslems are ignorant. They must first be educated; then they will understand."

Just before the dissolution of Parliament, in January, 1912, an Albanian deputy, one of the chief spokesmen of his race and at present a leader of the rebels, declared, "If the Turks keep on despising the non-Turks, they will bring the country to ruin. I say this because I love the Turks, whose existence is needful to us, and in order to safeguard their existence." The Albanian deputy was speaking for his people.

THE ALBANIAN DREADS THE FUTURE

The Albanian fears lest, instead of acquiring the prayed-for and fought-for liberty, his dear mountains and wild gorges and fertile valleys be divided among the vulture nations, and lest he be absorbed by an alien race. Austria threatening to come down from the north; Italy, menacing from but a step away on the other shore of the Adriatic—they are two enemies whom, in spite of the schools and hospitals and churches lavishly bestowed in northwestern Albania by their representatives, the Albanians hate worse than they hate the Turks. The Albanian dreads Austria and Italy just as a prophetic Pole might have dreaded the three despoilers of his native

Photo by Emma G. Cummings

A GROUP OF MONTENEGRINS ON THE MAIN STREET OF CETTINJE, THE CAPITAL OF MONTENEGRO

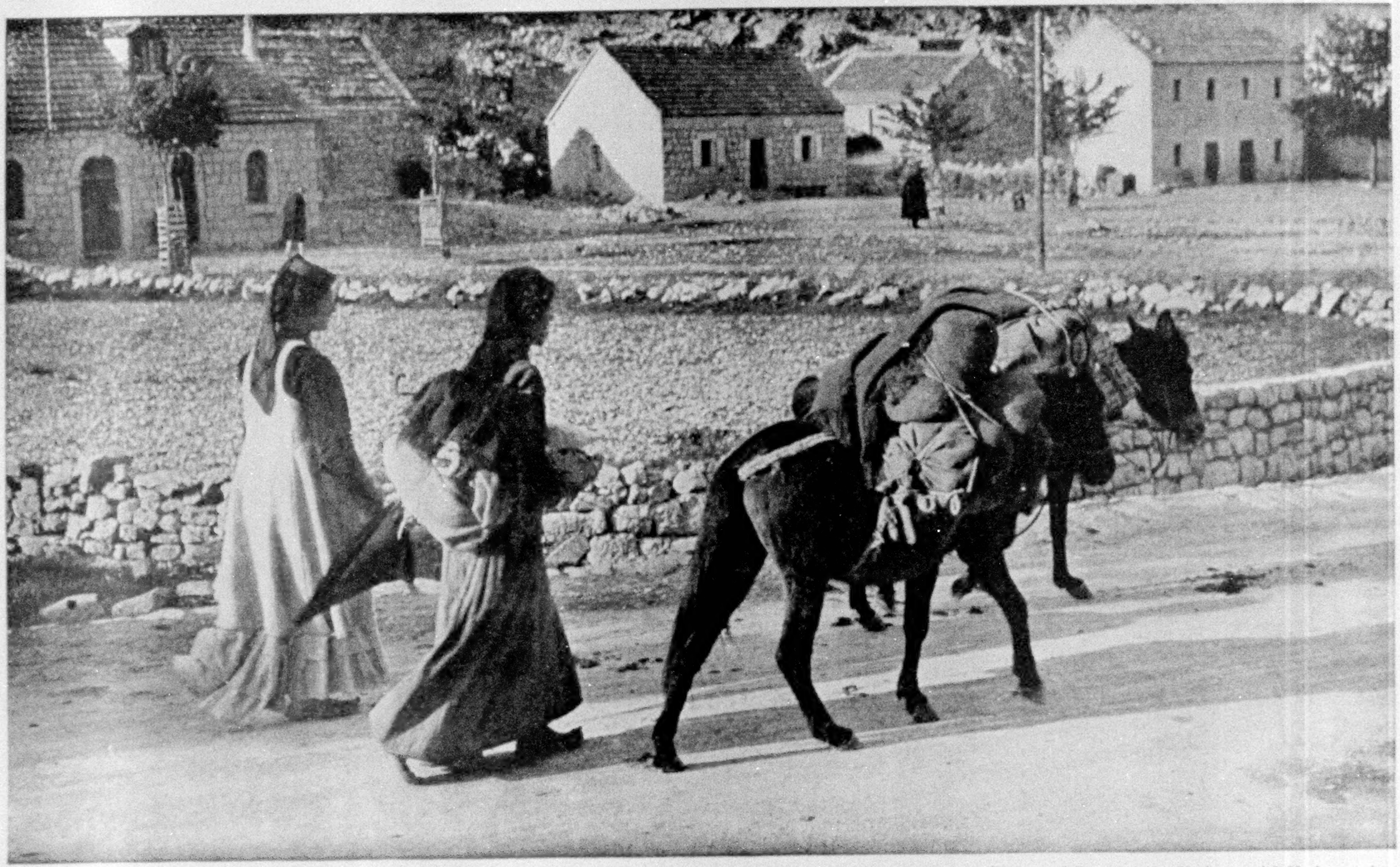
land. The Albanian fears, likewise, a European conference in his regard, lest Montenegro and Greece should be allowed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of Albania. The ideal alternative for which he longs is a well-governed Turkey of which he will be one of the bulwarks.

Generations of Turkish overlordship have taught him, however, that he may not expect justice from the Turks. The revolution of July, 1908, gave a momentary gleam of hope, but the blackness of despair immediately settled down, blacker than before. The bastinado, the bullet, and the prison-cell have been the only reward for the craving for "something better." It is true that the Albanians who had been neglected for centuries were not ready to take kindly to some of the provisions of "Constitutionalism." The ignorant peasant, never having paid taxes and never having been drafted for military service, did not appreciate the new "equality," which became manifest to him in the payment of taxes like all the other inhabitants of Turkey and in the contribution of his quota of martyrs on the torrid sands of the Yemen.

The Albanians had many things to learn. The instruction should and could have come through their already enlightened leaders.

But the stupid Turk did the only thing he knew how to do—he marched his armies into Albania. Thereby, instead of utilizing the possibilities of enthusiastic loyalty, he more firmly rooted the age-long feeling of distrust and hate.

Speculation as to the future of Albania only leads one into impenetrable mazes, for the Albanian problem is bound up with the solution of the far-reaching Eastern Question, that teaser of Europe through the generations. The Crimean War was fought to solve it, but in more intricate form it rose again in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. The mandataries of Europe at Berlin in 1878 bungled the now obsolete Treaty of Berlin. Is it too much to hope that since that



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PEASANT WOMEN WITH PACK DONKEYS ENTERING CETTINJE, THE CAPITAL OF MONTENEGRO

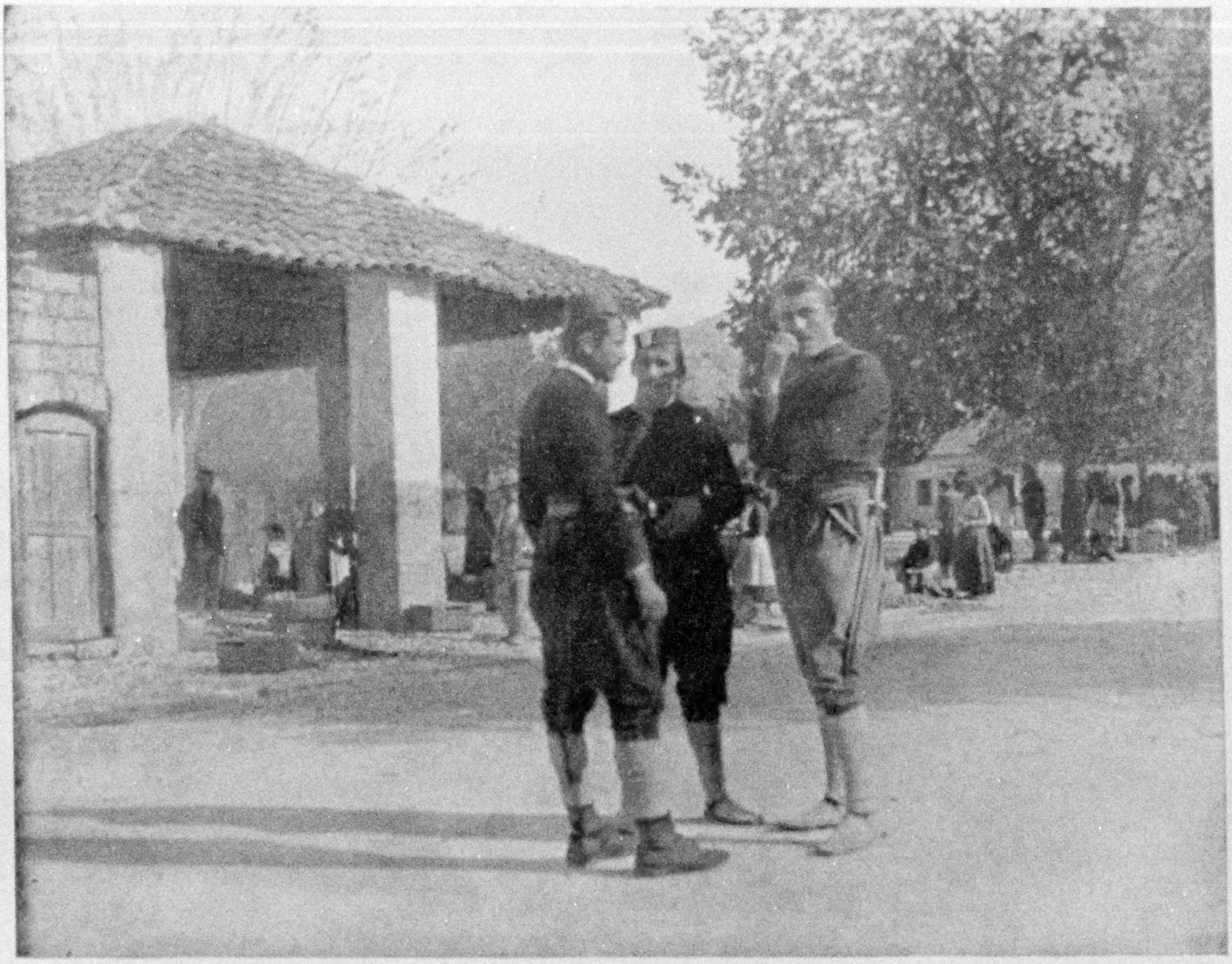

Photo by Emma G. Cummings

THE MARKET PLACE OF CETTINJE: A GROUP OF NATIVES WEARING PISTOLS IN THEIR BELTS

time there has been raised up a wiser and more benevolent generation of diplomats? Yet the Near East is always hoping for a solution and end of the insufferable conditions which, under the Old Turks, made, and now under the Young Turks are making, of the Ottoman Empire a byword.

Today Albanians, Arabs, Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians, and the very Turks themselves are suffering, as for ages, from the blight of Turkish rule. Of these unfortunate peoples, the Albanians are among the first who should receive the attention of an unselfish outside world.

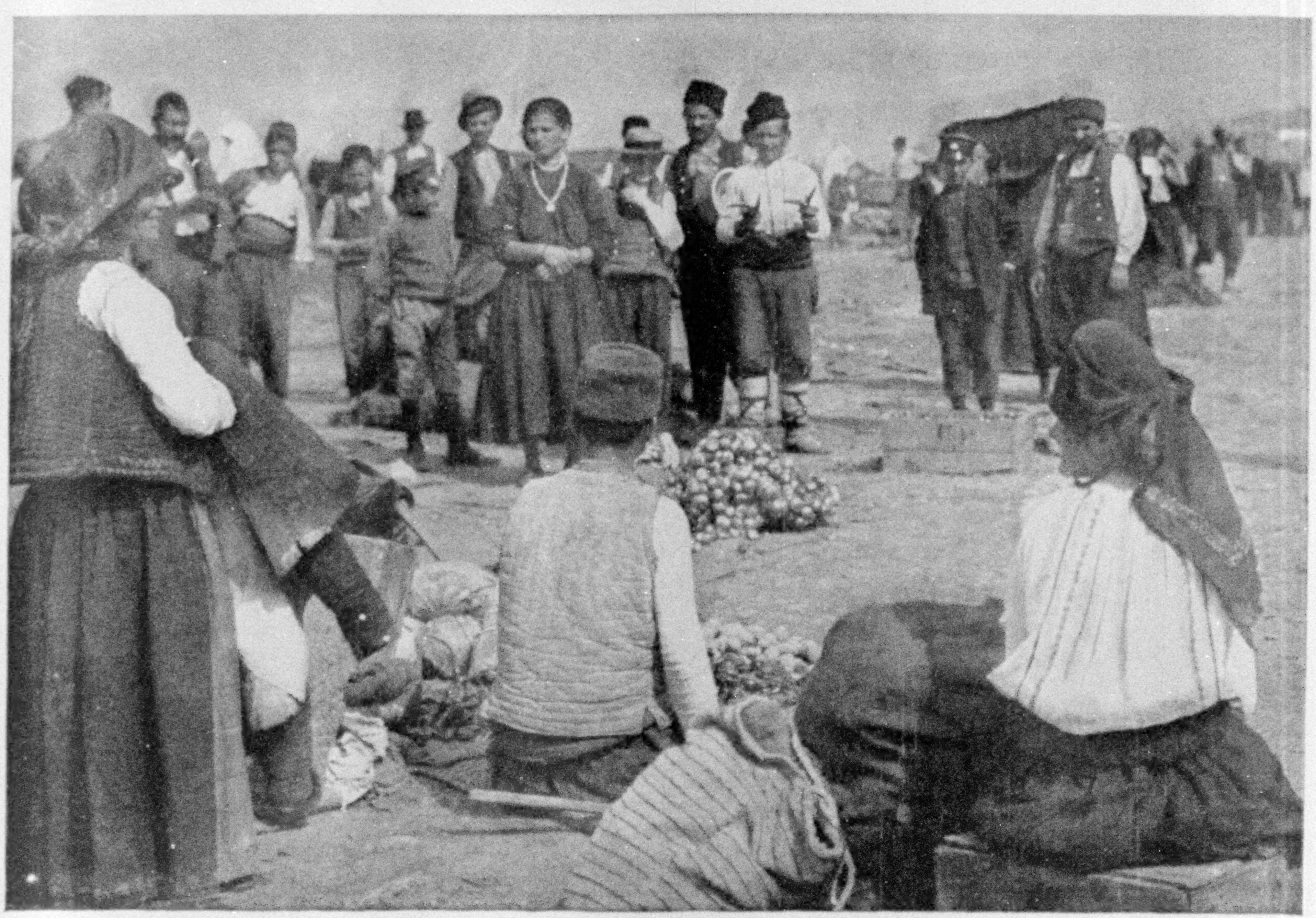

Photo by D. W. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

MARKET SCENE IN A TYPICAL BULGARIAN TOWN: RUSTCHUK, ON THE DANUBE

THE RISE OF BULGARIA[*]

By James D. Bourchier

The decline of the Ottoman power, which began after the retreat of the Turkish army from Vienna in 1683, was marked during the 18th century by increasing anarchy in the European and Asiatic provinces of the Empire. The Balkan lands were desolated by fierce bands of Janissaries and Krjalis, against whose ravages the Christian population found little other protection than such as was afforded them by the Klephts and Haiduks—the Greek or Slavonic counterparts to the insurgent bands of today.

Servia obtained internal autonomy in 1820, complete independence with an increase of territory in 1878, and was proclaimed a kingdom in 1882. Greece became an independent kingdom in 1832 and acquired Thessaly in 1881. The principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which had never been under direct Turkish administration, were united in 1861, obtained independence in 1878, acquiring the Dobruja at the same time, and became the Kingdom of Rumania in 1881. Bosnia and Herzegovina were practically annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1878, while a portion of southern Herzegovina fell to the share of Montenegro.

In the same year Northern Bulgaria became a tributary principality, and Southern Bulgaria, or "Eastern Rumelia," an autonomous province; the union of the two Bulgarias was effected in 1885. Lastly, Crete obtained complete autonomy in 1897.

The natural process of disintegration has been artificially arrested by the action of Europe, the mutual jealousies of the Great Powers preventing them from co-operating with a view to the only final and legitimate solution of the Eastern Question—the segregation, so far as is possible, of the various Christian nationalities now under Turkish rule and their incorporation with the adjoining free and kindred communities.

This gradual dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in Europe is due to a variety of causes. A nomad Asiatic race, the Turks display the same incapacity for change and progress, the same indolence and conservatism, the same repugnance to the spirit of modern Europe, which characterizes all Oriental peoples, with the brilliant exception of Japan. Their religion, their social system—above all, the position assigned to women—form obstacles to advancement, enlightenment, and the assimilation of modern ideas. They have been content to let commerce, industry, and all the arts by which wealth is accumulated remain in the hands of the subject peoples.

It was the duty of the *rayah* (non-Mohammedan) to till the ground and to make wealth for his master. So long as he was submissive and paid his taxes, he was free to retain his traditional customs, to worship as he pleased, and to settle his parochial and domestic affairs to his own liking.

The Moslem is a warrior and owes his dominant position to the sword; as a conqueror, he exercises the *jus belli*, reserving for himself the privileges of government and military service and leaving to the *giaour* (Christian) the duty of providing ways and means for the maintenance of an alien authority (see also page 1143).

The Moslem drives the administrative engine; the Christian finds the fuel for stoking it. A State founded on such a system could never acquire solidity or develop into a homogeneous polity (see pages 1132 to 1147).

The gulf fixed between the conqueror and the conquered was never bridged; in later times it has even widened. The interference of the Christian powers; the spread of education among the subject races, bringing with it in each case an awakening of national consciousness; the gradual percolation of modern ideas; the doctrines of the French Revolution; and, later, the principle of nationalities, exemplified in the realization of Italian and German unity, have all tended to this increased estrangement.

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[*] This article is abstracted from the chapter on the Balkan States, by James D. Bourchier, in "The Balkan Question." John Murray, London.

Photo by Felix J. Koch

CHRISTIAN PEASANT WOMEN: SOFIA, BULGARIA

The movements which culminated in the liberation of Servia, of Greece, of the trans-Danubian principalities, and more recently of Bulgaria, were heralded in each case by a literary renaissance and an educational propaganda. The schoolmaster has gone hand in hand with the insurgent chief, and the same individual has often combined the two functions.

THE BULGARIANS HAD MORE DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME THAN ANY OTHER SUBJECT RACE

The Bulgarian national revival, the last in order of time, has been attended by peculiar complications. In their efforts to obtain political freedom and the union of their race, the Bulgarians have found themselves confronted not only with the power of Islam, but with the hostility of sister Christian nations. Thus a new factor has been introduced which renders the struggle infinitely more arduous.

The Bulgarians, indeed, have few friends, but they manifest no signs of despair. In the short period of their political existence they have gone through so many vicissitudes that they have become inured to desperate situations. Their tenacity, their shrewdness, their dogged perseverance—the characteristics of an agricultural race—their cool-headed judgment and intuitive sagacity, and—shall we add?—the luck which has hitherto attended them, may once more stand them in good stead (see pages 1117 and 1127).

A hundred years ago the existence of the Bulgarian race had been almost forgotten by Europe. A nation which, under its powerful Tsars Simeon (893-927) and Ivan Asên II (1218-1241), had ruled over the greater part of the Balkan Peninsula had been practically obliterated by four centuries of Turkish despotism and Greek ecclesiastical domination (for the origin of the Bulgarians, see page 1122).

The Bulgarians had suffered more severely from the Turkish conquest than any of the other Christian races of the peninsula. Their geographical position in the heart of the peninsula isolated them from Christendom and exposed them to the ravages of the Turkish armies which traversed their country during the campaigns against Austria and Russia.

An industrious agricultural race, they became the serfs of the Mohammedan

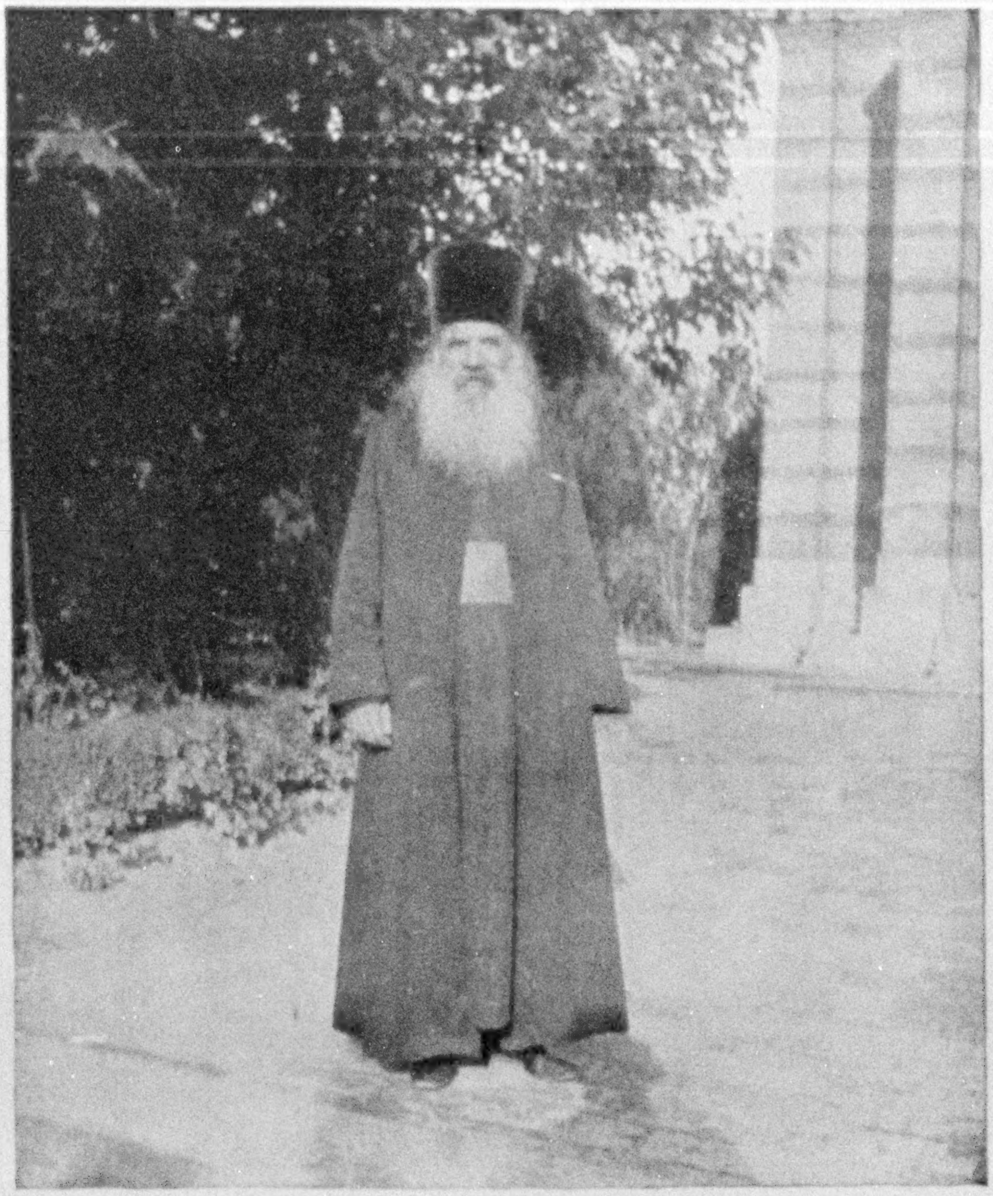


Photo by Felix J. Koch

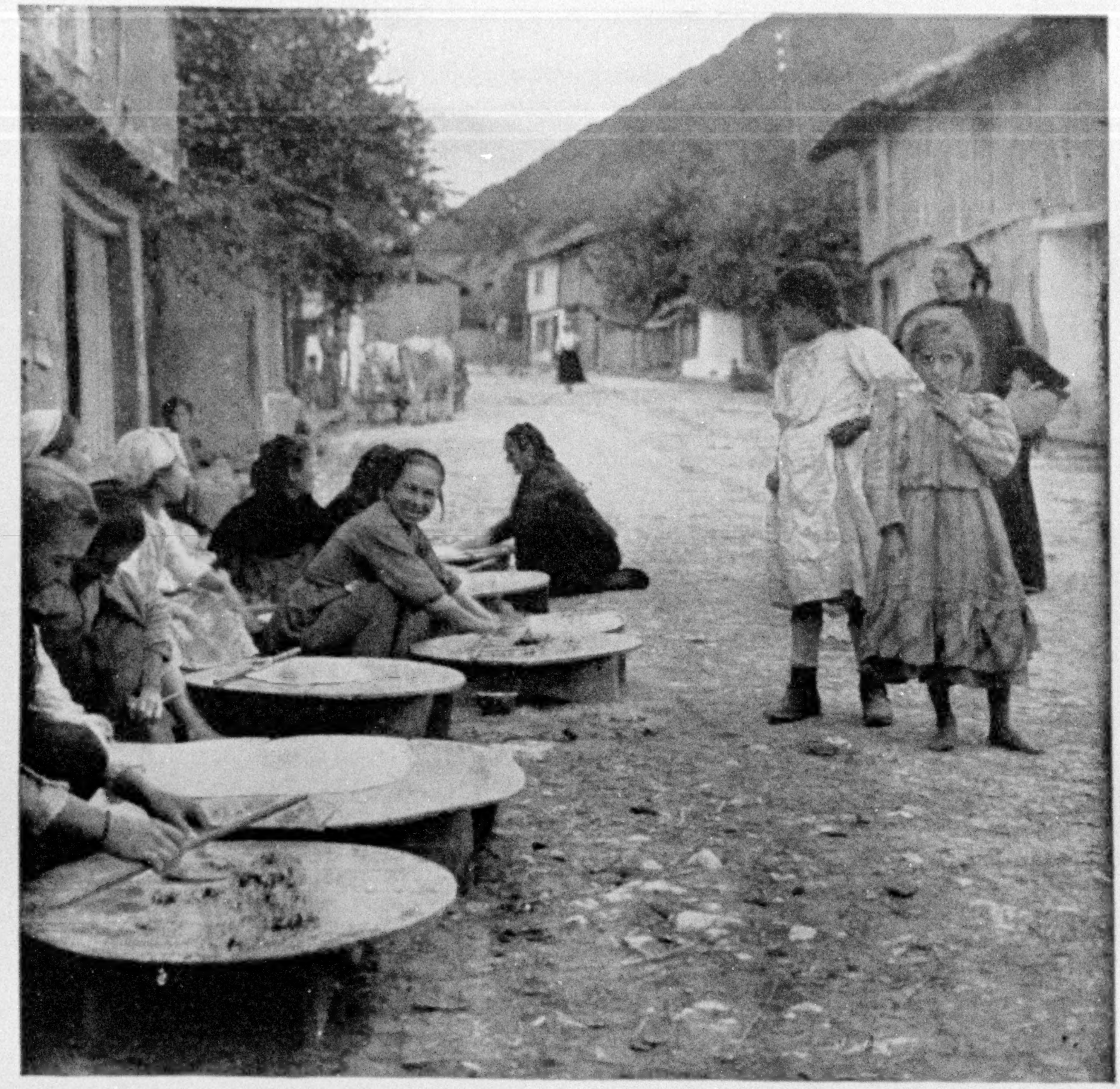
ONE OF THE MONKS AT THE GREAT MONASTERY OF RILA, BULGARIA

land-owners or beys, some of whom were descended from Bulgarian noble families who renounced Christianity after the Turkish conquest. The proximity of the great centers of Turkish military power, Adrianople and Constantinople, riveted their chains and precluded the possibility of an uprising.

It is therefore not surprising that the Greek and Servian movements in the earlier decades of the last century found no counterpart in a Bulgarian insurrection. The national spirit was extinct and national consciousness had ceased to exist.

But the Turkish temporal power was not the only factor in the effacement of Bulgarian nationality. From the earliest years of Ottoman supremacy all the Christian races, comprised under the designation Rûm-milleti, were placed under the spiritual domination of the Greek Patriarchate, which thus constituted an ecclesiastical *imperium in imperior*. The Patriarchate, though styled Œcumenical or Universal, has always been an essentially Greek institution, and the Greek clergy under its control have never failed to labor for the spread of Hellenism.

Toward the middle of the 18th century Greek ecclesiastical ascendancy was at its zenith; the Slavonic patriarchates of Ipek and Ochrida were suppressed, almost all the Bulgarian dioceses were filled by Phanariote prelates, and the schools, in which Greek alone was taught, were controlled by the Greek clergy. The Phanariote ecclesiastics, who, like the Moldavian and Wallachian hospodars and the Turkish governors, paid large sums for their appointments, recouped themselves by heavy dues levied on their flocks, and the peasantry



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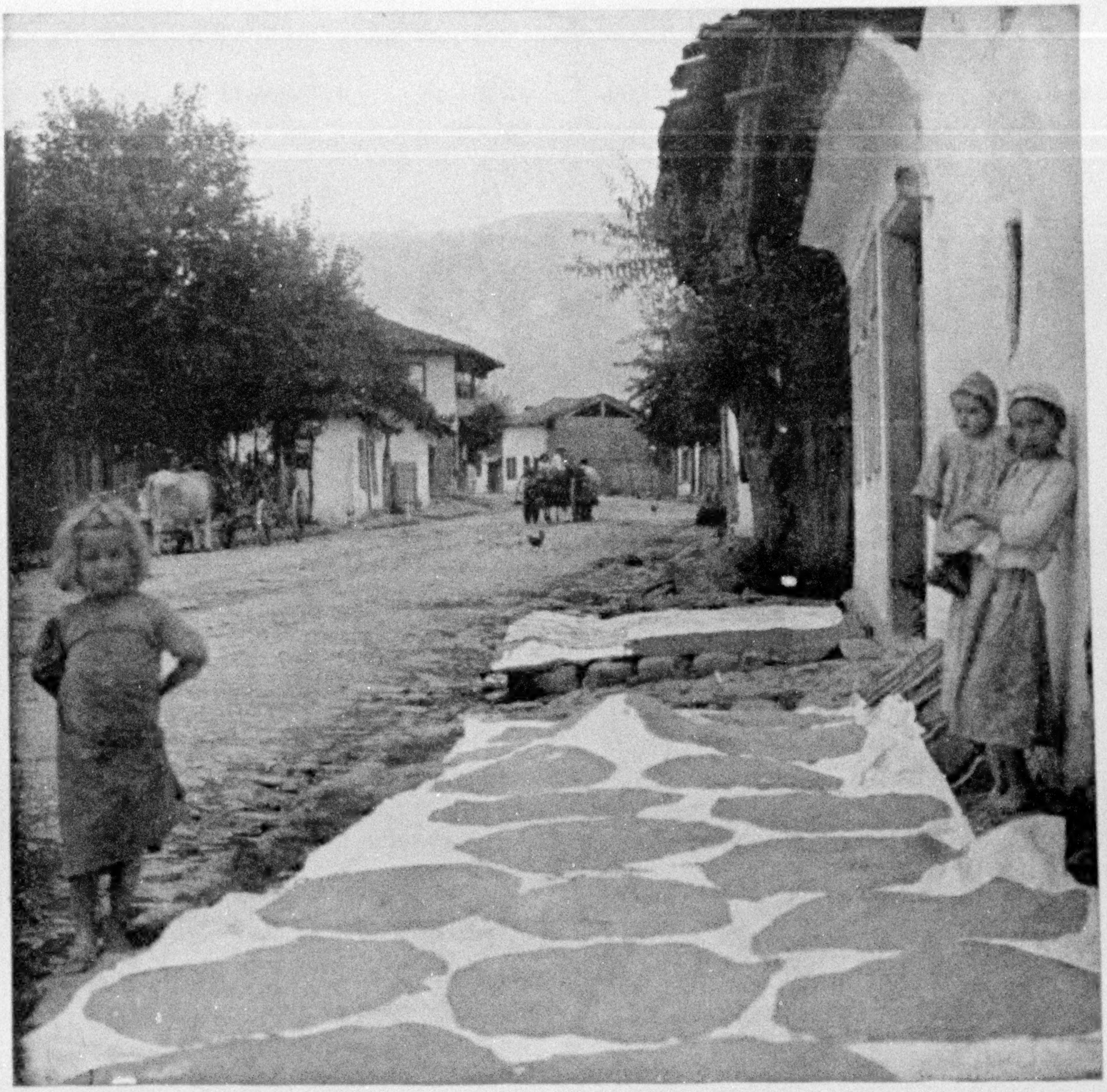
BULGARIAN WOMEN MAKING NATIVE BREAD

suffered grievously from their rapacity and venality.

THE BULGARIAN LANGUAGE WAS WRITTEN IN GREEK CHARACTERS

So effectually had the process of Hellenization been carried out that by the end of the 18th century Greek had become the language of the upper classes in the Bulgarian towns, while the ignorant peasants, though retaining their Bulgarian speech, declared themselves to be Greeks. Similar conditions prevail today with regard to the Bulgarian peasants in Macedonia who remain under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate, the so-called "Bulgarophone Greeks," who number perhaps 300,000, and who, with the Patriarchist Vlachs and Serbs, are styled "Greeks" in statistics compiled at Constantinople and Athens (see page 1127).

The resurrection of the Bulgarian nation is one of the wonders of the past century. Every trace of the former national existence, every record of the old Bulgarian dynasties had vanished; "with the Ottoman conquest literature disappeared; the manuscripts became the food of moths and worms or fell a prey to the fanaticism of the Phanariote clergy." The library of the Patriarchs of Tirnovo



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NATIVE BREAD DRYING IN A VILLAGE STREET: BULGARIA

survived till 1825, when it was burnt by the Greek Metropolitan Hilarion.

When writing was employed for commercial or other purposes, the Bulgarian language was written in Greek characters.

The precursor of the literary revival was the monk Paissi, of Mount Athos (1762), whose *Istoria Slaveno-Bolgarski,* a history of the Bulgarian tsars and saints, recalled the long-forgotten glories of the race. A number of Bulgarian refugees and merchants at Bucharest initiated the educational movement. The result of their activity was the appearance of a series of simple educational works—grammars, elementary treatises, etc.—written in the modern language.

The opening of the first Bulgarian school at Gabrovo in 1835 marked an important era in the history of the national movement; within the next ten years some fifty Bulgarian schools were at work, and education had ceased to be a Greek monopoly. In the establishment of schools a leading part was played by Neophyt, a monk from Rilo monastery, where the Slavonic ritual and language had been maintained throughout the long dark ages of alien domination.

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BULGARIAN PEASANT AND TEAM OF DOMESTIC BUFFALO

THE BULGARIANS REVOLT AGAINST THE SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY OF THE GREEK HIERARCHY

A revolt against the spiritual authority of the Greek hierarchy followed. The history of this remarkable struggle, which reveals the peculiar tenacity and perseverance of the Bulgarian character, has never been adequately written. The conflict continued for 40 years (1830-1870). The Bulgarians addressed incessant memorials and petitions to the Patriarchate, which sometimes appeared disposed to negotiate, but in general opposed a resolute *non possumus* to all their demands. The Greeks denounced the leaders of the movement as guilty of "phyletism"—that is, the introduction of racial questions into the government of the church—and induced the Porte to banish some of them to Asia Minor.

On their part the Bulgarians maintained a continual agitation in the districts which now constitute the principality and in Macedonia, and some of the Greek prelates were compelled to take to flight. At length the Bulgarian leaders, despairing of a compromise with the Patriarchate, determined to follow the example set by some of the former rulers of their nation and to transfer their allegiance to Rome. Their design was favored by the Emperor Napoleon III who saw an opportunity for the increase of French influence in the East; a deputation proceeded to Rome, and a priest named Sokolski was consecrated bishop of the Bulgarian Uniate Church (1861).

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A GROUP OF INDUSTRIOUS BULGARIAN WOMEN IN A VILLAGE ON THE ROAD FROM THE DANUBE TO SOFIA

The threatened defection of the Bulgarians from the fold of the Orthodox Church excited alarm in Russia, where it was recognized that something must be done to prevent the "little brothers" from lapsing into error. The first step was the secret deportation of Mgr. Sokolski, who disappeared from the scene, and was, it is stated, immured in a Russian monastery. The principle of nationalities, at this time so much in vogue in western Europe, found its counterpart in the Panslavist movement in Russia; a great "Slavophil" congress was convoked at Moscow in 1867, and General Ignatieff, a noted Panslavist, became Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE BULGARIAN CHURCH IS ESTABLISHED

Not only Russia, but France and England, now supported the Bulgarian cause, and the Grand Vizier in 1869 drew up a new scheme of ecclesiastical organization, which, however, was rejected by the Patriarchate. At last the Sultan, nothing loath to create a permanent barrier between his Christian subjects, issued a firman establishing the Bulgarian Church

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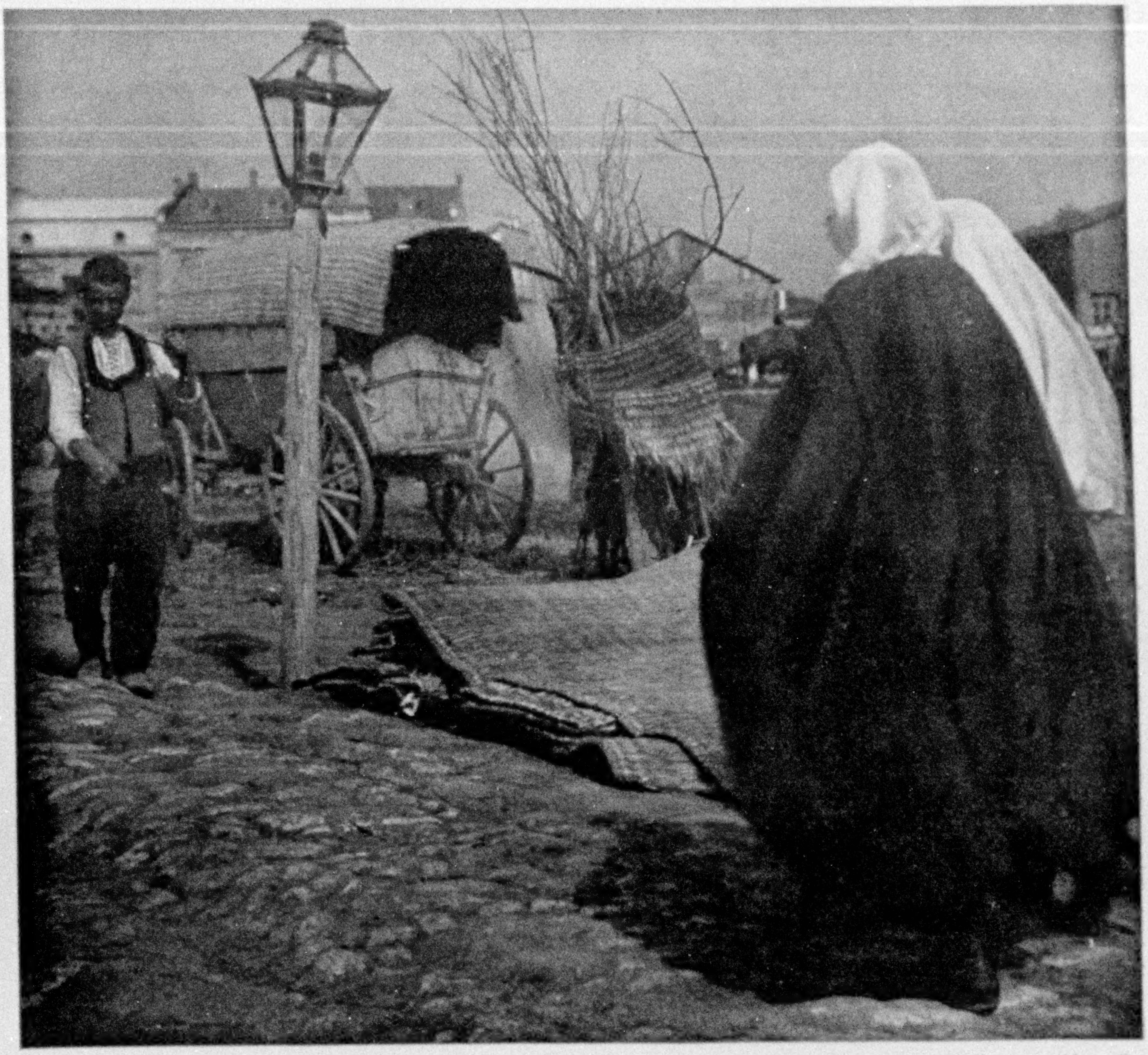

Photo by D. W. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN: RUSTCHUK, BULGARIA

under an Exarch resident at Constantinople (February 28, 1870).

The creation of an autonomous Bulgarian Church possessed important political significance. Not only was the existence of the Bulgarian nation recognized, but its geographical limits were to some extent defined, the right of appointment to dioceses (under Article 10) extending as far south as Florina. Undaunted by its defeat, the Greek Patriarchate continued to resist, and contrived to delay the execution of the firman till 1872, when the first Bulgarian Exarch, Mgr. Antim, was elected. It then shot its last bolt by declaring the new church schismatic and excommunicating all its adherents. No doctrinal apostasy could be alleged against the Bulgarians, whose aim was to reconstitute the old autocephalous national church formerly represented by the patriarchates of Preslav, Tirnovo, and Ochrida. But, while the ancient Patriarchates and the various non-Greek autocephalous churches were established in independent States, the new Bulgarian Church was set up side by side with the Greek Patriarchate in the Ottoman Empire, the principality of Bulgaria not being then in existence. The indignation of the Greeks may therefore be easily understood.

The fulmination of the Patriarchate has exercised a deterrent influence over a certain portion of the Bulgarian population, which, fearing the reproach of

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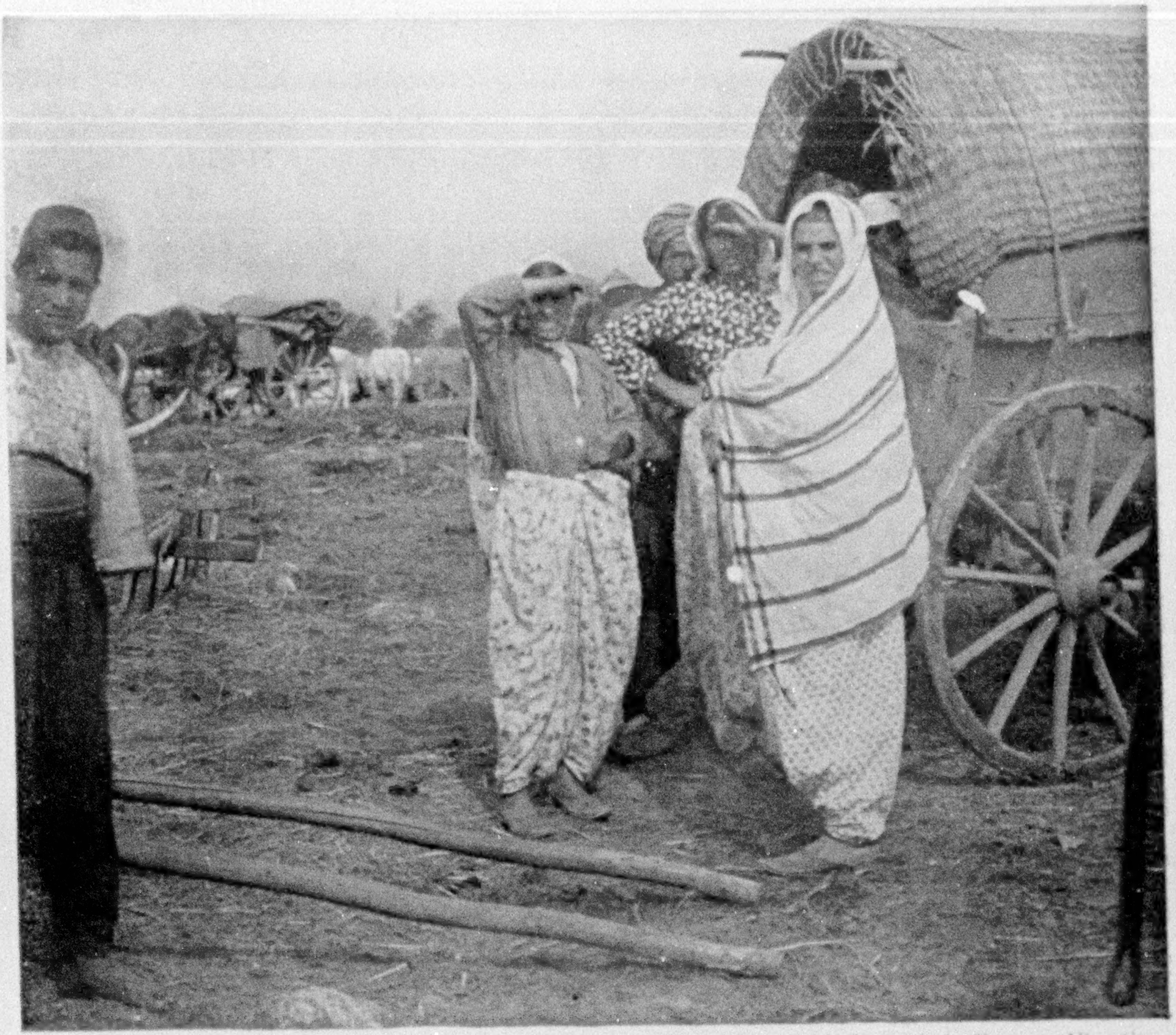

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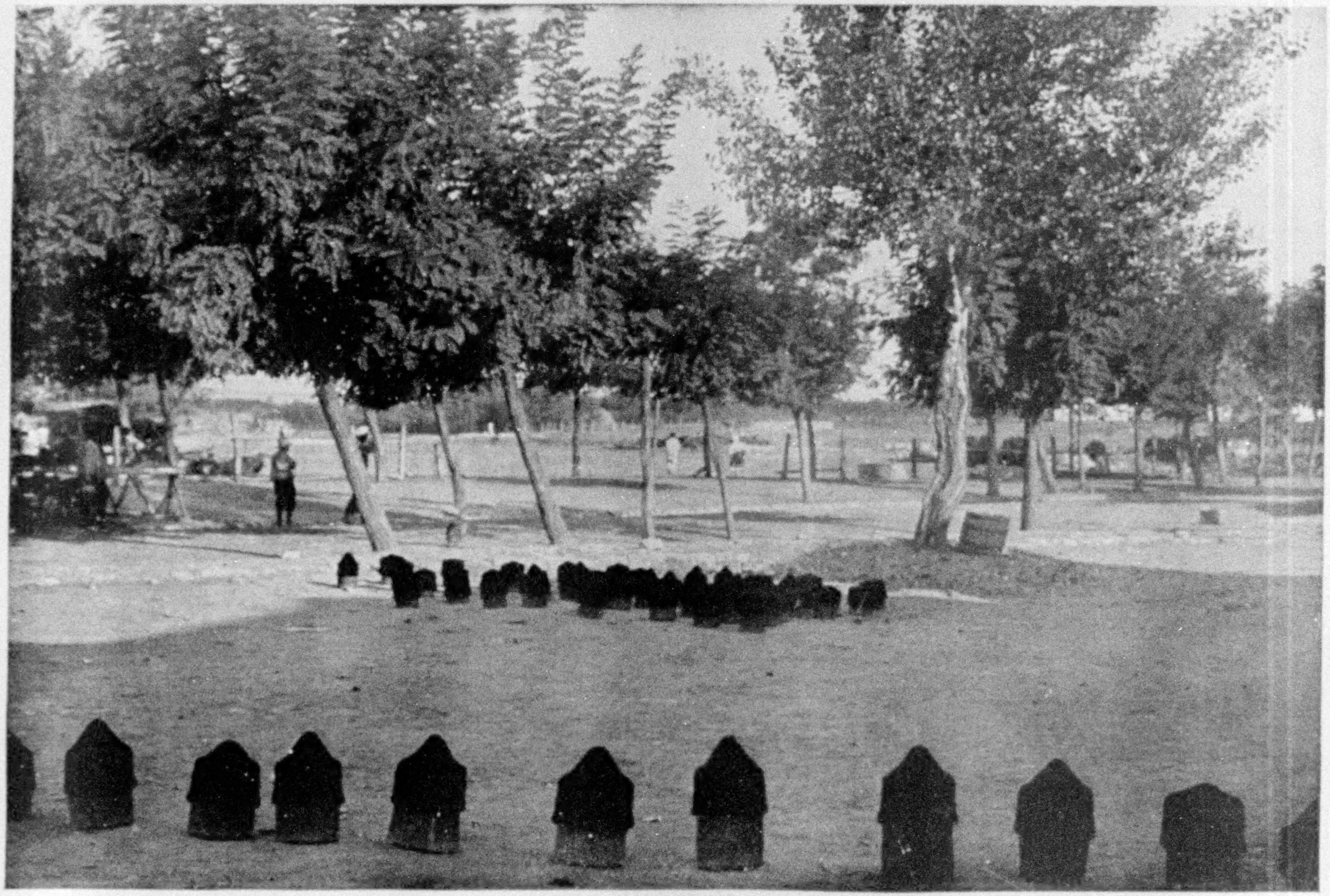
BULGARIAN GYPSIES: RUSTCHUK MARKET

schism and the consequences of excommunication in the world to come, has refrained from adhering to the new national church.

The acquisition of ecclesiastical autonomy gave a fresh impulse to the educational activity which has done so much for the consolidation of Bulgarian nationality. During the prolonged struggle with the Patriarchate various revolutionary chiefs endeavored to incite the people to revolt against the Turks, but without success. The Bulgarian movement, hitherto conducted by pacific means, now underwent the influence of the Panslavist propaganda, of which General Ignatieff was the leading spirit; a secret organization spread its ramifications throughout the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, and the population, already exasperated by the severities of Midhat Pasha, who administered the "vilayet of the Danube" from 1864 to 1868, were ripe for revolt when the insurrection in the Herzegovina and Bosnia (1875) precipitated the catastrophe.

The Bulgarian rising, which took place prematurely in the districts of the Sredna Gora and the neighborhood of Philippopolis (May, 1876), was prompted by the fear of a general massacre, which was only too well founded. It is unnecessary to describe the horrors which followed. Shefket Pasha, the Turkish commander, was apparently given a "free hand" by the Sultan, bashi-buzuks and Circassians were let loose upon the villages, and within a few weeks some 25,000 to 30,000 men, women, and children were massacred. For these exploits Shefket



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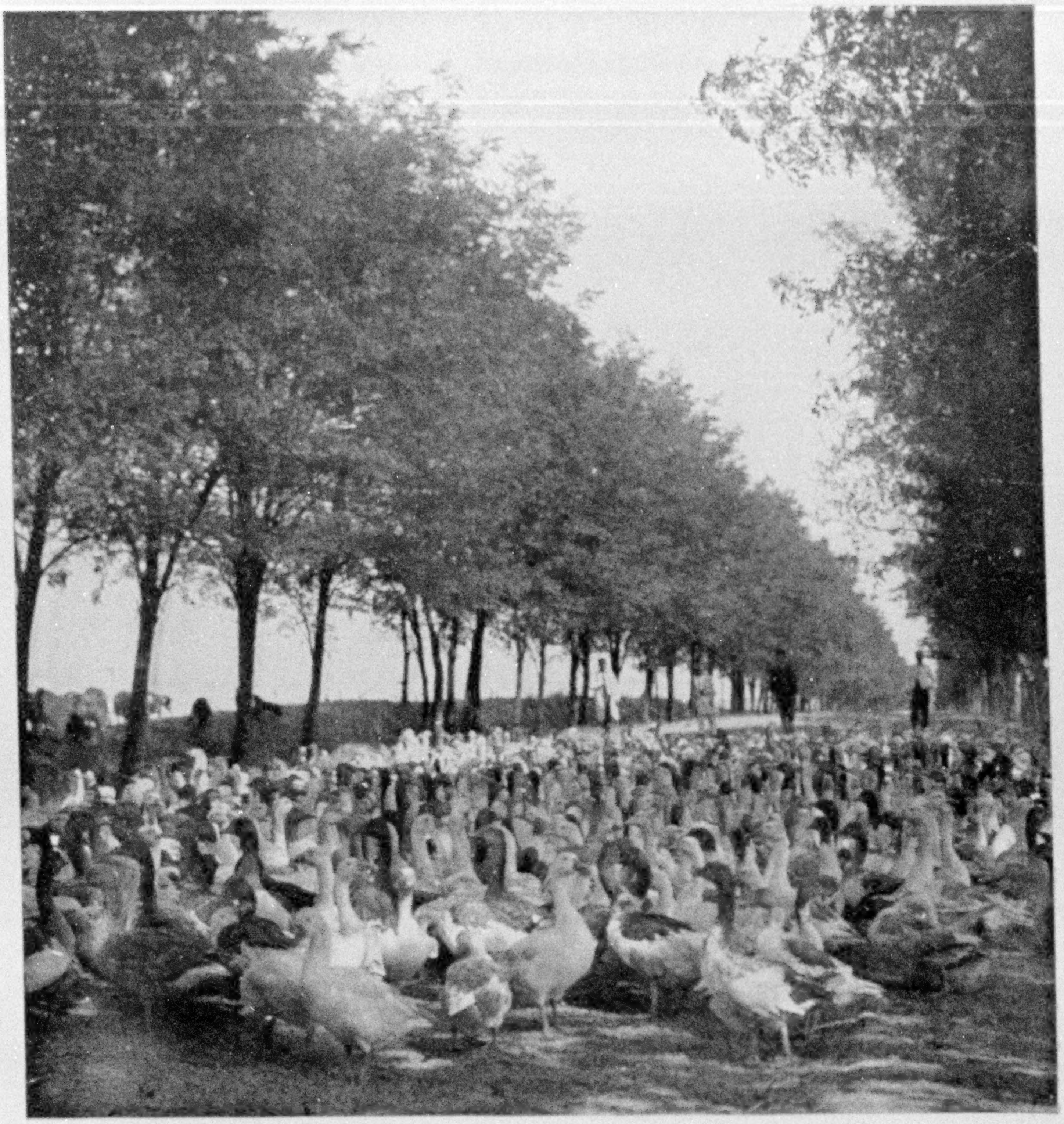
THESE ARE NOT BEEHIVES, BUT BULGARIAN NATIVE SHEEPSKIN HATS DRYING IN THE SUN, NEAR KUTLOWITZA, BULGARIA



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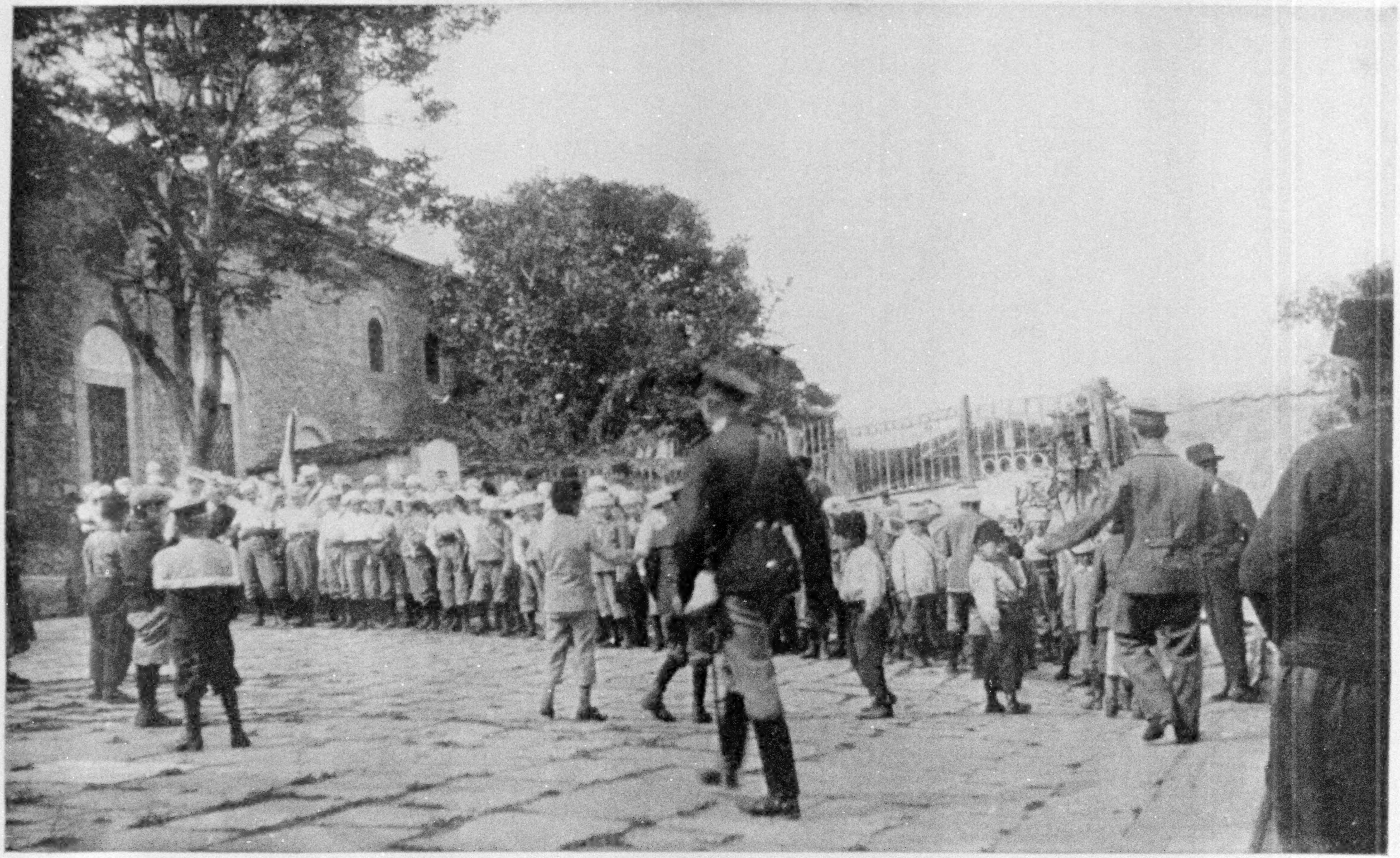
DRIVING GEESE TO MARKET: BULGARIA

Pasha was rewarded with the governorship of Erzeroum, while Achmet Aga, a Pomak chieftain, who put 5,000 peasants to the sword at Batak, received the order of the Mejidieh.

Russia then came to the rescue of her little neighbor, and by the defeat of the Turks in the war of 1877-1878 obtained for the Bulgarians partial freedom.

The treaty of San Stefano (March 3, 1878), dictated by the victorious Russians at the gates of Constantinople, practically realized the aspirations of the Bulgarian nation. The new autonomous Bulgaria which it created extended from the Black Sea to the mountains of Albania and from the Danube to the Ægean. It possessed an outlet to the Mediterranean at Kavala, included the districts of Pirot and Vranja, subsequently attributed to Servia, and comprised all the regions of European Turkey in which the Bulgarian element predominates except Dobruja, which



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BULGARIAN BOY SCOUTS BEING DRILLED BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY

Bulgarian patriotism, which has never been doubted, is more marked now than ever before. Even the boys not yet out of their teens volunteer to go to the front. They display a pronounced ability for things military, and, in a country where the males at the age of eighteen are called upon to bear arms, this preliminary training is of much value to the nation.

Photo by Felix J. Koch

VILLAGE LIFE: BULGARIA

Russia reserved as compensation to Rumania for her own annexation of Bessarabia.

But the Great Powers, believing that this extensive territory would become a Russian dependency, intervened on the initiative of England. There can be no doubt that such a consummation was held in view by the liberating power; but the dogged tenacity of character which subsequently enabled the Bulgarians to maintain their independence against enormous odds was at this time little suspected either by Russia or by the powers which aimed at counteracting her designs.

The treaty of Berlin followed (13th July, 1878). The "Big Bulgaria" of San Stefano was divided into three sections. The region between the Danube and the Balkans, with the districts of Sofia and Kiostendil, became the tributary principality of Bulgaria; the tract between the Balkans and Rhodope—the upper valleys of the Tunja and Maritza—with the maritime district of Burgas, constituted an autonomous Turkish province, described as "Eastern Rumelia," under a Christian governor-general; the remaining territories, comprising the greater part of Macedonia and the Bulgarian sanjaks of the Adrianople vilayet, were left under Turkish administration.

The inhabitants of the principality were allowed to frame their political constitution and to choose their prince, his election being confirmed by the Porte with the assent of the Powers; the autonomous province of Eastern Rumelia received its organization at the hands of a European Commission; all that was done for the unhappy districts handed back to Turkish rule is recorded in the much-quoted article 23 of the treaty.

From the first hour of their liberation the Bulgarians of the newly created principality manifested a strong democratic spirit, and a firm determination to secure for themselves a full measure of political freedom and complete national independence. The peasant deputies, who formed the "Assembly of Notables," which met at Tirnovo in 1879, adopted as their watchword, "Bulgaria for the Bulgarians."

In 1885 Eastern Rumelia revolted from the Turkish rule and united with Bulgaria, to which it naturally belonged by all laws of ethnography and geography. In October, 1908, Prince Ferdinand proclaimed Bulgaria an independent kingdom, and thus thirty years after the Bulgarian war of independence their freedom was officially recognized in Europe.

This virile, laborious, thrifty, and persevering race has displayed many qualities which entitle it to play an important part in the future history of southeastern Europe. During the thirty years of its troubled existence the young Bulgarian State has made almost phenomenal progress. Education has advanced rapidly; public works have been instituted on a large scale; the country has been covered with a network of railways; wealth has undoubtedly increased, and order has been maintained, often in circumstances of great difficulty. The military organization receives high praise from foreign experts. Notwithstanding the recent economic crisis, the financial situation compares favorably with that of the sister States, inasmuch as the national debt is proportionately small.

The Bulgarians indeed have worked wonders. "They have existed since the treaty of Berlin in conditions anything but favorable to development. They have had no active friends, and they have had to contend with very active and unscrupulous foes. Assassins have been hired to murder their leading citizens; foreign emissaries have lived among them to stir up revolution by the basest means; they have had to fight the Servians, and they have lived in constant apprehension of invasion by a far more powerful foe. They have faced all these difficulties with a calm courage and perseverance of which any race might be proud, and have proved themselves the most solid and trustworthy of the claimants for the reversion of the Turk" (see also pages 1106 and 1127).

The Bulgarians have always regarded the boundaries of San Stefano as more or less adequately defining the rightful limits of their race; beyond those boundaries there is no considerable Bulgarian element in any part of the peninsula except the Dodruja, and the national energies have therefore been concentrated on Macedonia and the Adrianople vilayet. The great Macedonian immigration into Bulgaria—there has been no similar influx into Greece or Servia—has had a powerful influence on popular feeling and political development in the principality, and has considerably affected the economic situation.

THE RACES AND RELIGIONS OF MACEDONIA*

By Luigi Villari

Author of "Russia under the Great Shadow"

HAD the population of Macedonia been homogeneous, the Macedonian problem would have been settled long ago, but the mixture of races has ever been a marked characteristic of the Balkan Peninsula, and of no part of it more so than of Macedonia.

It is necessary to begin by explaining what is meant by the term Macedonia. The country forms neither a racial, a linguistic, nor a political unit. Geographically it is a unit, being bounded by the Shar Dagh on the north, the Albanian mountains on the west, the river Bistritza and the Ægean Sea on the south, and the Rhodope mountains on the east, and at a remote period of its history it formed a kingdom. The country which we now call Macedonia consists of the three vilayets of Salonica, Monastir, and Kossovo, and the Macedonian question refers to the conditions of those provinces. The expression, however, is often extended to the Adrianople vilayet as well, where the conditions are somewhat similar. But, geographically, it is quite separate from Macedonia.

It must be remembered that the Turk-

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* From "The Balkan Question," edited by Luigi Villari.

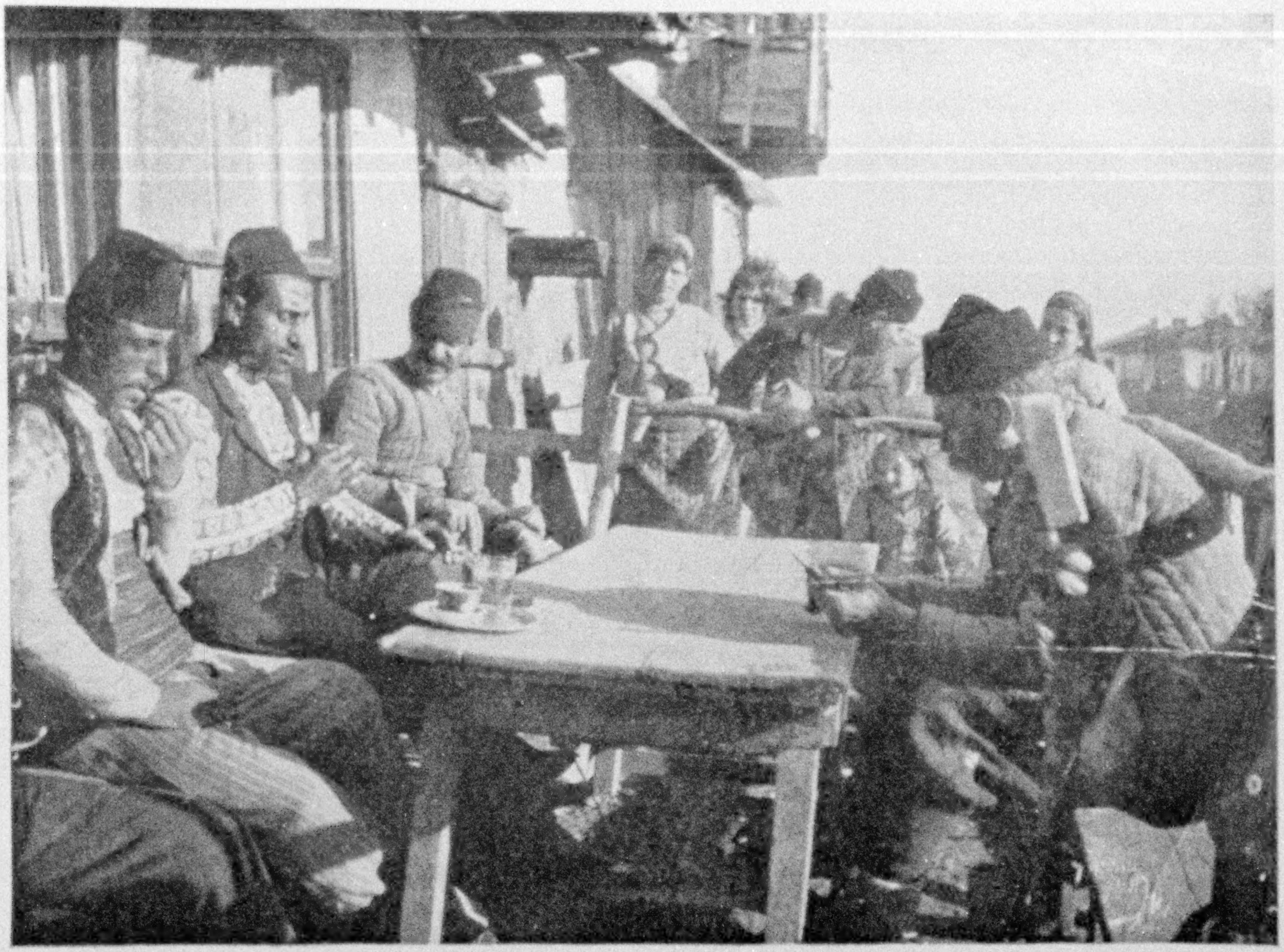

Photo by Felix J. Koch

A CAFÉ IN MACEDONIA

ish division of the empire into vilayets was not made with any regard to natural or ethnographic lines of demarcation, but rather with a view to including as many conflicting elements as possible in the same territory, so as to simplify the task of government. This confusion of tongues and creeds makes the problem of Macedonian reform or autonomy more difficult than it was in the case of Greece, Crete, Bulgaria, or Servia.

But it is not only the Turkish government which is to blame for this mixture of races. Macedonia has for two thousand years been the "dumping ground" of different people and forms; indeed, a perfect ethnographic museum. The mountainous nature of the interior made it a difficult country to conquer, and the various invaders were never able completely to absorb the different peoples whom they found in it.

While the greater part of a district was occupied by the invader, the aboriginal inhabitants retired into the mountain fastnesses and there maintained their existence; one race established itself on the seacoast and another held the interior. At the same time, certain centers—large towns, seaports, fertile plains—attracted men of all the races for purposes of business or convenience. Thus in some parts of Macedonia we find one population predominant; in others another, and in others again two or more races exist side by side.

The division of races in Macedonia is not based wholly on differences of origin or of anthropological type. We may find characteristically Greek types, Bulgarian types, or Turkish types, but among those who call themselves Greeks are many whose type and whose origin is not Greek; and so it is with the others. In certain districts we find members of three distinct races speaking their respective languages, but all very similar in type.

Language is a more reliable means of classification, as the bulk of the Greeks speak Greek, of the Bulgarians, Bulgarian. But religion makes another distinction, and the Turkish method of

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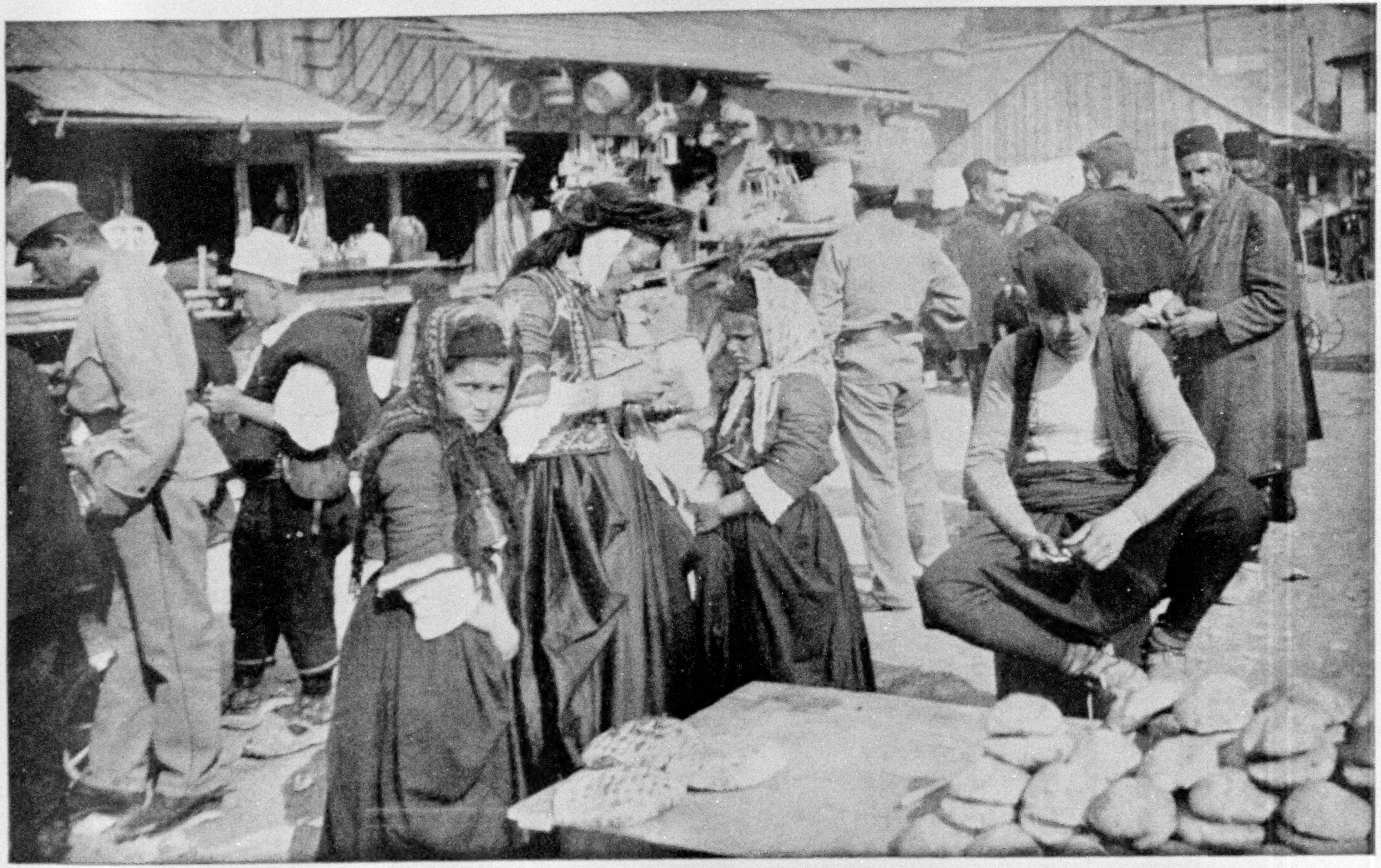

Photo by Felix J. Koch

AN OLD MARKET IN MACEDONIA

Photo by Felix J. Koch

SELLING LEMONADE IN ADRIANOPLE

classifying peoples according to their creeds cuts across the division according to race or language.

We may say that, for the Mohammedans, religion is the line of division, as all Moslems (except the Albanians) may not inaccurately be described as Turks; for the Bulgarians it is the national church, as practically every member of the Bulgarian party is a member of the Exarchist Church, although, of course, propaganda is the basis of the division, as the church is primarily a political institution (see page 1111); for the Greeks it is more a question of party, based on adherence to the Greek idea of civilization, and the Greek party contains many members of the other races; for the Servians and Rumanians it is chiefly nationality, for they have no separate church like the Bulgarians, and many who are Servians or Rumanians by race do not belong to the Servian or Rumanian parties.

The original inhabitants of Macedonia probably belonged to the great race which we call Thracians, of whom very little is known, while the western part of the peninsula was peopled by Illyrians. Descendants of the former are said to be the Kutzo-Vlachs, or Rumans, while the latter are represented by the Albanians.

The Greeks never succeeded in wholly Hellenizing Macedonia, their settlements being limited to the coast towns.

Then came the Roman conquest. Roads were built, towns were founded in all parts of the country, and military colonies established. The Thracians soon adopted the manners and the language

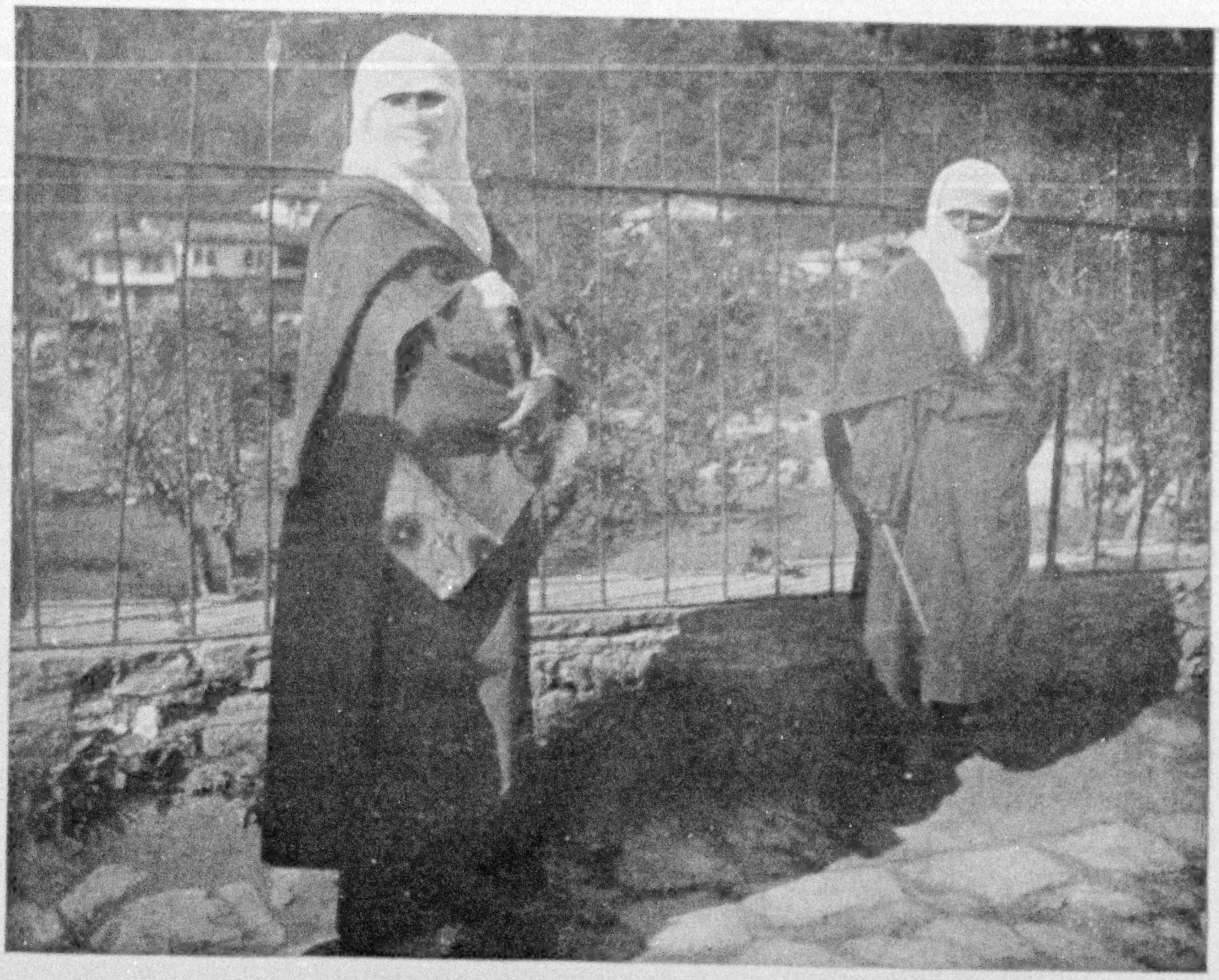

Photo by Felix J. Koch

TURKISH WOMEN AT SALONICA: TURKEY

of the Romans, who were the first civilized people with whom they had come in contact, and Greek influence survived on the coast alone. During the early days of the eastern Roman Empire, with its mixed Græco-Latin civilization, the two languages continued to coexist, as well as some of the local dialects.

THE BULGARIANS ARE SLAVICIZED FINNS

The first barbarians to settle permanently in the Balkan Peninsula coming from the northeast were the Bulgars, a Finnish people whose home was the middle Volga districts; they now occupied the southern banks of the Danube. The Slavs are said to have begun to pour into this region as early as the third century, but they were not established until after the Bulgarian invasion.

Their position in the east of Europe bears certain analogies to that of the Teutons in the west. They soon amalgamated with the Bulgars and gave them their language; the result of this union is the modern Bulgarian people, who may be described as Slavicized Finns.

No traces of the original Bulgars remain, although some of the Macedonians have Finnish features, and the Bulgarians of today speak a purely Slavonic language. The Slavs and Bulgarians drove other races of the interior before them, and Slavonic displaced all the others, save the Latin spoken by isolated settlements of Vlachs who retired into the mountains, and the dialect of the Illyrians, who were confined in the west region known as Albania.

Thus, as early as the ninth century we have in Macedonia most of the elements which now make up the population of that country—Greeks on the coast and in the large towns; Slavs in the interior; Illyrians or Albanians in the west, and isolated settlements of Latinized Thracians or Vlachs in the mountains; the Slavs themselves soon divide into two groups—the Slavicized Bulgars and the Serbs.

These various elements were partly under the dominion of the Eastern Empire, which was not, however, strong enough to Hellenize them, and partly

Photo by Felix J. Koch

A MOSLEM VILLAGE

In the villages the people are all of one faith and their costumes are in accord

under that of Slavonic princes. In time they might have amalgamated, although, owing to the peculiar conditions of the Balkan Peninsula, the process was bound to be slow. But the Turkish conquest supervened, and crystallized the different races, so that each preserved its nationality and its individuality. The Turks were never numerous enough to absorb the subject peoples, but they were strong enough to prevent any one of them from becoming predominant.

Unlike other conquerors, they did not attempt to impose their language or customs on the conquered, but they did try to convert them to Islam by maintaining those who refused to be converted in a position of inferiority. A number of Greeks, Slavs, Albanians, and Vlachs did become Moslems, but those who did not, and were prepared to face persecution and occasional outbursts of savage fanaticism, were able to preserve their nationality. Thus these conflicting elements survived until the present day.

This rivalry between the different Christian races has made the task of ruling Macedonia a fairly easy one. The Turks availed themselves of these differences to the full; but the constant oppression and persecution has ended by making all the Christians discontented, and the anarchy of maladministration and civil war has reached such a pitch that some change of régime is felt by all to be an absolute necessity.

THE MOHAMMEDANS OF MACEDONIA

Macedonia was the first country in Europe to be subjected to Ottoman rule, and long before the capture of Constantinople the Turks subjugated it and studded it with numerous Turkish colonies.

All travelers who know Turkey bear witness to the many good qualities of the individual Mohammedan, especially of the genuine Osmanli Turk—he is sober, patient, religious, cleanly in his habits, dignified in bearing.

But there is also no doubt as to his utter inability to make a good ruler, es-

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Photo by Felix J. Koch

ONE FAMILY OF CHRISTIANS: MACEDONIA

pecially when he has to rule over Christians; the Turkish peasant, when living among Christians, whom he is taught to despise, who are unarmed while he is armed, who can obtain no justice for any violence committed by him against them, naturally becomes arrogant and cruel. In a mainly agricultural community quarrels as to the ownership of land are bound to arise, and in these cases it is always the Turk who obtains the advantage (see pages 1132 and 1144).

The Mohammedans suffer from the utter chaos and corruption of the Turkish government, and while in theory they are the privileged class, their privileges are given them in the form of license to pillage, and on occasion to murder, their Christian neighbors.

The Turks are essentially nomads, and, at all events in Europe, they are little more than an army of occupation holding the country by a military tenure. The idea of abandoning Rumelia (by Rumelia the Turks mean European Turkey generally) is regarded by them as a possibility to be contemplated, although, naturally enough, they do not wish to see it realized. If the country were to be placed under a Christian government the majority of them would probably return to Asia Minor in a short time.

Before the independence of Bulgaria and Servia both those countries contained a numerous Turkish population, which has slowly but steadily decreased since they were separated from Turkey. Another characteristic is their tendency to congregate in the towns.

More important is the decline of their numbers. The Turkish race shows a steady tendency to decrease, and it is said by some competent authorities that syphilitic diseases are largely responsible for this. In Macedonia, however, their numbers are kept up by artificial means. In the first place, the civil and military establishments maintain a quantity of officials and soldiers in the country; but the most numerous contingent is furnished by the *mohajirs*, or emigrants from the emancipated provinces. From Thessaly, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Crete there has been a constant stream of Mohammedans to the dominions still under the rule of the Padishah, and the majority of them have been given lands in Macedonia, partly because there were more estates available and partly because it is now a frontier province once more. During the

Photo by Felix J. Koch

CHRISTIAN PEASANTS AT A PASHA'S COURT, IN THE INTERIOR OF TURKEY

recent rising the Ottoman authorities placed these *mohajirs* on the lands whose Christian owners had been murdered or had fled. This added a new disturbing element to the situation, as the emigrants are particularly bitter against their Christian neighbors.

THE CHRISTIANS OF MACEDONIA

With regard to the actual numbers of the Turks of the three vilayets of Macedonia, it is impossible to get reliable statistics. According to the most reliable calculations, the Mohammedan population does not amount to more than 700,000, of whom perhaps one-third are Osmanli Turks. The Christians are about 1,300,000 to 1,500,000, so that it is clear that the country cannot be regarded as a Mohammedan land, much less as a Turkish land.

The Christians of Macedonia are not united by language, by racial ties, nor by political aspirations. It is this which has hitherto impeded the emancipation of the country. There are in Macedonia four Christian communities—Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, and Rumans, or Kutzo-Vlachs; each of these nationalities is connected by ties of language and political aspirations with one or other of the free Balkan States.

The Christians of Macedonia all belong to the Eastern or Orthodox Church, with the exception of some Catholic Albanians in the north and a few converts of the various foreign missions. But ecclesiastically they are divided into two main churches, the Greek or Œcumenical Patriarchate and the Bulgarian Exarchate (see page 1112). To the former belong all the Greeks, Serbs, Vlachs, Orthodox Albanians, and a proportion of the Bulgarians; to the latter the majority of the Bulgarians. This division is one of the chief causes of hatred between Greek and Bulgar.

THE GREEKS OF MACEDONIA

After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, the Greeks, although subject to periodical persecutions and massacres,

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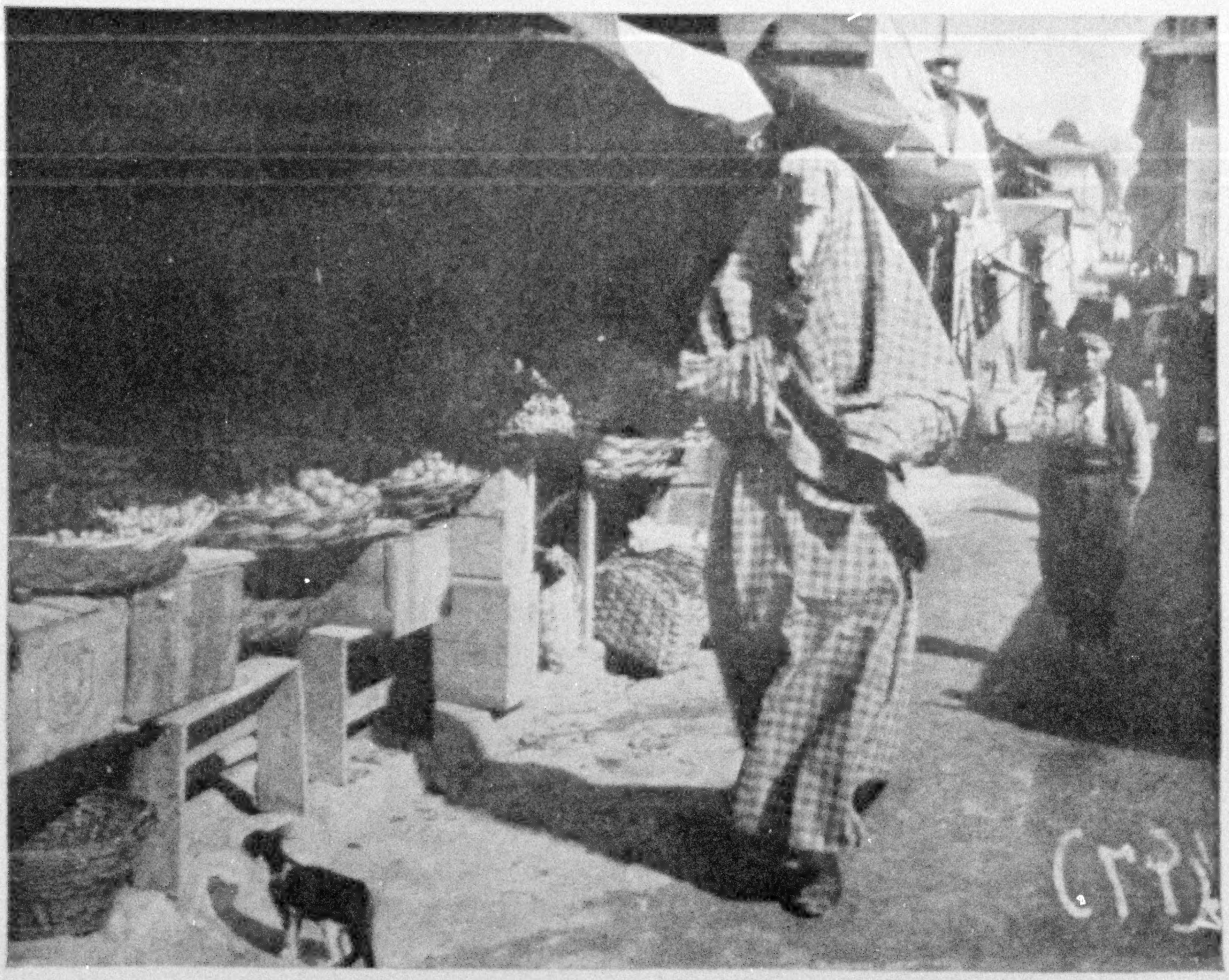

Photo by Felix J. Koch

SCENE IN A MACEDONIAN VILLAGE: ALL WOMEN OF A TOWN DRESS ALIKE

and frequent pillaging by their masters, were granted certain privileges, and eventually obtained a position of considerable influence in the Turkish Empire. By the term Greeks were meant not the Hellenes only, but all the ex-subjects of the East Roman Empire who adhered to the Orthodox Church. They were constituted into a *millet* or community, consisting of a lay and an ecclesiastical council, which dealt with the internal affairs of the people, and many important offices were habitually conferred on Greeks.

The Greeks came to be the brain of Turkey and the representatives of civilization in the Levant. The Greek language was the language of culture, even among non-Hellenic Christians, and the Greek Church a powerful agency for the promotion of Greek ideas. In the 18th century Greek influence declined, and the insurrectionary movements in what is now the Kingdom of Greece made the Turks look upon the Hellenes with suspicion and hatred. When Greece became free, the inhabitants of that country considered that the work of emancipation was but half completed, and aspired to the annexation of a much larger portion of Turkish territory. Some even dreamed of the revival of the Greek Empire, with the capital at Constantinople, but the majority limited their aspiration to Thessaly, Macedonia, and some of the islands.

In most of the towns of Macedonia the Greek element is the most conspicuous, and in some the wealthiest; trade and banking are to a great extent in their hands—although the Rumans and the Jews are keen competitors—and the shops and the inns all bear Greek inscriptions. In the cafés and public places one hears much Greek spoken, and most of the people with whom the traveler comes into contact are Greeks or Greek-speaking; but in point of actual numbers they are far inferior to the Slavs, and in places like Kastoria, where the town is thoroughly Greek, the surrounding country is inhabited by an almost wholly Bulgarian population. But the Greek pa-

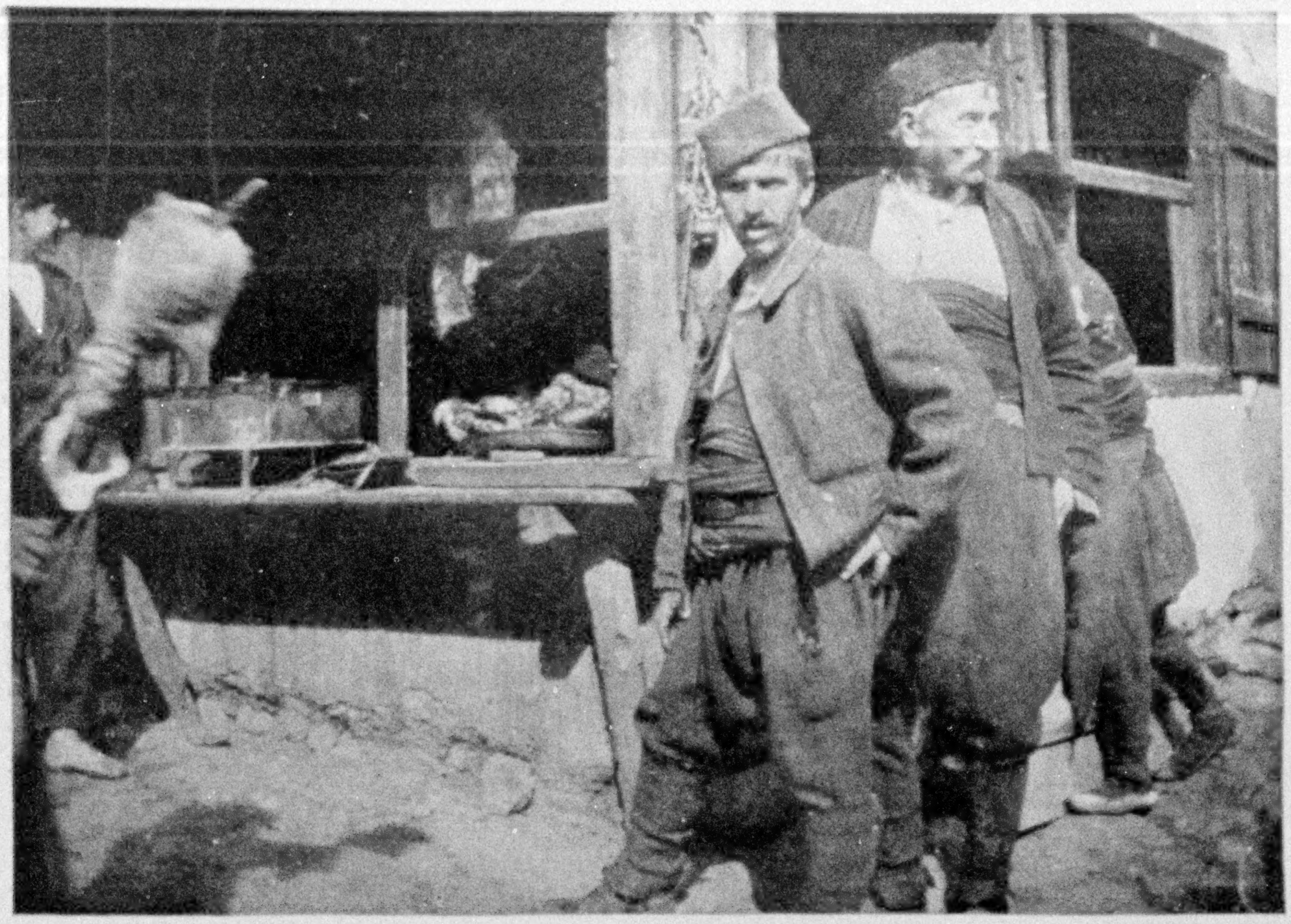

Photo by Felix J. Koch

CHRISTIAN PEASANTS AT A BUTCHER-SHOP: SALONICA

Meat is sold already cooked as well as raw. Note the distaff on the left held by a Bulgarian woman, who is busily spinning as she walks to market (see page 1130)

triots do not count only the real Greeks as members of their party. They claim the Vlachs, the Orthodox Albanians, and the Bulgarians who do not adhere to the Bulgarian Church as Greeks, and call them "Vlachophone," "Albanophone," and "Bulgarophone" Greeks. In a word, they consider that all the Macedonians who have not joined the "Schismatic" Bulgarian Church, except the Servians in the extreme north, are adherents of the Greek party and of the "Grand Idea." So that, apart from all thought of conquest, they wish to prove that the greater part of Macedonia is a Greek land.

As for the actual numbers of the Greeks, the statistics vary considerably—from 50,000 to 700,000 in fact; but it is only the coastline and southwestern districts that can be regarded as purely or even prevalently Hellenic. Their numbers probably amount to about 300,000.

THE BULGARIANS OF MACEDONIA ARE TRUTHFUL AND PRACTICAL

The Bulgarians are a curious people in many ways, and different from all the other Balkan races. They are very hard working, very energetic, and of great staying power. They are not brilliant, certainly less clever than either the Greeks or the Vlachs, and not gifted with a keen commercial instinct. But as farmers and peasants they are admirable, and they are found all over the Balkan Peninsula, from Bucharest to Athens, and from Constantinople to Belgrade, employed in all kinds of work (see pages 1106 and 1117).

They are not yet highly civilized, but they have shown that under favorable conditions they are capable of astonishing progress. They are silent, unexpansive, some people might say sullen; but they have one great merit, rare, unfortunately among the peoples of Southeastern Europe—they are truthful.

They appreciate the value of education most highly, but they are thoroughly practical. They do not talk about their glorious ancestors like the Greeks or the Serbs; they think of the present and the future. If they have not great historic traditions, they are endowed with solid

Photo by Felix J. Koch

CHEESE BOOTHS ON GRAND BAZAAR: SALONICA

equalities which will make them play a large part in the destinies of the Peninsula.*

THE SERBS

It is not always easy to distinguish the Serbs from the Bulgarians in Macedonia, as the two races are often intermingled in the same districts, and their languages, though different in Servia and Bulgaria, become less so in Macedonia (see page 1131).

THE RUMANS OR VLACHS

The Kutzo-Vlachs, or Rumans, of Macedonia, present an interesting ethnographic and linguistic problem. They are usually admitted to be the descendants of the aboriginal Thracians, who amalgamated with the Latin colonists and adopted their language and civilization, and maintained their national characteristics by retiring to the mountain fastnesses of Macedonia. Latin influence also survived in the region north of the Danube, where large military colonies were formed. There is a strong resemblance between the language of the Macedonian Vlachs and that of the inhabitants of Roumania, although there is no political, and not much racial, kinship between the two, and they are separated from each other by a wide belt of purely Slavonic country.

The Vlachs of Macedonia are very much scattered, their chief settlements being on the Pindus Range and in the neighborhood of Monastir, Metsovo, Koritza, Krushevo, Vodena, etc. They descend in winter as far as the Gulf of Corinth, Avlona, and Durazzo, where the word Vlach has come to be almost synonymous with shepherd.

They are an extremely intelligent, fine-looking people, of considerable business ability. Their towns and villages, which are usually found on the summit of hills, are more solidly built than those of any other Balkan race. Krushevo, which suffered so heavily during a recent rising, was a notable instance.

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* The Slavonic population of Macedonia is estimated at about 1,200,000, of whom the Bulgarians form much the largest proportion.

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TURKISH TROOPS: SALONICA

But in spite of their love of well-built stone-houses, the Vlachs have strongly ingrained nomadic habits, and in summer-time their towns are for the most part abandoned by all the able-bodied males, who wander about the country as itinerant merchants or *kiradjis* (dealers in and hirers of horses). Many of them are men of substance, and have business connections with all the important centers of the Balkans and Austria-Hungary.

As regards numbers, statistics vary, as usual, very considerably. According to some authorities, they are not more than 50,000; whereas Rumanian patriots affirm them to be at least half a million; probably they amount to about 100,000.

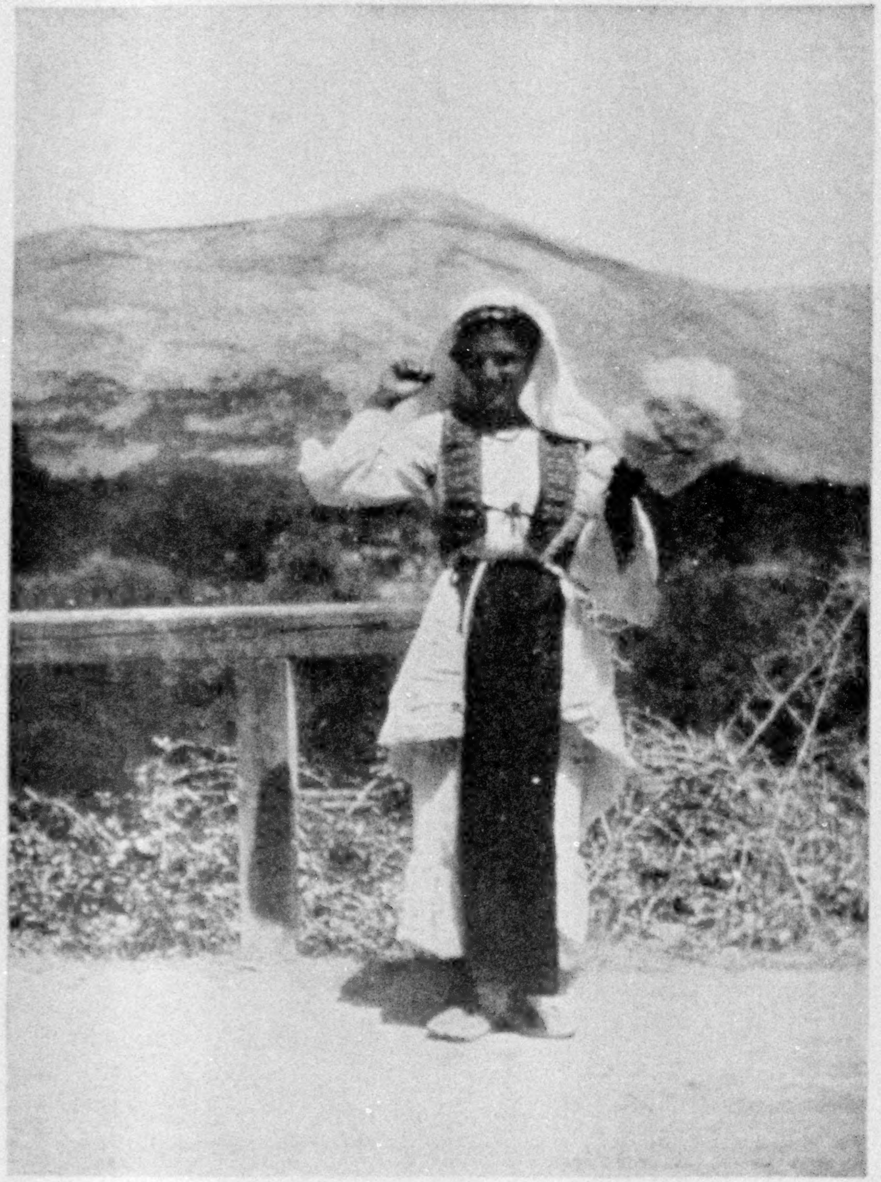
But, politically, their importance is very small. They have usually kept on good terms with the Turks, who, until the last rising, treated them less badly than their other Christian subjects. They attend to their trade and take little part in political movements. For a long time they were indistinguishable from the Greeks, whose language they spoke as well as their own, and the Greek party still count them as Greeks in their statistics of Macedonia.

THE ALBANIANS

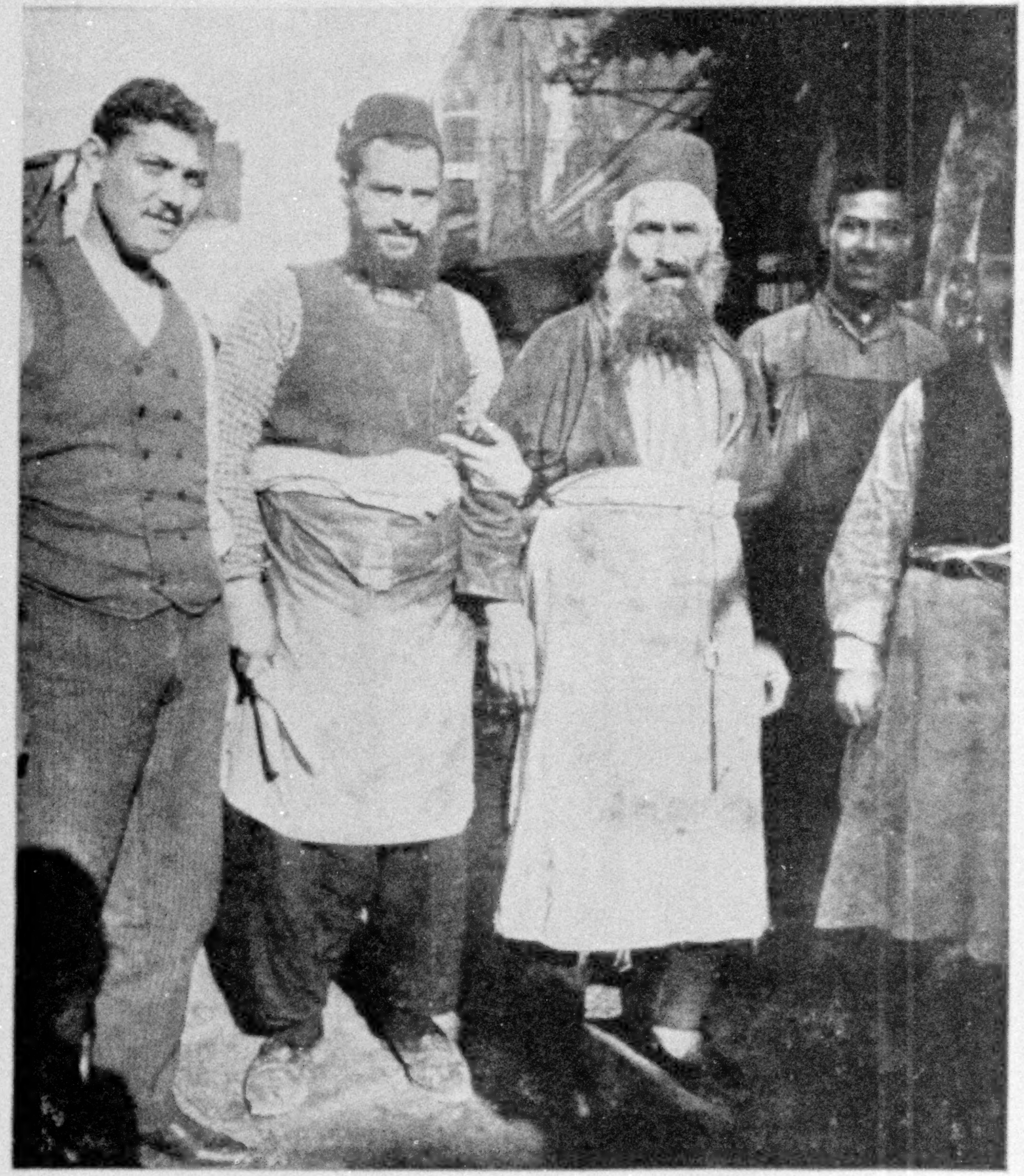
The western districts of the vilayet of Monastir and a large part of that of Kossovo are inhabited by a race wilder and more primitive than any to be found in Europe—the Albanians (see pages 1090-1103). Very little is known of this strange and interesting people, save that they speak an Indo-European tongue, but do not belong to any of the recognized groups of the Aryan family. It is probable that they are descended from the ancient Illyrians, who were driven westwards by the advancing waves of Slavs. Their language, like the people themselves, is wild and lawless, and has practically no literature. Even the popular songs are very few.

The Turkish government has deliberately kept them in a state of barbarism and ignorance, and makes use of them to overawe the neighboring peoples.

They are divided by religion into Mohammedans, who form two-thirds of the whole number — Orthodox Christians and Roman Catholics. But religion sits lightly on their shoulders, and they are by no means fanatical. In every tribe, save the Mirdits, who are all Catholics,



CHRISTIAN (BULGARIAN) MAIDEN: MACEDONIA
The Bulgarian women are always busy. This girl spins as she walks



Photos by Felix J. Koch

STREET TYPES: SALONICA

Photo by D. W. and A. S. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

TYPES OF SERVIAN HERDERS

The progress of Servia has been disappointing. The other newly constituted States of the peninsula have escaped the misfortune of a native dynasty, but Servia has been afflicted with two, and the feud between the houses of Karageorgevich and Obrenovich has distracted the country throughout the whole period of its revived national existence. The perpetual conflict between Austrian and Russian influence, the deadly animosities of political groups, and the unfortunate domestic history of the Obrenovichs have been other factors of confusion, while the absence of a seaboard, the fiscal tyranny of Austria-Hungary, and thriftless financial management have hindered economic and commercial development. The wars of 1876 and 1877 with Turkey, and of 1885 with Bulgaria, also tended to the exhaustion of the country. Constitutional changes have been frequent, and three Servian rulers—Garageorge, Prince Michael, and King Alexander—have been assassinated. Amid all these drawbacks Servia has lagged in the race of civilization with her neighbors, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The most favorable feature in the condition of Servia is the prosperous condition of the peasantry; almost all are small land-owners, and well-to-do, if not rich, and poverty is almost unknown.—James D. Bourchier.

and even in many families, there are both Mohammedans and Christians, and, although constantly fighting among themselves, religion is hardly ever the cause of the quarrel. They have but little agriculture, no trade or industries, and indeed few occupations, save fighting. The Turks have used them in Europe much in the same way as they have used the Kurds in Asia, giving license to plunder and practical autonomy in exchange for fidelity to the Sultan and persecution of the other races. They also furnish a useful argument against reforms in Macedonia; for when the powers demand that the Sultan should fulfill his promises, a rising of the Albanians is at once threatened, and often actually takes place.

With all their barbarism the Albanians have many excellent qualities. They are brave, hospitable, and, if you succeed in winning their confidence and attaching them to your person, absolutely reliable. The foreign embassies and consulates in Turkey preferably employ Albanians as *kavasses* (orderlies) on account of their trustworthiness. They are by no means unintelligent, and have furnished the Turkish Empire with some of its ablest

XUM

generals and civil servants. But their best qualities only develop when they are out of their own country. In Albania they are always more or less savages.

Among the Catholic Albanians of the north, both Austria and Italy have done something in the way of education; the Franciscans and the Jesuits have opened schools in various towns, and the Italian government maintains colleges at Scutari and elsewhere. For the Orthodox Albanians the Greek Syllogos has established some schools. But for the Mohammedans nothing has been done. The Turkish government will not allow them to be taught in the Albanian language, and, indeed, refuses to recognize its existence, although most of them speak no other.

THE JEWS OF MACEDONIA

At Salonica, and in a few other towns of Macedonia, there are large Jewish settlements. Like nearly all the Jews of Turkey, they are descended from those driven out of Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella, and they speak a Spanish dialect to this day, but they usually know many other languages as well. At Salonica they form the majority of the population. Their favorite occupations are, of course, banking and trade, but the poorer Jews are boatmen, porters, servants, small shop-keepers, and in one or two districts even peasants.

They are the one subject race whom the Turk has never persecuted, and they are in consequence loyal subjects of his Imperial Majesty. They thoroughly know how to make a "good thing" out of the Turkish government, and in exchange for being left alone, they are its chief financial support. They are industrious, honest, and intelligent. A great many of them are the subjects or the protégés of the different foreign powers.

"GRASS NEVER GROWS WHERE THE TURKISH HOOF HAS TROD"*

By Edwin Pears

Author of "The Destruction of the Greek Empire," "The Fall of Constantinople"

As THE abuses in the collection of taxes have done more, perhaps, than anything else to make the peasants of Macedonia discontented with their lot, by reducing them to the verge of starvation and to drive them into revolt, it is desirable to show at some length what these abuses are. The heaviest tax which has to be paid is tithe or *dime*. Its assessment and collection form a good illustration of the difference between the theory of Turkish law and its administration.

The law provides that the collection of tithe for the government shall be put up to auction or to public tender—that is, that bids shall be invited from private persons for the payment of a lump sum to the government for the right to collect one-tenth of the forthcoming harvest and other agricultural produce, such as the increase of sheep, cattle, and goats in a specified village or district. The surplus over and above the accepted offer will be the legitimate profit of the tax farmer. The bid is often highly speculative, and the successful bidder has to take his chance of bad weather, deficient crops, and a mistaken estimate. The government requires that the payment of the accepted tender, if any be accepted, shall be guaranteed by an approved third person. Its rights are thus secured.

The person whose tender has been accepted then arranges with the local authorities to make a valuation of each peasant's next harvest. For this purpose he, together with the peasant and one or more of the local authorities,

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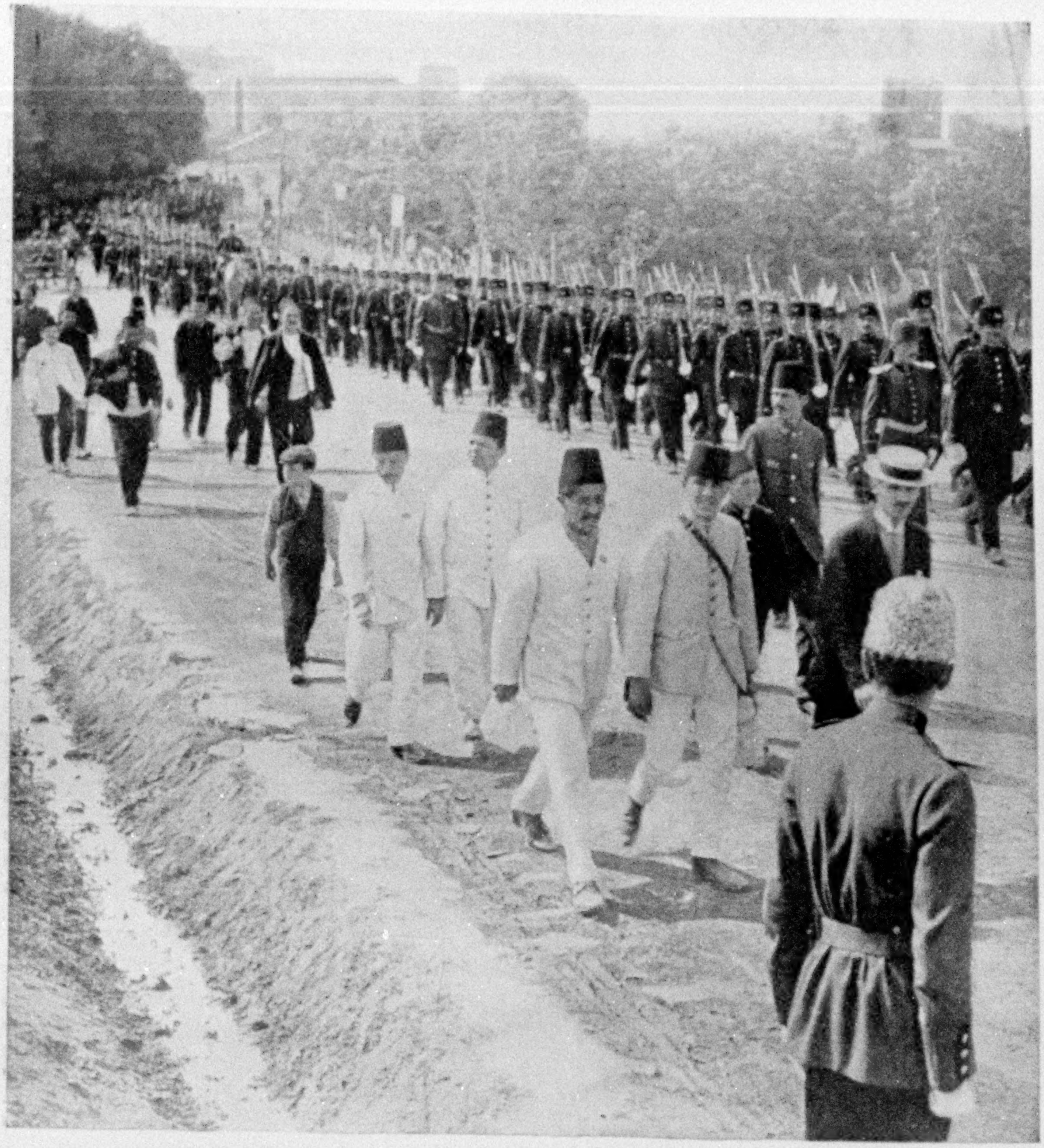
* From "The Balkan Question," edited by Luigi Villari. John Murray, London.



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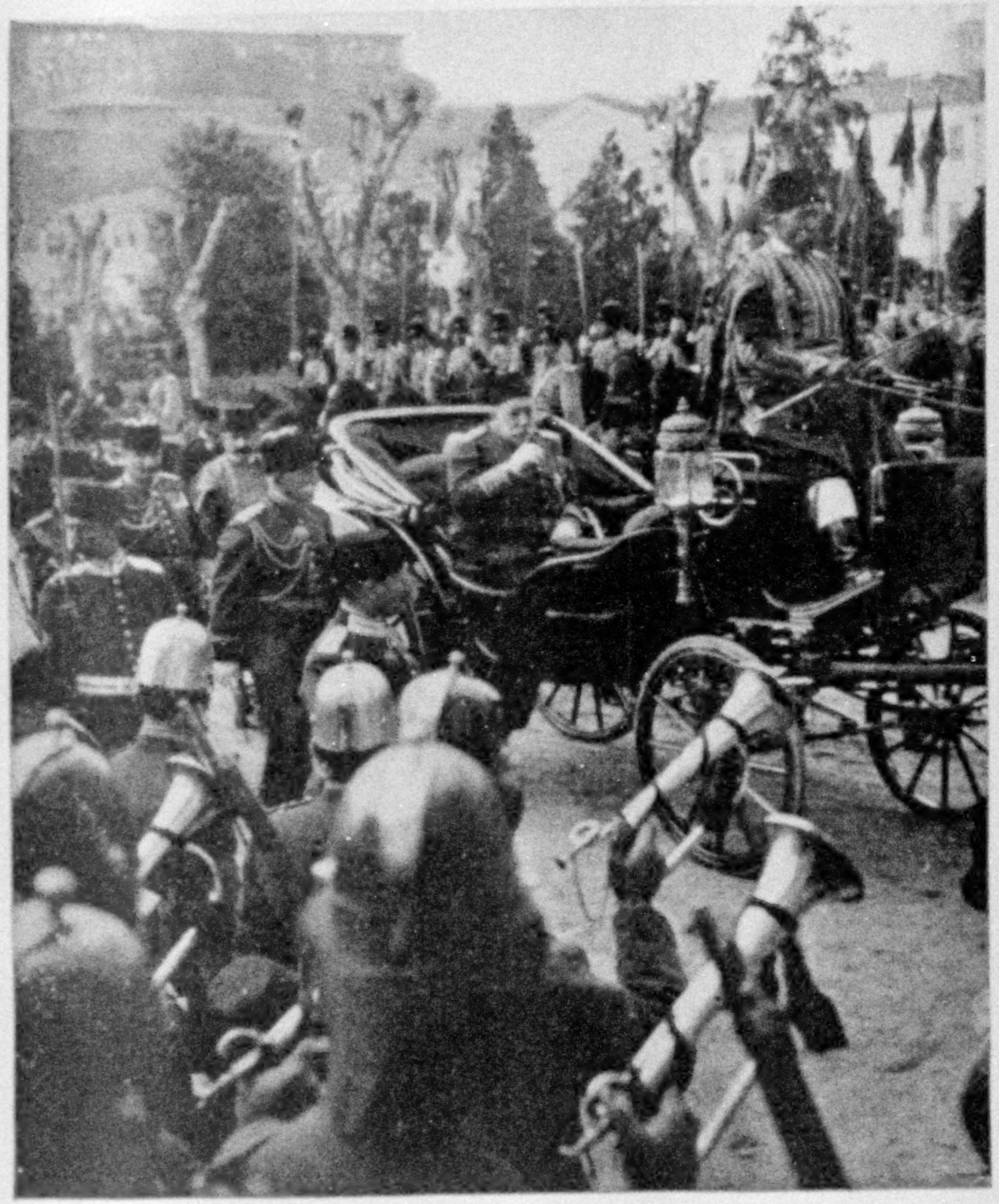
TURKISH CADETS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT

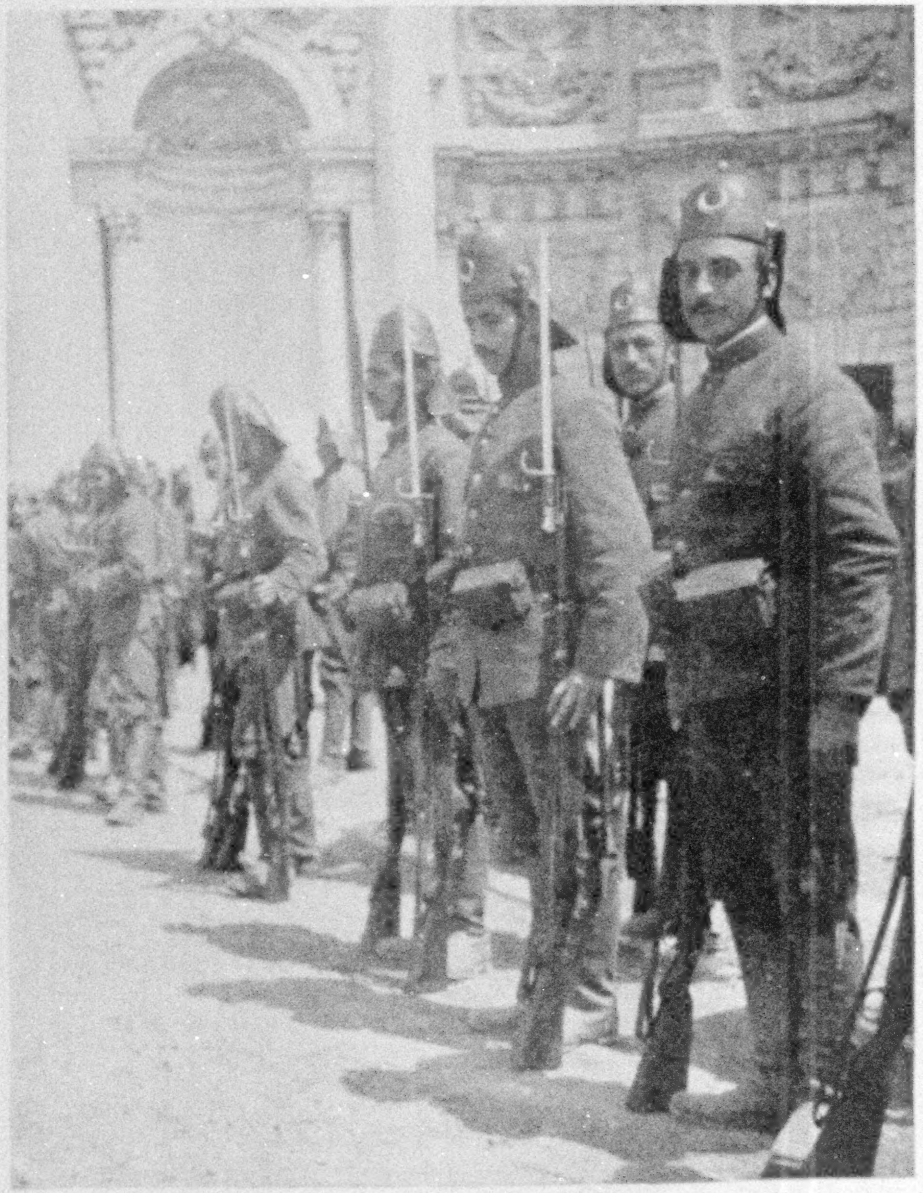
visits the crop upon which the tax is to be levied and makes the valuation. The tax-gatherer has usually made an arrangement by which, in addition to the sum secured to the government, a further sum will be paid to the local authorities. In all probability it is just in consideration of such a private arrangement that his tender has been accepted.

When, therefore, a valuation is made, it is almost invariably far in excess of what it ought to be. If the peasant wishes, he has the right to appeal against this excessive valuation to the local council, whose decision will be final. He is well aware by experience that their decision would be against him, and he therefore makes the best arrangement as to the valuation that he can, without wasting time on appeal. His bargaining will be on the excess of the estimate beyond the legal levy.



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY

Photos by James F. J. Archibald



TURKISH MILITARY: CONSTANTINOPLE

THE TERRIBLE WEAPON OF THE TAX-COLLECTOR

Should he refuse to accept an excessive valuation, the tax-collector has a terribly powerful weapon which he does not hesitate to use against him. The harvest is not allowed to be gathered until the authorities have given their consent, and this is refused until the illegal estimate has been paid.

The peasant sees his crops rotting on the ground or rapidly wasting away because he cannot obtain permission to gather it, but he is powerless. To save a remnant he will sometimes sacrifice half of what remains. The local *zaptiehs* (policemen) are at the service and in the pay of the collector, and until they receive word from him they will see that no obstinant peasant begins harvesting. There is no commoner form of injustice done to the peasants than the refusal to give permission to gather their crops until an illegal as well as the legal portion of them is conceded to the tax-collector.

If the peasant remains obstinate and refuses to pay the illegal contribution, preferring to let his crop perish, even thus he does not escape. The *zaptiehs* (policemen) do not hesitate to seize and sell his cattle, and even his seed corn. The policemen are, in fact, regarded by the peasants, not as their protectors or as the representatives of law and justice, but as persons entirely at the tax-gatherer's disposal.

It may be said on their behalf that they are merely the tools of the higher officials, and that they, as well as the local watchmen, are miserably paid. Their pay is almost invariably many months in arrears, and their daily ration of bread is barely sufficient to support existence. To a large extent they live upon the poverty-stricken peasants who are forced to tolerate their exactions. The evils of collusion between the tax-gatherers and the local authorities press hardly on Moslem and Christian peasants alike; but as the *zaptiehs* (policemen) employed are Moslems, they naturally act more willingly against the unbelievers than against their coreligionists.

UNIQUE INDUSTRIES DESTROYED BY GROSS TAXATION

It is not in the collection of tithes only that gross abuses exist. Many other taxes and contributions, both legal and illegal, are exacted. Sometimes these are so excessive as to defeat the object for which they are imposed. Not long since, in one district, hundreds of apricot trees, on the dried fruit of which the people largely subsist during winter, were cut down by the peasants themselves in order to avoid the annual tax levied upon them. Vineyards near the capital, even, have been rooted up for the same reason. The growth and export of the hair of the Angora goat, which when manufactured is known as mohair, ought to be one of the most profitable enterprises in Turkey. Thirty years ago this goat only existed in the Ottoman Empire, but the tax levied upon the animals was so heavy that great numbers were killed, and Turkey has had to take a second rank in the production of mohair.

But added to all these burdens there is another which is still more grievous. The governors and other officials, who are appointed from the capital, have in many cases to pay the persons who have used their influence to have them named. This payment sometimes takes the form of a periodical contribution. The official recoups himself by taking pay and toll from the subordinates whom he in his turn appoints. These again make good their losses out of the peasants.

A convenient way of accomplishing this is to add the proportion intended for the officials to the amount which has been levied for transmission to Constantinople. Receipts are constantly refused, and the same sum is levied twice or three times over. Very commonly the practice is varied by giving receipts for a smaller sum than has been exacted, and the difference finds its way into the pockets of the collectors and local officials. One of the results of these irregular con-

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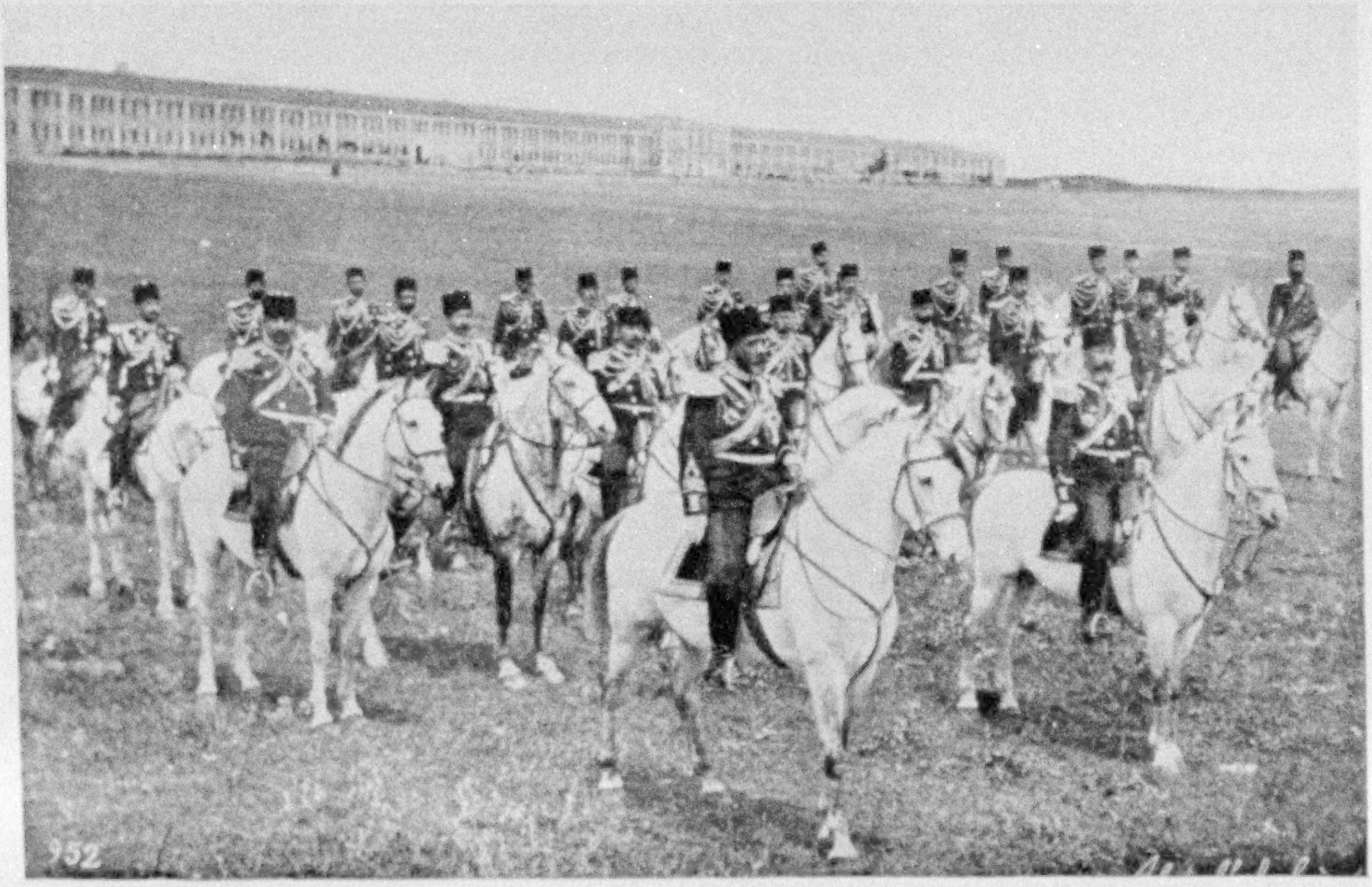
A TURKISH GENERAL INSPECTING THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE



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TURKISH OFFICERS AND BARRACKS: CONSTANTINOPLE

Photo by James F. J. Archibald

A MOHAMMEDAN BOATMAN: CONSTANTINOPLE

tributions is that the peasant never knows what he will have to pay. He believes, and not without cost, that the measure of taxation is whatever can be squeezed out of him.

In addition to these taxes and irregular demands for money he has in many parts of the Empire, and notably in Macedonia, to meet the demands of men in the last-mentioned province, usually Albanians, who enforce exactions to which their legal right is of the most shadowy description. They or their fathers have chosen, as the Kurds likewise do in Armenia, to levy contributions from certain villages, nominally for protection against other brigands; but it is a protection with which the peasants would willingly dispense. Between the exactions of the tax-collectors with the *zaptiehs* at their beck and call, and those of these unsolicited "protectors," the life of the peasant becomes absolutely intolerable.

It is no part of my task to point out the wrong inflicted by such protectors and by the *zaptiehs* (policemen) upon the women of the peasants. It is sufficient to say that they are such as in all ages have "turned the coward's blood to flame." The extortions alone—heavy, arbitrary, irregular—levied upon all that the peasants produce, and enforced by *zaptiehs* and other officials, who can take the oxen from the plough, or seize the few cooking utensils, which are all that he may possess, and, in case he is supposed to have property which he is concealing, can send him without trial to the tortures of a prison, ought not to be endured. The peasant, in fear of official and private rapacity, is afraid to let it be known that he possesses anything of value. Living usually in constant fear of starvation and oppression, hopeless of any amelioration of his lot under existing rule, he becomes ready to risk his life in support of any movement which promises to better his condition.

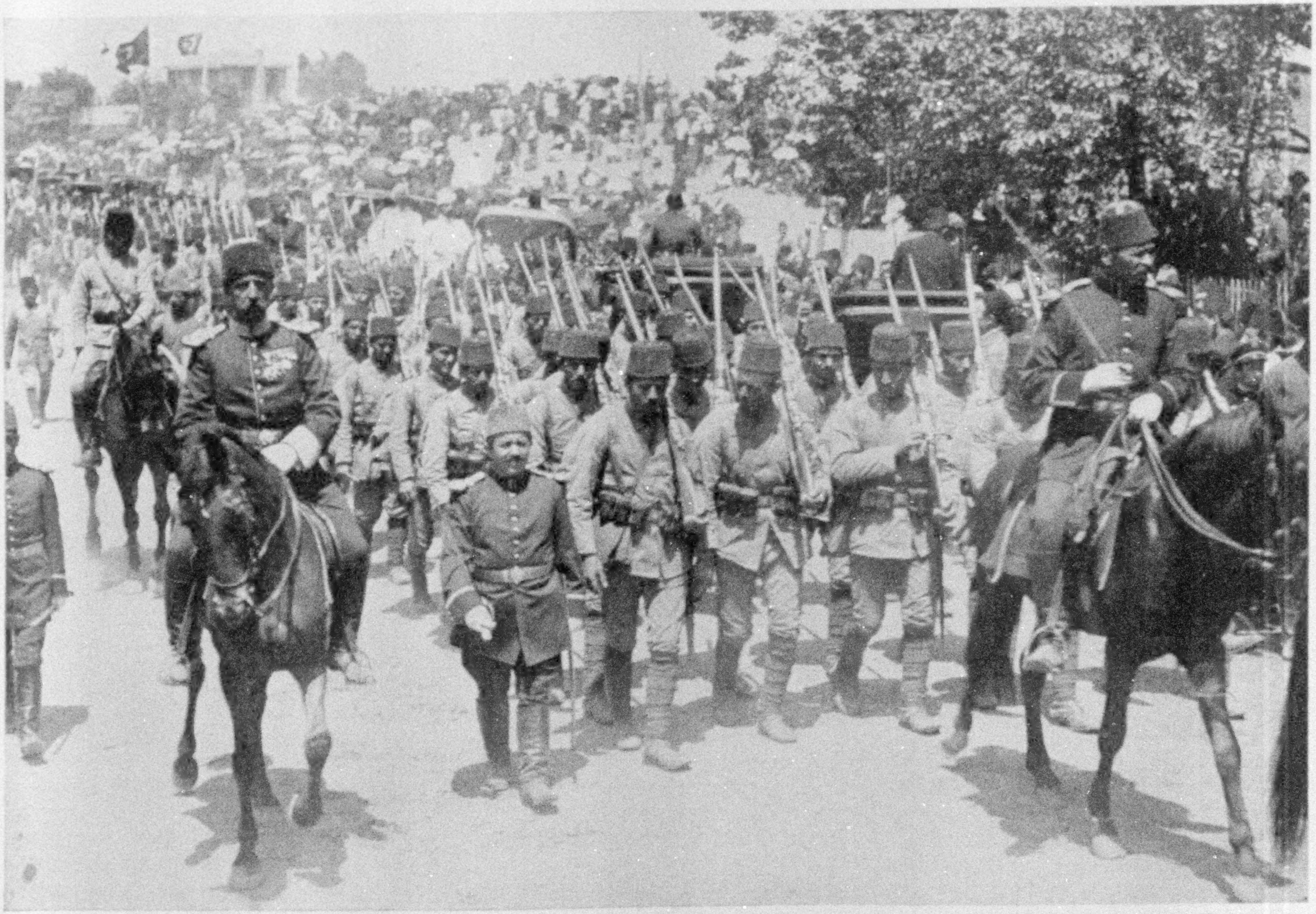
DECAY AND DESOLATION FOLLOW THE TURKISH RULE

The history and present condition of the country justifies a feeling of despair for progress among the Turkish people. It is bad enough to find roads and bridges once well built now falling into decay; to see towns which even within

IMPERIAL LANCERS AT THE SULTAN'S PALACE: CONSTANTINOPLE

A TURKISH LANCER: CONSTANTINOPLE

Photos by James F. J. Archibald



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TURKISH TROOPS LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE FOR THE FRONT

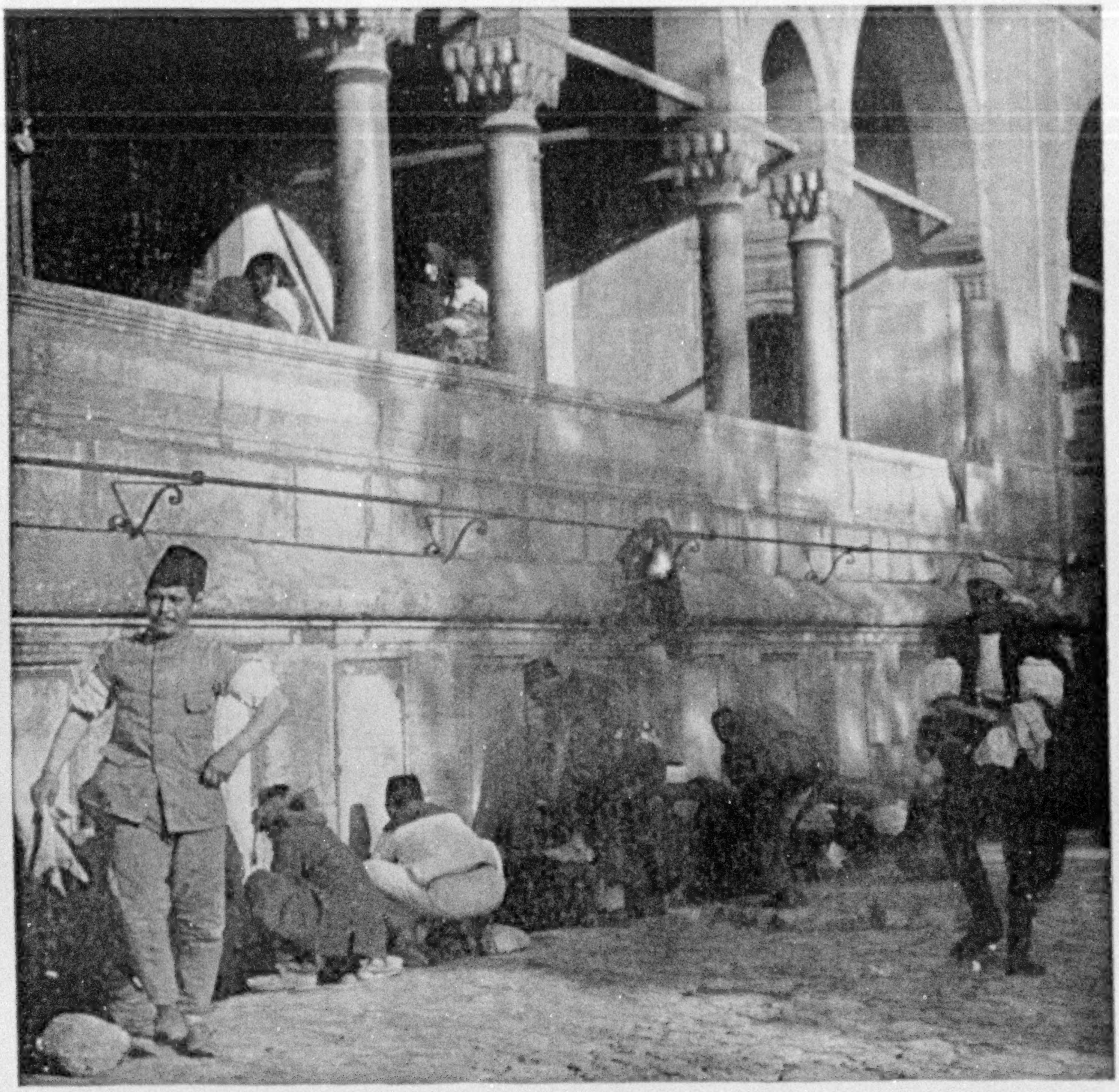


Photo by D. W. and A. S. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

MOHAMMEDANS WASHING THEIR HANDS AND FEET IN FRONT OF A MOSQUE BEFORE ENTERING

Turkish times were populous and flourishing, now little better than heaps of ruins; to trace the sites of others which have entirely disappeared; to see today the same hindrances to trade and manufacture at work which have succeeded in past times in the impoverishment of a naturally rich country. It is worse to find that there has existed neither moral force nor patriotism sufficient at any time to strike at the all but universal corruption which is the principal cause and symptom of this decay.

The condition of the Turkish Empire today gives no evidence of ability on the part of the race to govern even a Moslem people. The Eastern proverb says that "Grass never grows where the Turkish hoof has trod." It is the simple truth that every province held by the Turk has become less productive than it was before, and has fallen in civilization under his rule; his misgovernment retards the progress alike of Moslem and non-Moslem subjects, though it falls with far greater weight upon the Christians.

But the full measure of the Turkish incapacity to govern is only shown when he has to deal with the Christian subject

Photo by D. W. and A. S. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

A MOSQUE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

races. Four and a half centuries ago the Turk became master of Constantinople. Though greatly reduced in population and wealth, from what it had once been, its people and the other Christians who came under his rule were probably the most generally civilized people in the world. Under Turkish rule Constantinople has become the most retrograde capital in Europe. Under such rule, Athens, Bucharest, Belgrade, and Sofia, eighty years ago, were mere collections of mud huts, occupied by dejected and poverty-stricken people.

Since their inhabitants got rid of Turkish oppression these villages have rapidly grown into towns, have adopted the appliances of civilization, and are all making good progress. The first two, which have enjoyed freedom for a longer time than the others, are now well-built and well-governed cities with bright, intelligent, and progressive populations, and Sofia will soon run them close. To pass from any of these towns to Constantinople is to pass from a civilized to a barbarous city.

THE TURK CANNOT ASSIMILATE WESTERN PROGRESS

The Turk has been unable either to assimilate the civilization which he found

CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Photos by James F. J. Archibald

CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF CONSTANTINOPLE

in the country, or to profit in any appreciable degree by that which exists in Western nations. He could, and did, prevent the Greeks and other Christian peoples who were subject to his rule from making that progress of which their recent history shows them to be capable. His treatment of the races subject to him absolutely barred anything like amalgamation with his own race, and the gulf which separates the conquerors from the conquered is wider now than it was when the Turks first entered the country.

The explanation of the failure of the Turks as rulers over the Christians is to be found in the facts that the latter are conquered people, that they are more industrious and intelligent than their conquerors, and, above all, in the difference of religion.

The Turks came into the country as nomad conquerors, and the Christians were largely dispossessed of their lands. But the Turkish nomads who obtained them, or who settled alongside of the Christians, have seldom shown any aptitude for agriculture, for manufacture, or for trade, and wherever Turkish and Christian villages have existed side by side, the latter, by the industry and intelligence of their inhabitants, have invariably shown more signs of prosperity than the former.

Poverty-stricken though the country everywhere now is, it still remains true that to pass from a Turkish to a Christian village is to pass from appalling poverty to poverty less conspicuous and less hopeless. Still, the Turk has never forgotten that he belongs to the conquering race; and though the Turkish peasant has just cause of complaint against his rulers, he has never ceased to believe that the Christians ought to be his inferiors in every respect, and especially in the possession of property.

In other words, the comparative wealth of his Christian neighbor appeals to his cupidity. It has been one of the main causes why the Turkish population, when permitted to plunder their neighbors, has looked upon massacre largely as an opportunity for loot. Massacres of Christians have in fact not only been one of the regularly recurring incidents in Turkish rule, but have always appealed to the desire for plunder on the part of the poorer Moslems.

Photo by Felix J. Koch

YOUNG TURKS

THE CURSE OF ISLAM

While the unvarying testimony of history shows the Turk to be incapable of doing justice to a subject Christian race, he is seen at his worst when his religious prejudices come into play. It is these prejudices more than any other cause which have always prevented, and still prevent, him from being a just ruler.

The religion of Islam, or Resignation, supplies a teaching which, in certain respects, works for righteousness, and in an early stage of human society undoubtedly constituted a progress on the existing systems. Of this aspect of its teaching I have nothing here to say; but I may be allowed to remark that while it is difficult to find words too strong to condemn the corruption and misrule which exists in every department of Turkish administration, I must not be understood to condemn all Turks. The common peasant, when not under the influence of religious prejudice, is sober, kindly, and hospitable. When, however, he rises to office, he is incapable of re-

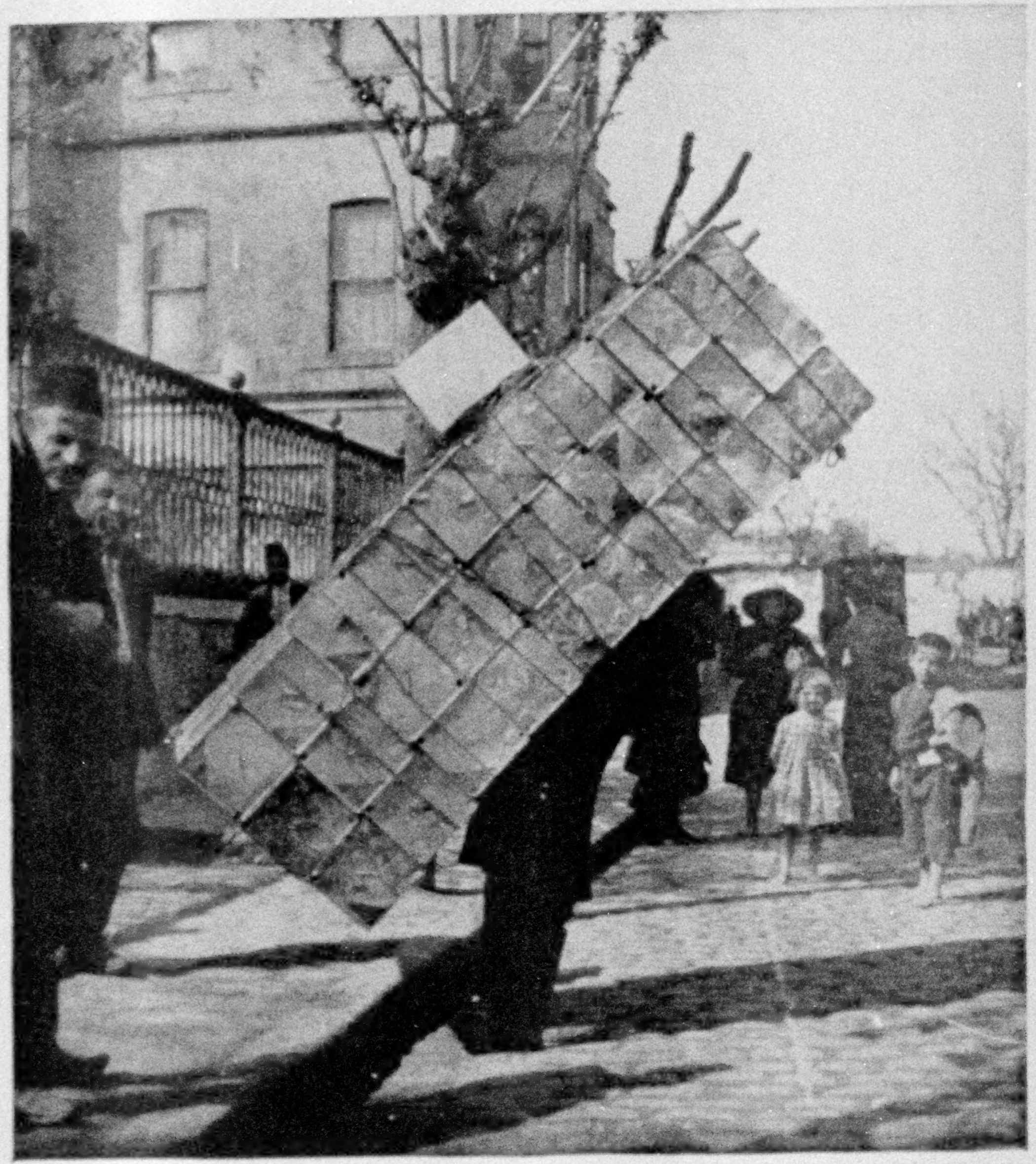


Photo by James F. J. Archibald

STREET SCENE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

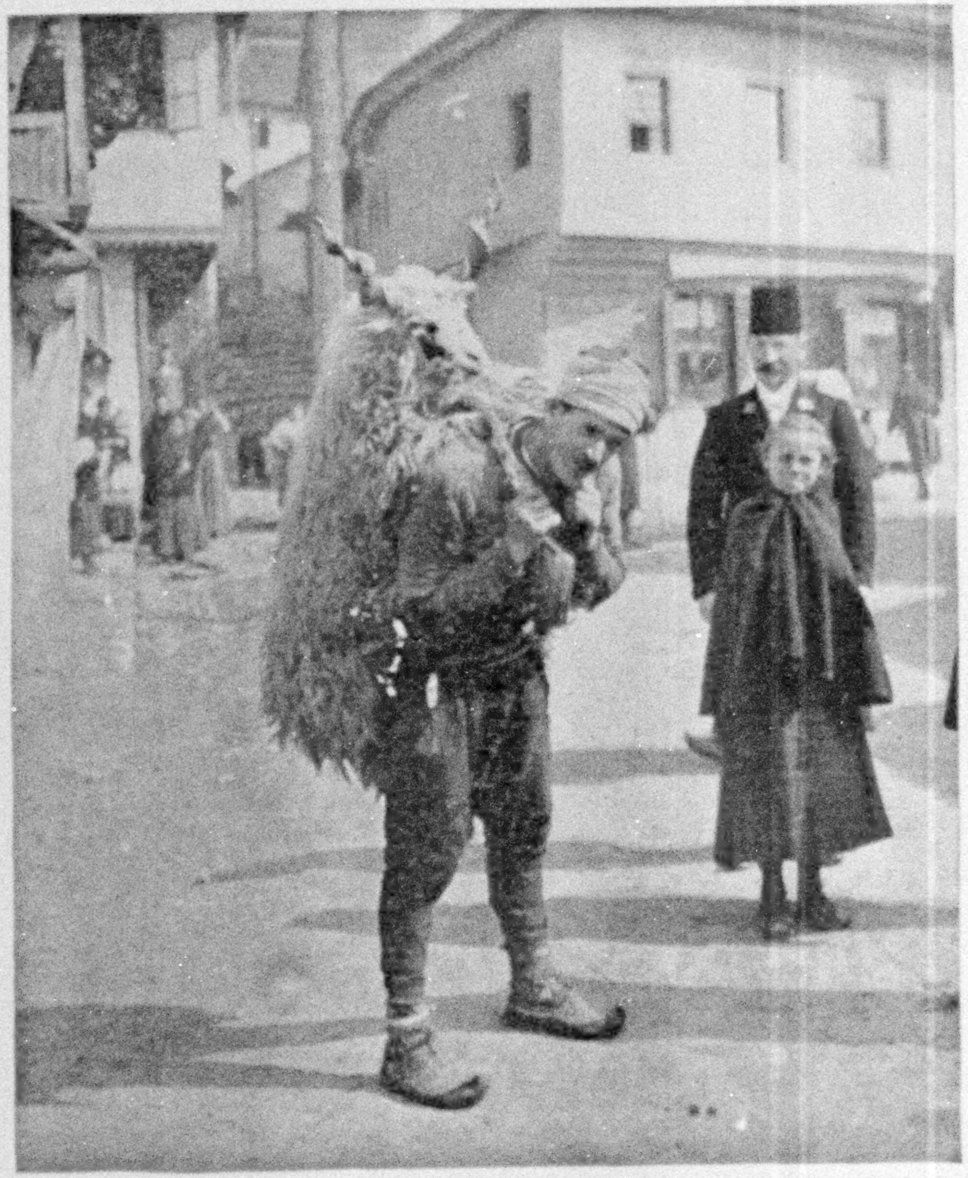


Photo by Felix J. Koch

A MOHAMMEDAN CARRYING A RAM TO BE SACRIFICED AT THE BAIRAM FESTIVAL: CONSTANTINOPLE

Photo by D. W. and A. S. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

"HAMALS" (BURDEN-BEARERS) ON GALATA BRIDGE: CONSTANTINOPLE

sisting the evil influences of his environment. Even among the governing class there are found honorable and upright men who lament the general corruption and keep their own hands clean; but they are, unfortunately, powerless to mend matters.

On the other hand, it must not be supposed that the Christians in Turkish service are much better than the Turks themselves. Some of the most striking examples of men who could be named today as representatives of everything that is bad in the matters of Turkish rule are so-called Christians. Speaking of the system generally, and excluding individual cases, Turkish officials are incapable of even striving against the evils which surround them and by which they seek to profit.

Nevertheless, the statement is true that the religion of the Turk tends to make him incapable of being a just ruler over Christians. Mohammedanism produces this result by directly encouraging the domineering spirit of the conqueror over the vanquished by hindering the moral and material progress of the conquering race, and by widening the gulf between the rulers and their subjects.

The spread of Islam was largely due to the sword. Its teaching is that the *caffers,* or idolaters, are to be rooted out, but that the "People of the Books"—that is, the Christians and the Jews, are to be spared if they submit and pay tribute. At all times an unbeliever could save his life if he would accept Islam. Every career becomes open to the apostate. The dream of the pious Moslem is

Photo by D. W. and A. S. Iddings. Copyright by Keystone View Co.

TURKISH HOMES ALONG THE BOSPHORUS, AT RUMELI HISSAR

that all races shall be driven within the domain of the Khalif. He is convinced that by virtue of his acceptance of the true faith the believer is placed on a higher plane than unbelievers. He is appointed to be a ruler over the "People of the Books," who are to be his *rayahs* (the term *rayah* is applied to all the non-Mohammedan subjects of the Porte) or cattle. With such a belief, it would indeed be remarkable if the conquerors' pride were not greatly increased, and if they did not become the most grievous of task-masters.

THE MOHAMMEDAN BELIEVES HE BELONGS TO A SUPERIOR SPECIES

A keen observer, of long experience in India, who is specially anxious to secure educated Mohammedans for the service of the State in numbers equal to their proportion of the population, declared that the greatest obstacle to their progress is what he calls "spiritual pride." As in Turkey, so in India the Mohammedan considers himself to be on a higher plane than the adherents of any other faith, Christianity included. He almost belongs to a different species. He is a ruler by divine right, and Christians are, or ought to be, his *rayahs*. Nevertheless, in India he fails to compete successfully with the adherents of other, and even non-Christian, faiths, just as his co-religionist in Turkey fails in general progress when matched with the Christians.

Of course, to men who hold such opinions regarding their relationship to the professors of other creeds, all suggestion of equality before the law, or of equal rights with themselves, is nonsense. They have no desire to assimilate races whom Allah has placed in subjection to them.

It is this pride which has prevented the Turk from profiting by the learning and experience of the West. It is this proud and domineering spirit, engendered by conquest and strengthened and sanctioned by religious belief, which makes the Moslem incapable of being a just ruler of Christians.

THE DEGRADATION OF WOMAN BY ISLAM

The other characteristics of Mohammedanism which tend to prevent the Turk from acting justly to subject races are mainly two—viz., the position assigned to woman, and the deep-rooted belief in and influence of fatalism. Though these are of great importance in examining the influence of Islam upon the Turkish race, the space allotted forbids me to do more than indicate their effect. Each checks the moral and material progress of the race and renders the individual less intelligent than he would otherwise be.

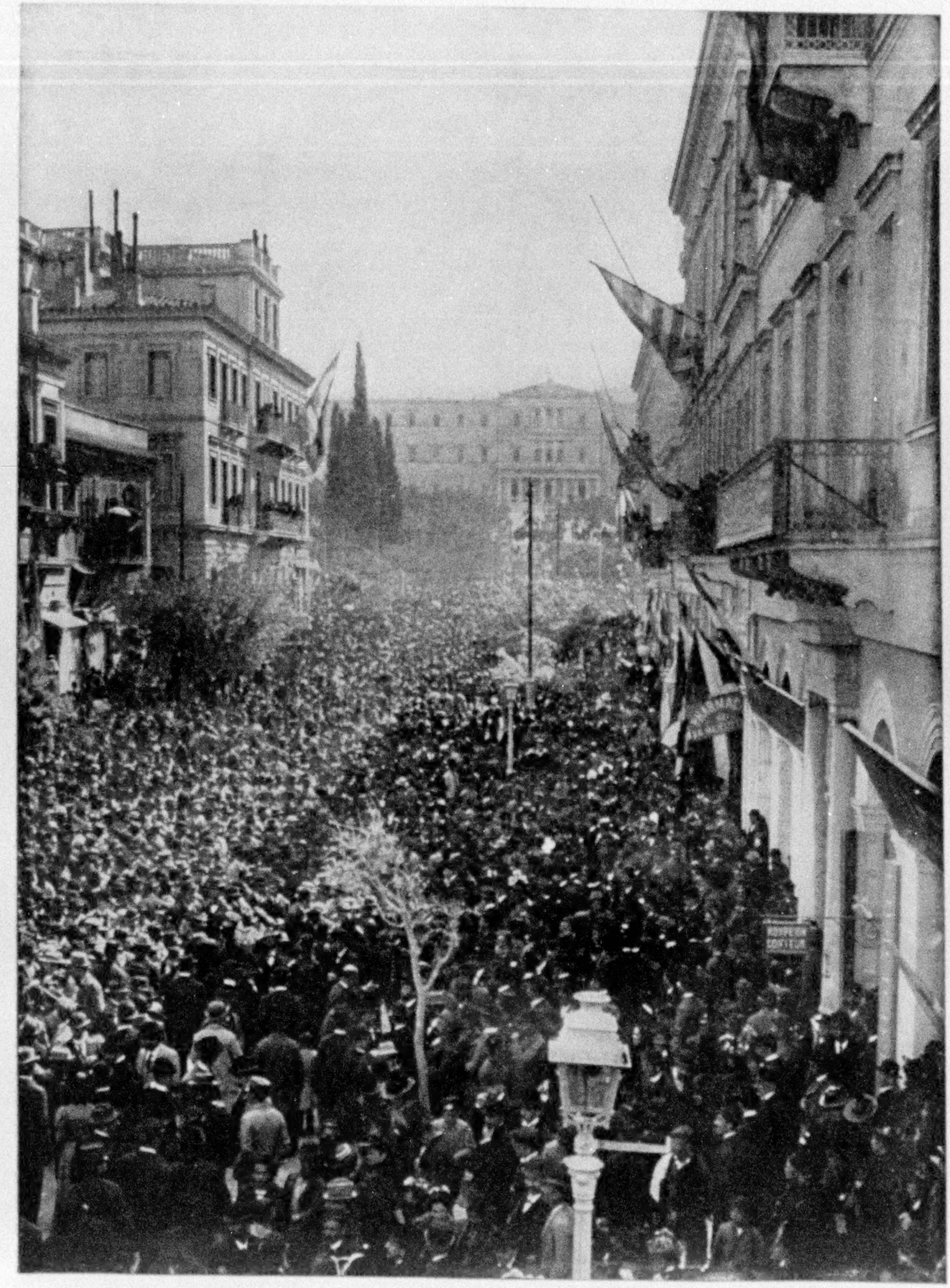
The position assigned to woman is regarded by thoughtful Turks themselves as the most unfortunate part of the teaching of their religion. Polygamy is permitted. Repudiation of a wife, rather than formal divorce, is the common practice. The separation of the household is the inflexible rule. The common belief in Mohammedan countries—though such belief is declared by many competent authorities to be contrary to the true teaching of the Koran—is that woman has no soul. Family life or home life, as the term is understood in all Christian countries, is unknown.

The churches have rendered an inestimable service to the subject races of the Empire by the preservation of family life. Where woman is by law and custom degraded, the offspring, and in time the race itself, comes to be less intelligent, and, using the word in a large sense, less educated than in countries where children are brought up in the companionship of both parents. Being less intelligent, they are unable to become as prosperous as their neighbors of the Christian faith, whom they have been brought up to despise and speak of as cattle.

"NO TREATY WITH INFIDELS CAN BE BINDING"

The influence of fatalism prevents the Turk from providing for the future. Those who know the Turkish population best are the most deeply impressed with the hindrance to material progress and to mental development which arises from this belief. It operates upon every action in their lives. it has certainly helped to make the Osmanlis fearless soldiers; but the same belief destroys in the average Turk the desire to get on and the inducements to work. The answer of the poorer Turk, when asked why he does not do something by which he could profit, is: "What is written (in the Eternal Books) is written."

The resistance to reforms suggested by Europe which the Turk has so often displayed during the last century, has been, in fact, largely due to his religion. However enlightened a Sultan and a handful of reformers—like the famous Rashid, Fuad, and Aali of the Crimean War period—may have been, they have against them the *vis inertiæ* of the bulk of the Moslem population. Any change proposed by Europeans appears to them an invasion of their sacred rights. To demand that Christian *rayahs* shall be placed on an equality with Moslems is to invoke the silent if not spoken retort that no treaty with infidels can be binding.



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THOUSANDS OF PATRIOTIC GREEKS PACKING THE MAIN STREET OF ATHENS, GREECE, WAITING FOR THE LATEST WAR BULLETINS FROM THE FRONT

TWO POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS FOR THE EASTERN PROBLEM

By James Bryce

Author of "The American Commonwealth," "South American Observations and Impressions," etc.

The following article was written by Mr. James Bryce in 1905, when a private citizen, as an introduction to "The Balkan Question" (Edited by Luigi Villari. John Murray, London), and is reprinted here in abstract. It summarizes the results of extensive travel in the Balkan countries and of a long study of the problem which has tormented the peace of Europe for generations.

THE high-water mark of Turkish conquest had been reached when Vienna was saved by the Polish King, John Sobieski, in A. D. 1683. Ever since then the recession of the water has been uninterrupted. Empires may take a long time to die. Looking back, we can see that the East Roman Empire steadily lost ground from the death of the Emperor Manuel Comnenus in A. D. 1180, yet it was not destroyed till the capture of Constantinople in A. D. 1453.

Much more rapid has been the decline of the Turkish power. One by one its European provinces have been stripped away. Hungary was lost, and then in succession Transylvania and Bessarabia and the two Danubian principalities which now constitute the Rumanian kingdom, and Greece, and Servia, and Bosnia, and Bulgaria, and Thessaly, and eastern Rumelia, and Crete. In Asia also Russia has twice advanced her frontiers over territory that was once Ottoman. Egypt was long ago detached, and in our own time so also has Cyprus been

Everywhere in the modern world the weak powers break up under the impact of the strong, and the Turkish dominion is exceptionally weak in proportion to the vast area it covers. It would, indeed, have before now been torn to pieces by revolt or absorbed by rapacious neighbors had not the mutual jealousies of the European States interposed a check, and had not the power of purchasing modern arms of precision given to the government, as it gives to every government, advantages against insurgents which did not exist in earlier days. If during the last hundred years the Turkish Empire had stood alone and unbefriended, as the east Roman Empire stood alone in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it would before now have perished from the earth.

The process of decay goes steadily on for the most obvious of all reasons. The governing class in Turkey is incorrigible. Its faults are always the same. It cannot or will not change the policy which has brought the country to ruin. Sultans come and go; one is abler or more vigorous; another is feeble and heedless, or perhaps a mere voluptuary. But, so far as the administration goes, there is no attempt at improvement. One scheme of reform after another, extorted by the European powers, is promised or formally enacted, but no step is ever taken to carry out any of the promises.

The conditions are such that even if by some amazing chance such a man as Soliman the Magnificent or Akbar the Great were to come to the throne there is little probability that the process of decline could be arrested. It advances with the steady march of a law of nature. Every European statesman knows this. Every thinking man in Turkey itself knows it. That hopefulness must be blind indeed which does not recognize that the problem now is not how to keep the Turkish Empire permanently in being, but how to minimize the shock of its fall and what to substitute for it.

Not that its fall is necessarily close at hand. It may be delayed for some

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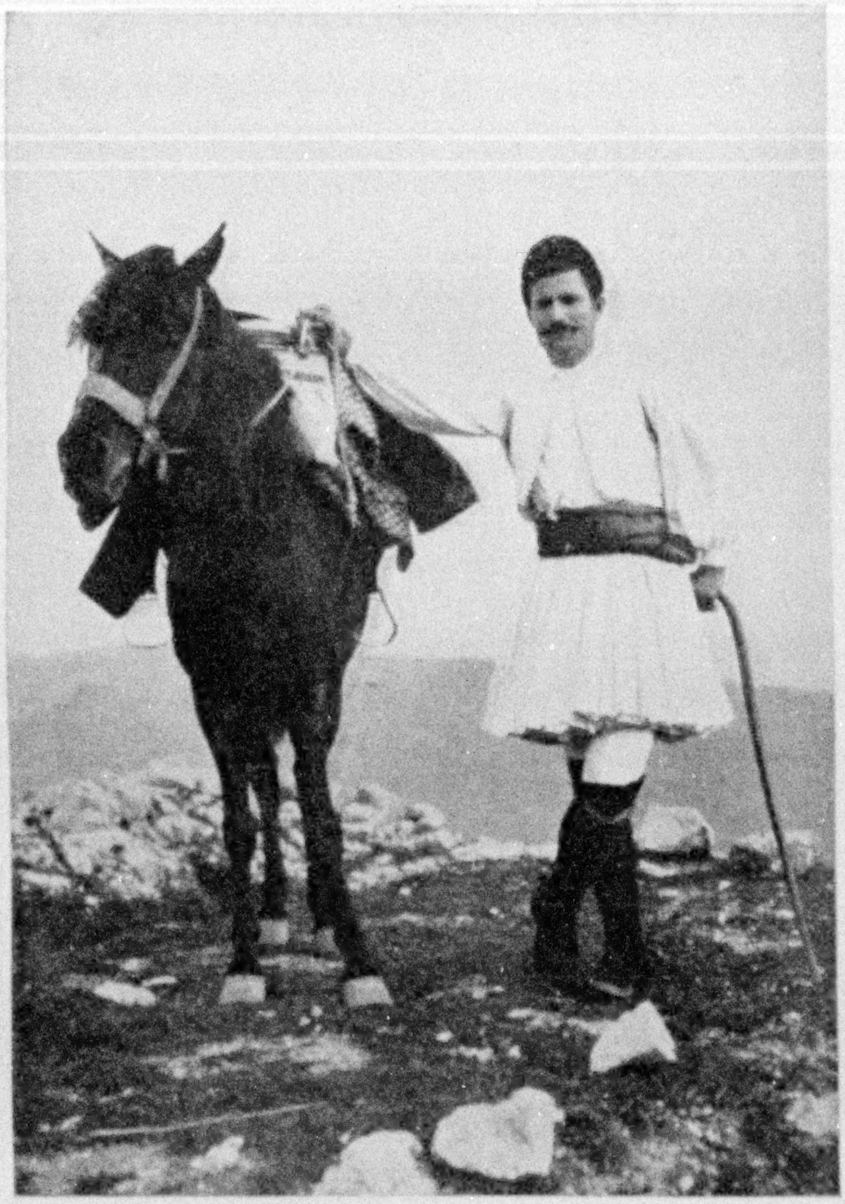


Photo by A. C. Barler

A GREEK OF CORINTH

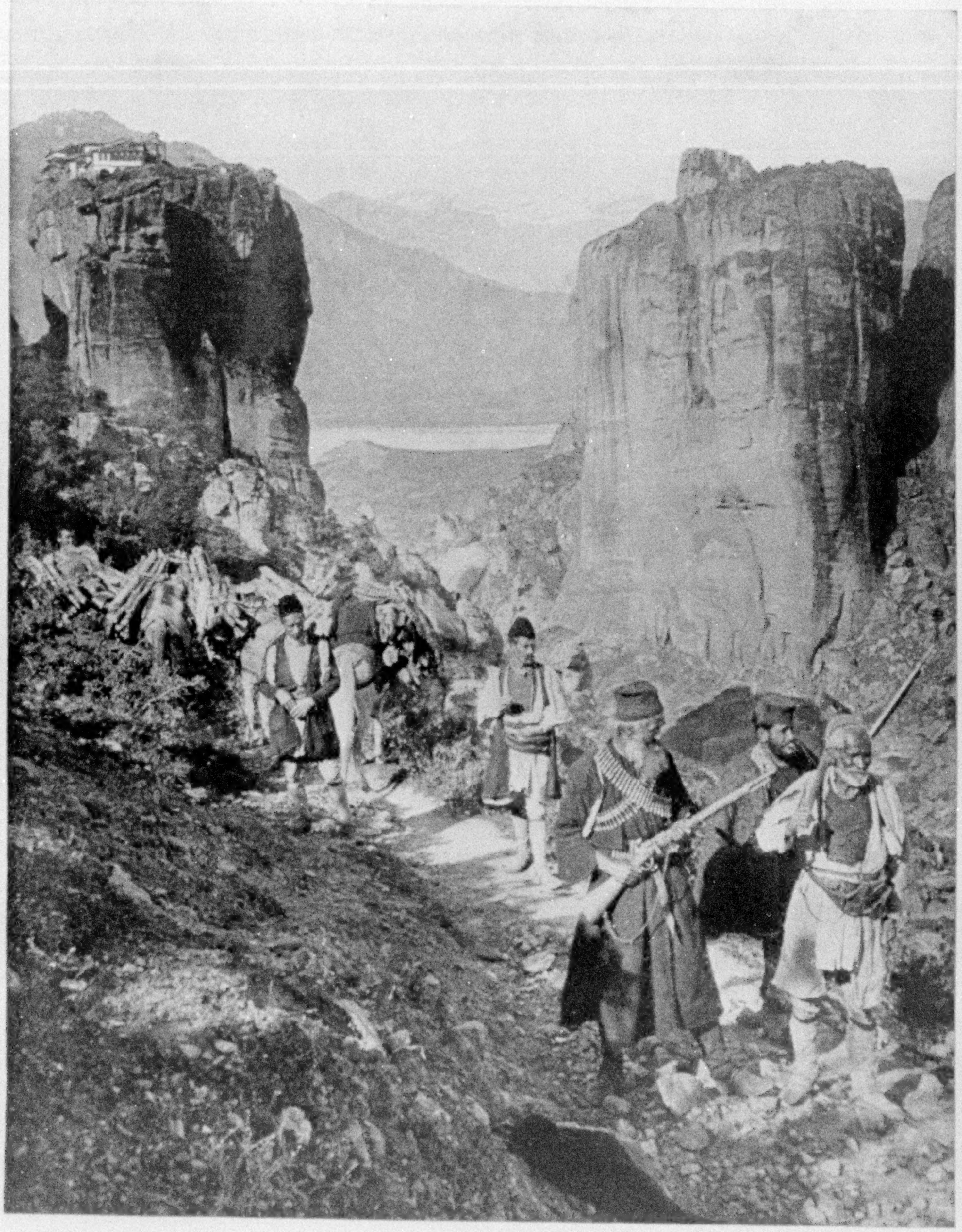
decades, conceivably even till near the end of the present century.

The only kind of reform which has ever succeeded is that which removes a province from the Sultan's control. This plan succeeded in Eastern Rumelia, has succeeded in the Lebanon, is succeeding in Crete. And this plan, applied on a large scale by successive steps to successive districts, means the substitution of a regular and comparatively civilized administration for that organized brigandage which has been the only kind of government the Turks have hitherto bestowed on their subjects.

The Turkish Empire stretches from the Adriatic to the Persian Gulf. It includes what were once the most populous and flourishing districts of the civilized world. Its population is now scanty in proportion to the vast area, and is probably (though no trustworthy statistics exist) rather declining than increasing. The Mussulman element is attenuated by moral and political causes and by the drain of military service; the Christian element by massacre. But once a stable and progressive government has been established, these regions will no doubt begin to recover, and within two or three centuries they may, such are their natural resources, such the advantages of their geographical position, rival or surpass their ancient prosperity. The question of their future is therefore a question of the highest interest in its economic as well as in its political aspects.

Broadly speaking, there are two possible solutions of the Eastern problem. One is the absorption of the existing nationality into the great dominions and great nations which border upon Turkey. The other is the growth of those nationalities, or some of them, into nations and States. European Turkey, for instance, may be conquered and seized by Russia, or be partitioned either between Russia and Austria, or perhaps between Russia and Austria, with some concessions of territory to Italy and Greece, the Bulgarians, Servians, Vlachs, and other inhabitants, losing after a time their individuality, and becoming blent in the great Slavonic mass of the two empires, and especially of Russia. Asiatic Turkey may be annexed to Russian Transcaucasia, or divided between the Tsar and some one or more of the European States which are believed to seek new dominions.

Such an absorption would undoubtedly bring some immediate relief to the wretched subjects of the Sultan—Mussulmans as well as Christians. (Let it be always remembered that the Mussulmans as well as the Christians must be considered, and have almost as much to gain by the destruction of the existing system as the Christians have.) Even the least



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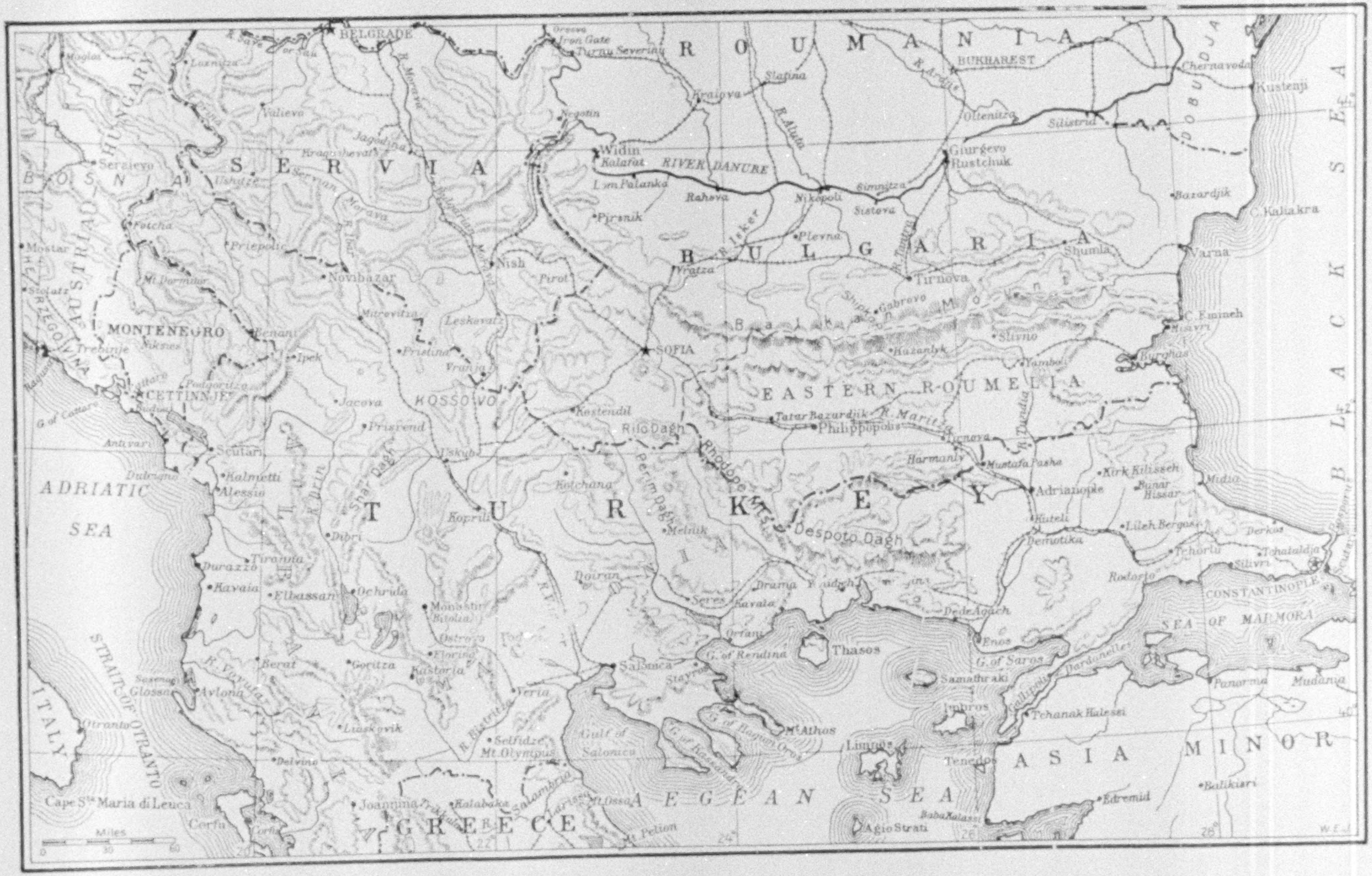
THE MONASTERIES OF METEORA IN NORTHERN GREECE

The monks live in the buildings perched on the summit of the rocks seen in the photograph. The only means of ascent are by perpendicular ladders or in rope cages. The few monks who now live in these isolated quarters have joined the Greek forces in the attack upon the Turks.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BELGRADE
SERVIA
BULGARIA
EASTERN ROUMELIA
TURKEY
BOSNIA
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
HERZEGOVINA
MONTENEGRO
CETTINNJE
KOSSOVO
SOFIA
Philippopolis
Adrianople
CONSTANTINOPLE
SEA OF MARMORA
BLACK SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
ASIA MINOR
GREECE
ITALY
STRAIT OF OTRANTO
RIVER DANUBE
DOBRUDJA
Widin
Nish
Pirot
Vratza
Plevna
Nikopoli
Sistova
Giurgevo
Rustchuk
Silistria
Tirnova
Shumla
Varna
C. Kaliakra
Kustenji
Chernavoda
Kraiova
Slatina
R. Aluta
Negotin
Iron Gate
Turnu Severin
Orsova
Kalafat
Lom Palanka
Rahova
Pirsnik
Gabrovo
Shipka
Kazanlyk
Slivno
Yamboli
Burghas
C. Emineh
Tatar Bazardjik
R. Maritza
Rilo Dagh
Rhodope Mts.
Despoto Dagh
Perim Dagh
Kostendil
Kotchana
Uskub
Kopruli
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Jacova
Ipek
Novibazar
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Vrania
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Valievo
Kragujevatz
Jagodina
Losnitza
Serajevo
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Trebinje
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Antivari
Dulcigno
Scutari
Alessio
Kalmetti
Durazzo
Tiranna
Kavaia
Elbassan
Ochrida
Dibri
Monastir (Bitolia)
Ostrovo
Florina
Kastoria
Goritza
Berat
Avlona
Glossa
Saseno
Liaskovik
Delvino
Joannina
Corfu
Otranto
Cape Sta Maria di Leuca
Kalabaka
Salambria
Larissa
Mt. Ossa
Mt. Pelion
Mt. Olympus
Selfidze
R. Bistritza
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Mt. Athos
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Seres
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Melnik
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Samathraki
Imbros
Limnos
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Tenedos
Baba Kalassi
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Balikiari
Tchanak Kalessi
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
G. of Saros
Enos
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Demotika
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Harmanly
Mustafa Pasha
Kirk Kilisseh
Bunar Hissar
Lileh Bergass
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MAP OF BULGARIA, SERVIA, AND MACEDONIA

progressive European government gives security for a life and property, permits wealth to accumulate and population to increase, and makes some provision for education. As Egypt has thriven under English administration, so has Bosnia under Austrian. If the Christian nationalities do not wish to be incorporated in the Austrian or Russian dominions, it is not because they prefer the Turk to the Russian or the Austrian, but because, looking for the early extinction of the Sultanate, they have ulterior hopes for their own people which that incorporation would destroy. There would, therefore, be some immediate gain to the inhabitants of the Turkish provinces from the extinction of European, and primarily of Russian rule.

This solution is that which seems easiest, and which may probably come about if things are left to themselves, Russia dividing with Austria the European part of the Ottoman dominions, and subsequently either acquiring for herself or dividing with Germany the Asiatic part. The same law which has carried her over all northern Asia and over half of central Asia, the law which carried the English in a century over all India, will naturally bestow upon her Turkey, or so much of Turkey as other European States do not prevent her from appropriating.

Is this result to be desired in the interests either of other States, or of the peoples of the East, or of mankind at large?

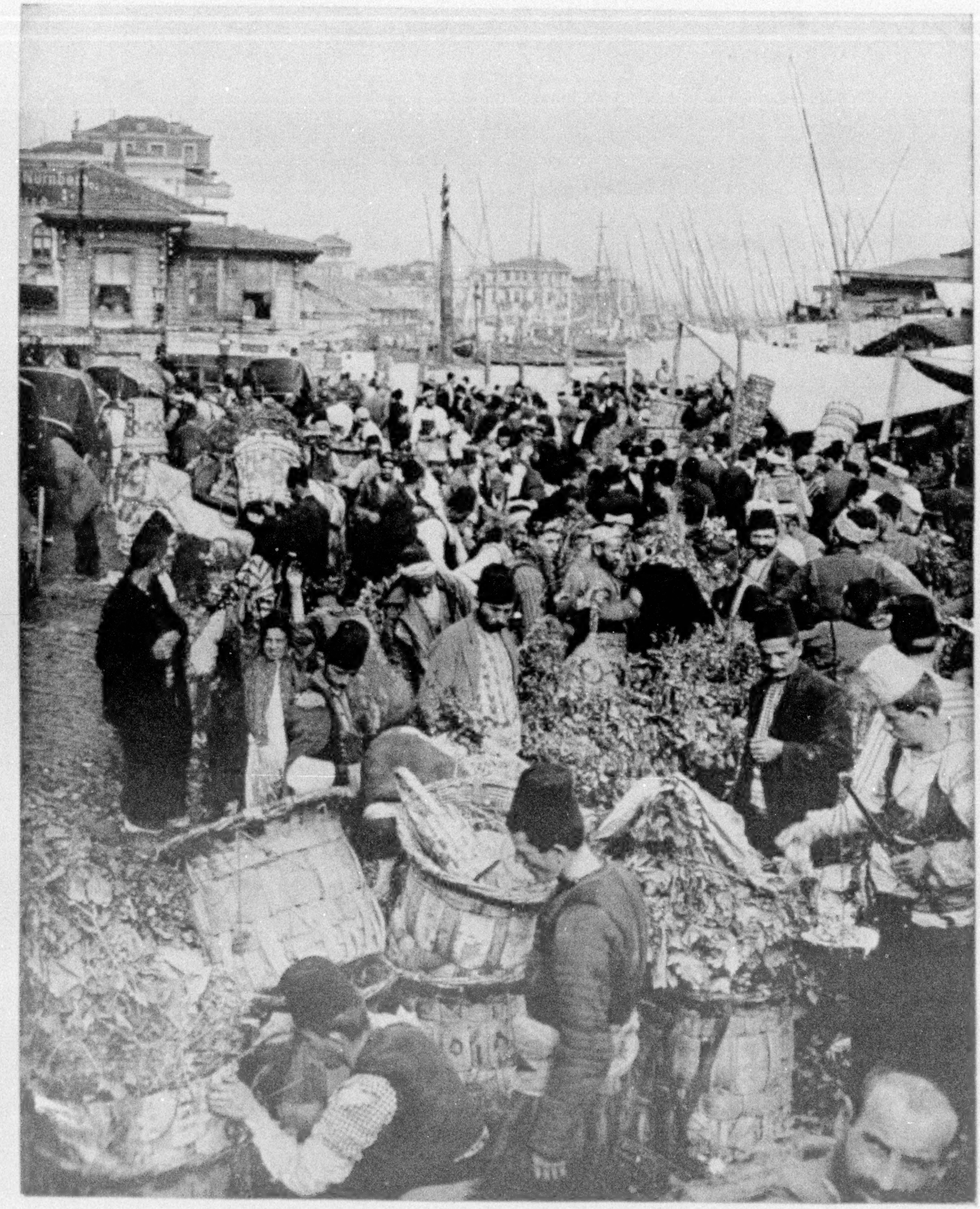
States which, like France and Great Britain, have got all they want already, and seek no share of the spoils, may well be unwilling to see an empire already gigantic extend itself over territories which might one day become formidable to its strength. Into the special motives which France may have for safeguarding her influence over the Catholics of the East or Britain may have in respect of her presence in Egypt and in India, there is no need to speak, for apart from those much-debated interests, the general interest which all States have in seeing no one State abnormally expand is evident enough.

The races and religious communities of the East—it is by religion rather than by race that men are united and organized in those countries—are animated by a sentiment which is in some, as among the Mussulmans generally, religious rather than national, and which in others, as with the Bulgarians and Armenians, is now quite as much national as religious. It is in all cases opposed to absorption by any European power.

These races have not behind them the splendid record of great achievements in literature, in art, in government, which in France, Spain, Germany, Italy, and England inspires national feeling. But they have the recollection of a tenacious adherence to their faith and language through centuries of grievous oppression, mingled with the dim traditions of their ancient days of independence, and brightened by the hope of a national life in the future. These aspirations deserve more respect from the western nations than they usually receive, for there is nothing in which men show more want of imagination than in the failure to appreciate under a different exterior the sentiments which they value among themselves.

Apart, however, from the wishes of the several Eastern peoples, apart from those special interests which each of the European States has, or thinks it has, in the settlement of these questions, what is it that ought to be desired by those who, studying the tendencies that have been at work, and the forces that are now at work in moulding the world, seek what will be ultimately the best for progress? What sort of a reconstitution of the East will best serve the common interests of humanity in that future which the evident decay of Mussulman power has for two centuries been preparing?

The most conspicuous feature in the evolution of the modern world has been the effacement of the smaller and the growth of the larger nations and nationalities. The great States have become greater, while the small States have been vanishing. The great languages are covering the world; the minor languages are being forgotten. Only a few types of character, of intellectual life, of social



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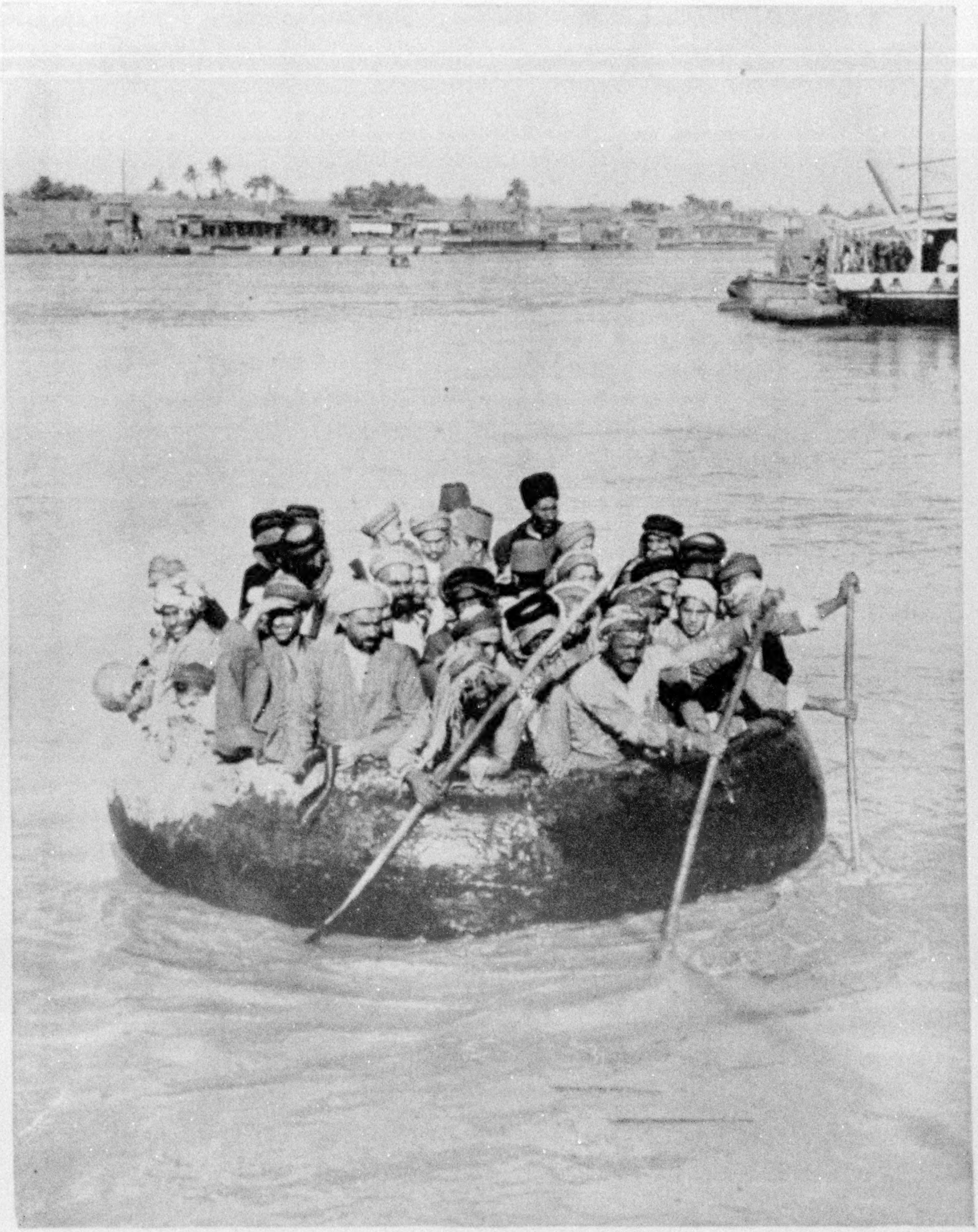
THE GREEN MARKET IN STAMBOUL, CONSTANTINOPLE



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TO THE DEFENSE OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE RELIGION OF THEIR FATHERS

Turkish recruits, reservists, and regular soldiers in a cufa (a type of boat that the ancient Babylonians used) crossing the River Tigris from Bagdad, in the first step of their long journey across 1,200 miles of desert sand, towards Constantinople, to help defend the capital of the Turkish Empire against Christianity in the last stand of the Ottoman in Europe.

XUM

organization, each associated with a great nation, are now visible, where formerly there were many.

That any one of these now dominant types will ultimately so prevail against the others as to absorb them cannot be predicted, for at least four or five of the types are immensely strong. Yet, speaking broadly, uniformity tends to increase, variety to disappear. Local patriotism, with all that diversity and play of individuality which local patriotism has evolved, withers silently away. The process is in civilized Europe nearly complete; and the Mediterranean East is almost the only part of the world in which there are left nationalities with the capacity for developing into independent nations that may create new types of character and new forms of literary and artistic life.

Bulgarians, Serbs, Greeks, Armenians—it might seem fanciful to add Albanians and Kurds, yet each of these two small races has a strong individuality and a capacity for greater things than it has hitherto achieved—have in them the makings of nations which might, in a still distant future, hold a worthy place in the commonwealth of peoples. If I were to argue that the small States have in the past done more for the world in the way of intellectual progress than the gigantic States of today are doing, I might be involved in a controversy as to the differences between past and present conditions, and might be told that many of the small States of today, such as most of the republics of Spanish America, make no contribution to the common stock. But without insisting upon such an argument, one may venture to say that humanity has more to expect from the development of new civilized nations out of ancient yet still vigorous races than from the submersion of these races under a flood of Russianizing or Germanizing influences emanating from any one of the three great empires.

The principle of nationalities finds less support and sympathy nowadays, even in countries which, like Germany, have profited by its application, than it did in the past; but those who sympathize with the successful efforts of Italy and Hungary, and the unsuccessful efforts of Poland, not to mention more recent instances, may well extend their sympathies to those nationalities in the East, which, after so long a night, see a glimmer of dawn rising before them.

Failings may indeed be discerned in the men who belong to these nationalities, failings which are the natural result of the conditions under which they have had for centuries to live. But the tenacity with which the Macedonian Christians have clung to their faith when they had so much to gain by renouncing it, the courage which the Armenian Christians showed when thousands of them chose in 1895 to die rather than abjure their Saviour, prove the strength of fibre that is left in these ancient races.

He who, looking above and beyond the dust of current politics, will try to fix his eyes, as Mr. Gladstone did, upon the heights of a more distant landscape, will find reason to think that the development of these nationalities has in it more promise for the future than the extension of the sway of one or two huge military empires, and will believe that to encourage and help them to grow into nations is an aim to which such great and enlightened peoples as those of England, France, and Italy may fitly direct their efforts.

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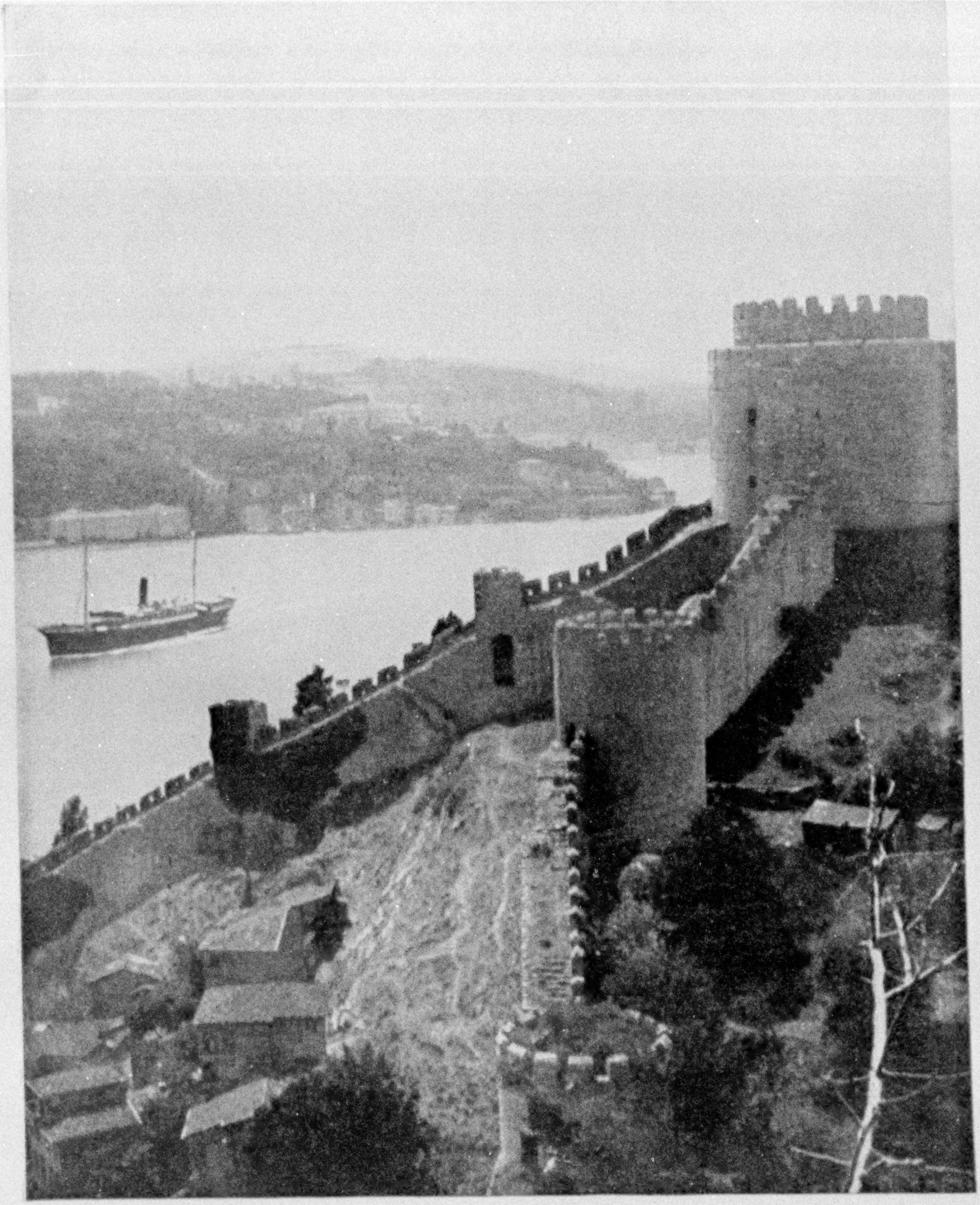

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VIEW OF THE STRAITS OF THE BOSPHORUS AT THE NARROWEST POINT

The foreground is Europe, while Asia is seen across the water. It was at this point that the Persian King, Darius the Great, crossed from Asia to Europe when he attacked the Scythians and Thrace in 512. The castle in the foreground was built by Mohammed the Great during the siege and attack of Constantinople, which resulted in the capture of the city by the Turks in 1453. Another portion of the same fortress, including its largest tower, is shown on page 1146

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

THE program of addresses arranged for this season is given below.

Every lecture is given twice—in the afternoon at 4:45 and in the evening at 8:15—with the exception of the lectures by ex-President Charles W. Eliot and Mr. David Fairchild, on March 7.

In addition to the list of speakers announced, Hon. Charles R. Crane has accepted the invitation of the Society to give an address on "The Balkan States," the date to be announced later. The members of the Society will receive due notice of all changes.

The lectures will be given in the New Masonic Auditorium, Thirteenth street and New York avenue (entrance on New York avenue). All lectures are illustrated with colored lantern slides, and the majority also by motion pictures.

November 15.—"The Blond Eskimo of Coronation Gulf." By Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Stefansson, during his four years' exploration (1909-1912) of the Arctic coast of North America, discovered a new tribe of Eskimos, numbering nearly 2,000, who in physical characteristics differ considerably from any Eskimos previously known. Many of them have red hair and blue eyes. Much speculation has been aroused as to the origin of the tribe.

November 22.—"Bulgaria and Servia." By Col. Nox McCain. An intimate description of two small nations whose courage, dash, and achievements have astounded the world.

November 29.—"The Panama Canal, as told in Kinemacolor Motion Pictures." By Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. Navy. The Kinemacolor gives the most graphic and realistic picture yet made of the gigantic works at Panama.

December 6.—"The Ascent of Mount McKinley." By Prof. Herschel Parker, of Columbia University, New York. After several expeditions to Mount McKinley and repeated attempts to scale this loftiest mountain of North America, Prof. Herschel Parker attained to within 300 feet of the summit in the summer of 1912. Mount McKinley had been the goal of many mountaineers, all of whom failed to reach a point within thousands of feet of its summit.

December 13.—"The Romance of the Red Indian." By Mr. Walter McClintock.

December 20.—"Modern Greece and Montenegro." By Hon. George Higgins Moses, United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro, 1909-1912.

January 3.—"A Vanishing Empire." By Mr. E. M. Newman. Mr. Newman will tell of Constantinople, Salonica, Adrianople, and the other historic cities which are the center of the present Eastern War.

January 10.—"The Discovery of the South Pole." By Capt. Roald Amundsen, gold medalist of the National Geographic Society. This will be Captain Amundsen's first lecture in the United States.

January 11.—Annual Banquet. At the New Willard.

January 17.—"New Women in China." By Dr. Yamei Kin, the foremost woman physician in China. She is an unusually brilliant speaker and addressed the Society on her last visit to America, in 1911.

January 24.—"Hunting Big Game Across the World, from Borneo to the Rockies, including Central Africa, the British Isles, India, Canada, etc." By Mr. Cherry Kearton, of England. Mr. Kearton shows 3,000 feet of motion picture films of hunting the tiger, elephant, Indian bison, orang-outang, lion, bear, buffalo, elk, etc.

January 31.—"Exploring in the Canadian Rockies and the Capture of Mount Robson, its Highest Peak." By Rev. George Kinney.

February 7.—"Austria-Hungary." By Hon. Bellamy Storer, formerly American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

February 14.—"Around the World in Eighty Minutes: A Twenty-five Thousand Mile Tour, told in One Mile of Motion Pictures." By Hon. O. P. Austin, Secretary of the National Geographic Society.

February 21.—"An Explorer's Experiences in Little-known Portions of Korea." By Mr. Roy C. Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History.

February 28.—Mr. George Kennan will deliver an address to the National Geographic Society on some subject to be announced later.

March 7.—The subject of the afternoon lecture will be "Monsters of our Back Yards." By Mr. David Fairchild, of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Fairchild will show on lantern slides a marvelous collection of enlarged photographs of locusts, spiders, ants, flies, mosquitoes, caterpillars, etc., all the photographs having been taken by him by a special process.

The address in the evening will be by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, and the subject: "How to Establish a Strong Government in China."

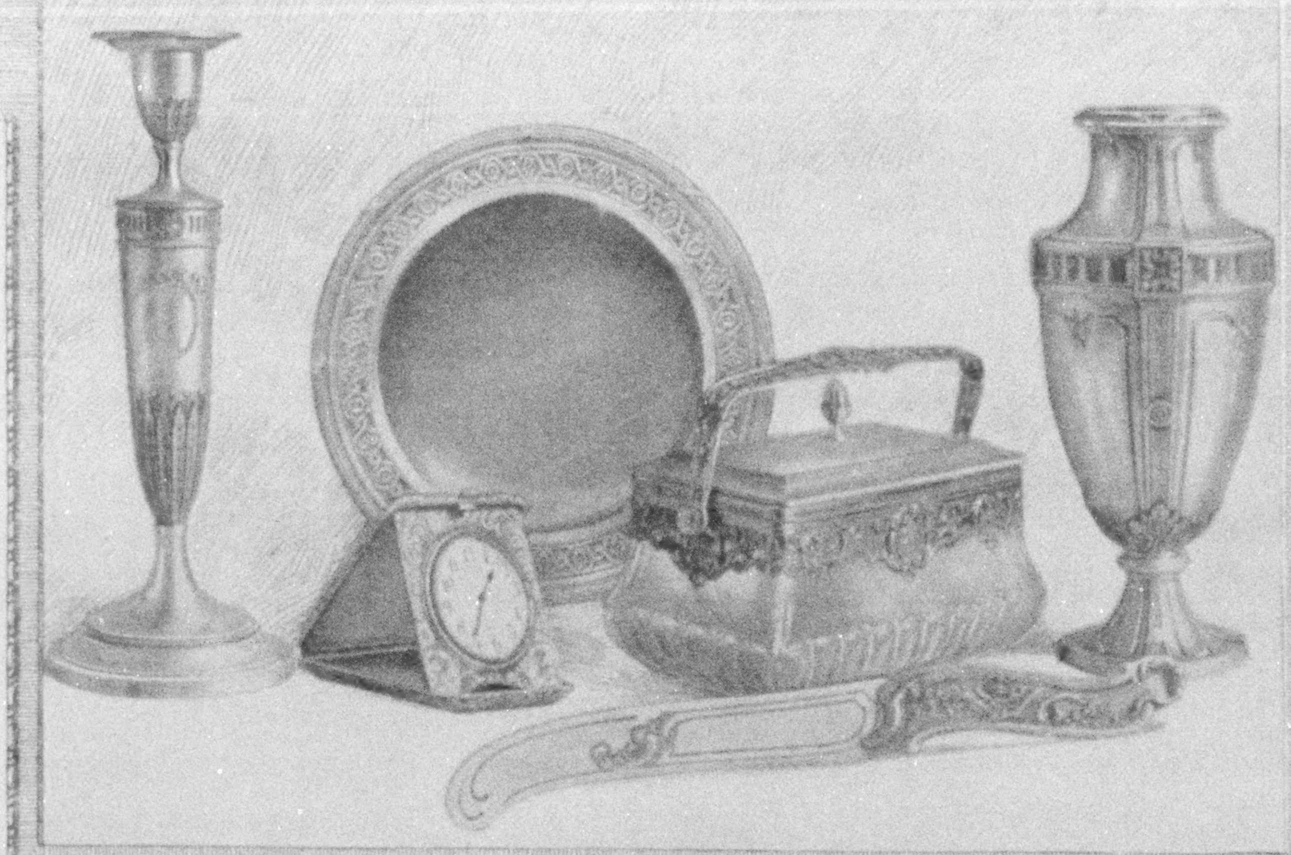
March 14.—"The South Today and Tomorrow." By Mr. Claude N. Bennett.

March 21.—"Gorgeous Siam." By Dr. J. Howard Gore.

March 28.—"Our Pursuit of the Pheasant." By Dr. C. William Beebe, of the New York Zoölogical Park.

April 4.—"The Incas of Peru." By Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale University. An account of the results of the Yale-National Geographic Society Expedition to Peru of 1912.

April 11.—"The American Eden." By C. J. Blanchard, of the U. S. Reclamation Service. The glory of our national parks and of the golden west is vividly portrayed in natural colors by the Kinemacolor.



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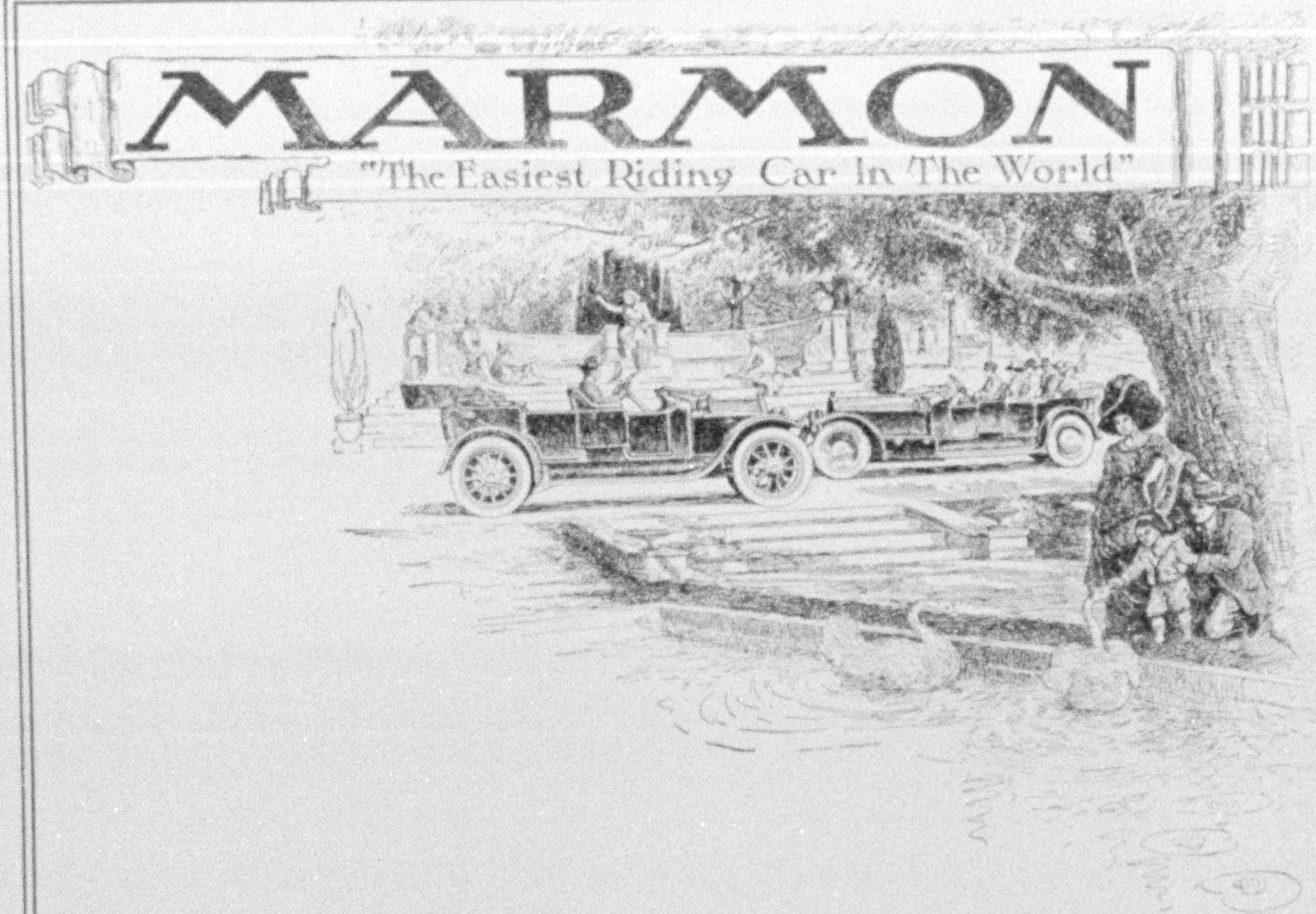
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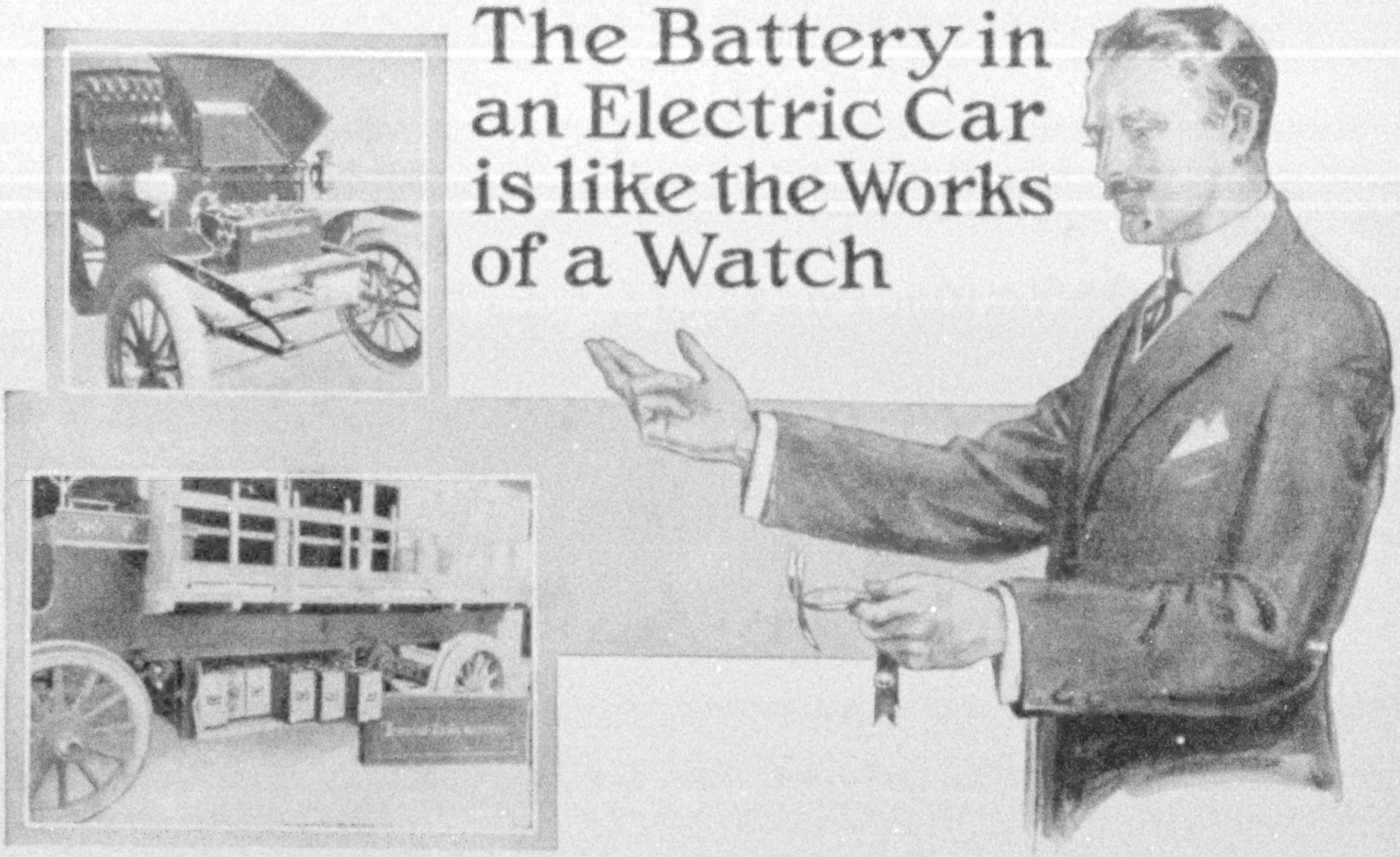
The Battery in an Electric Car is like the Works of a Watch



Would you judge a watch from the appearance of the case alone? No, you wouldn't. You would give far more thought to the quality of the works inside the case.

You shouldn't buy an electric car solely on account of its appearance. A subject which should be given your most careful consideration is the quality of the storage battery which will drive the car. The battery is the vital part of the car—its life—its source of power.

Again: when you buy a watch; the works that you select are those of a well-known manufacturer. You want the ability and the experience of such a maker. Ability and experience are of just as much importance when you select a battery for your electric car.

Once more: you want a watch that you simply have to wind. You don't want to bother with constant repairs; you want a watch upon which you can always rely. Just so with the battery. A good battery needs charging, just as a watch needs winding. With such a battery installed in your "Electric," it will be always ready for dependable service. It won't quit on hills or in starting heavy loads; it will give good service in either hot or cold weather; it can be recharged at a reasonable cost, and it will give long life.

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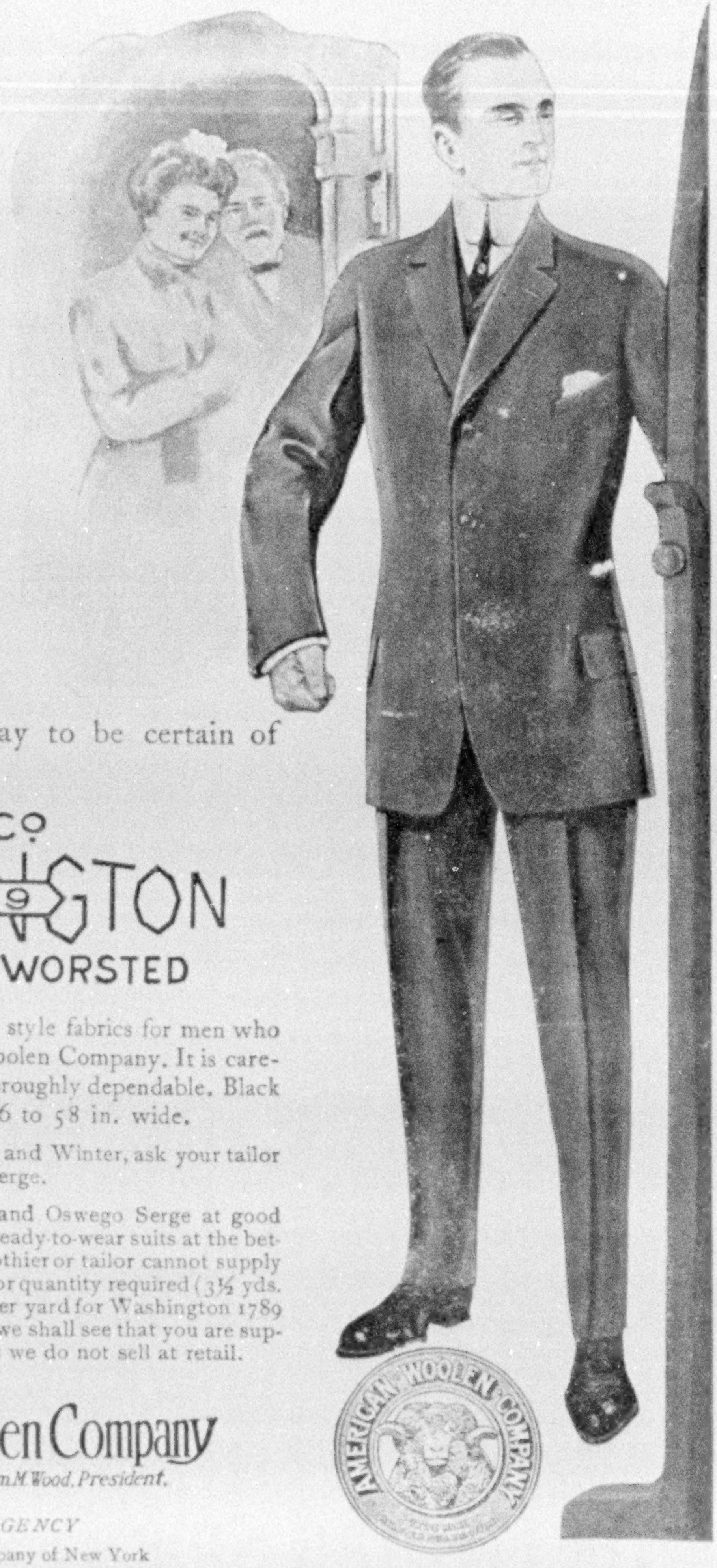

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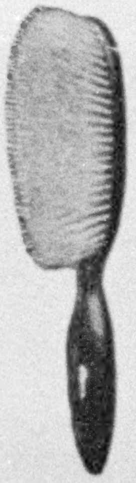

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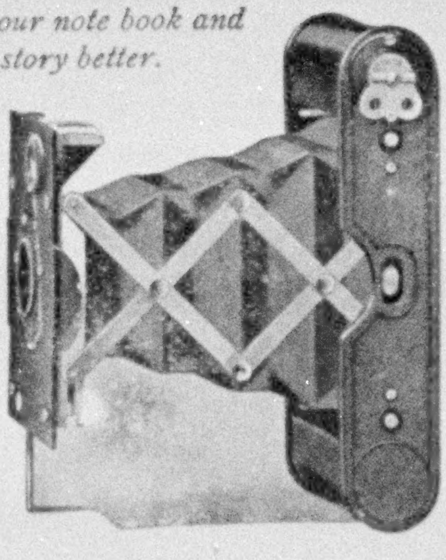

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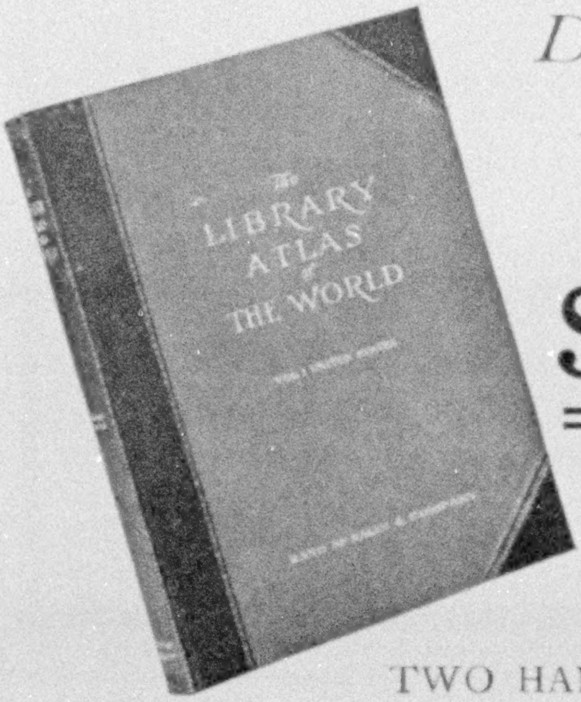

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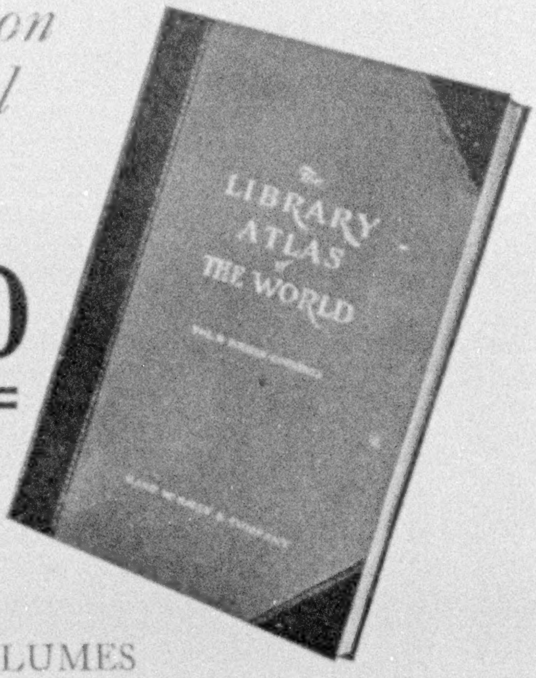

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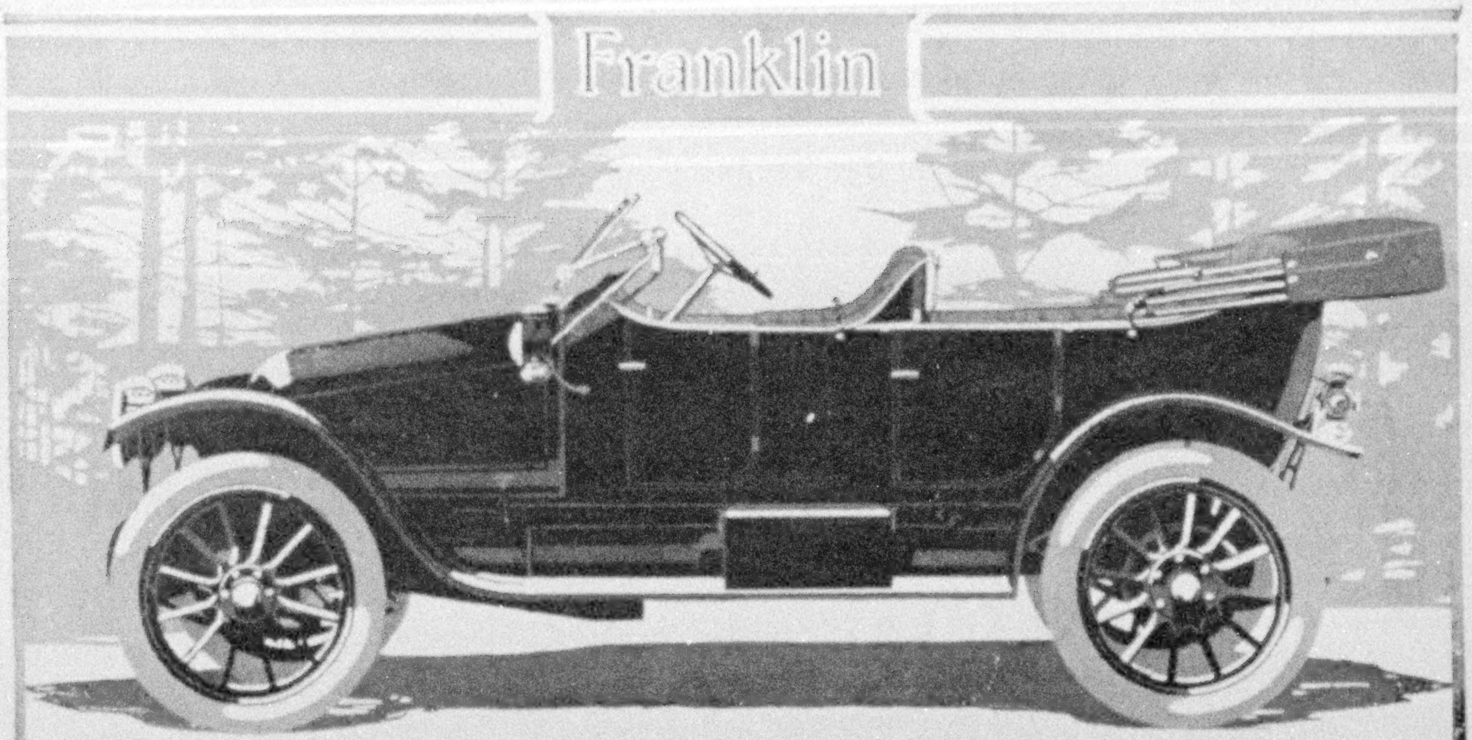

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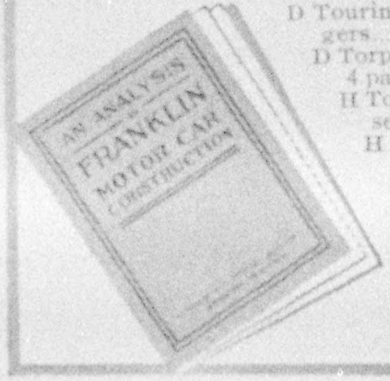
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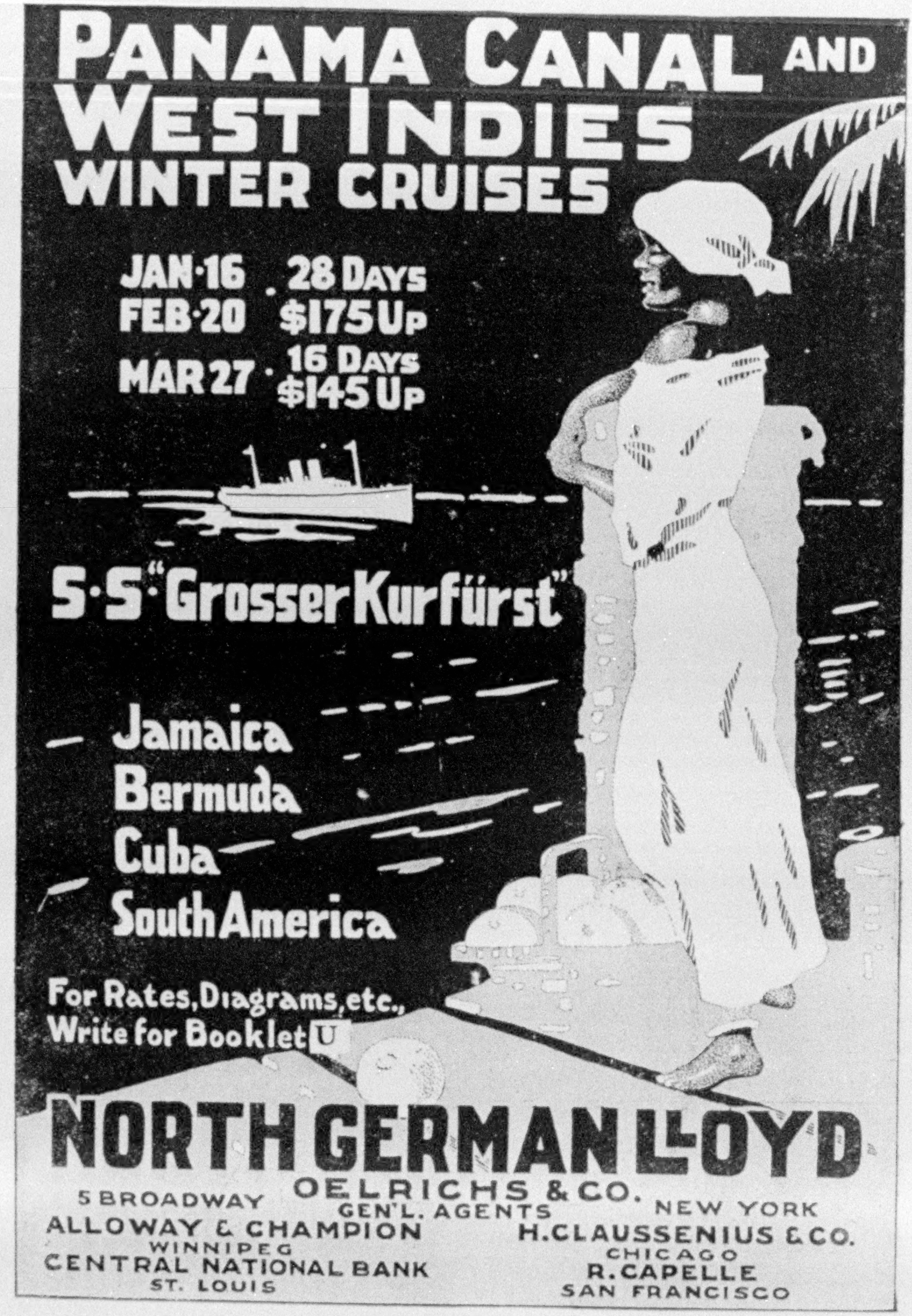

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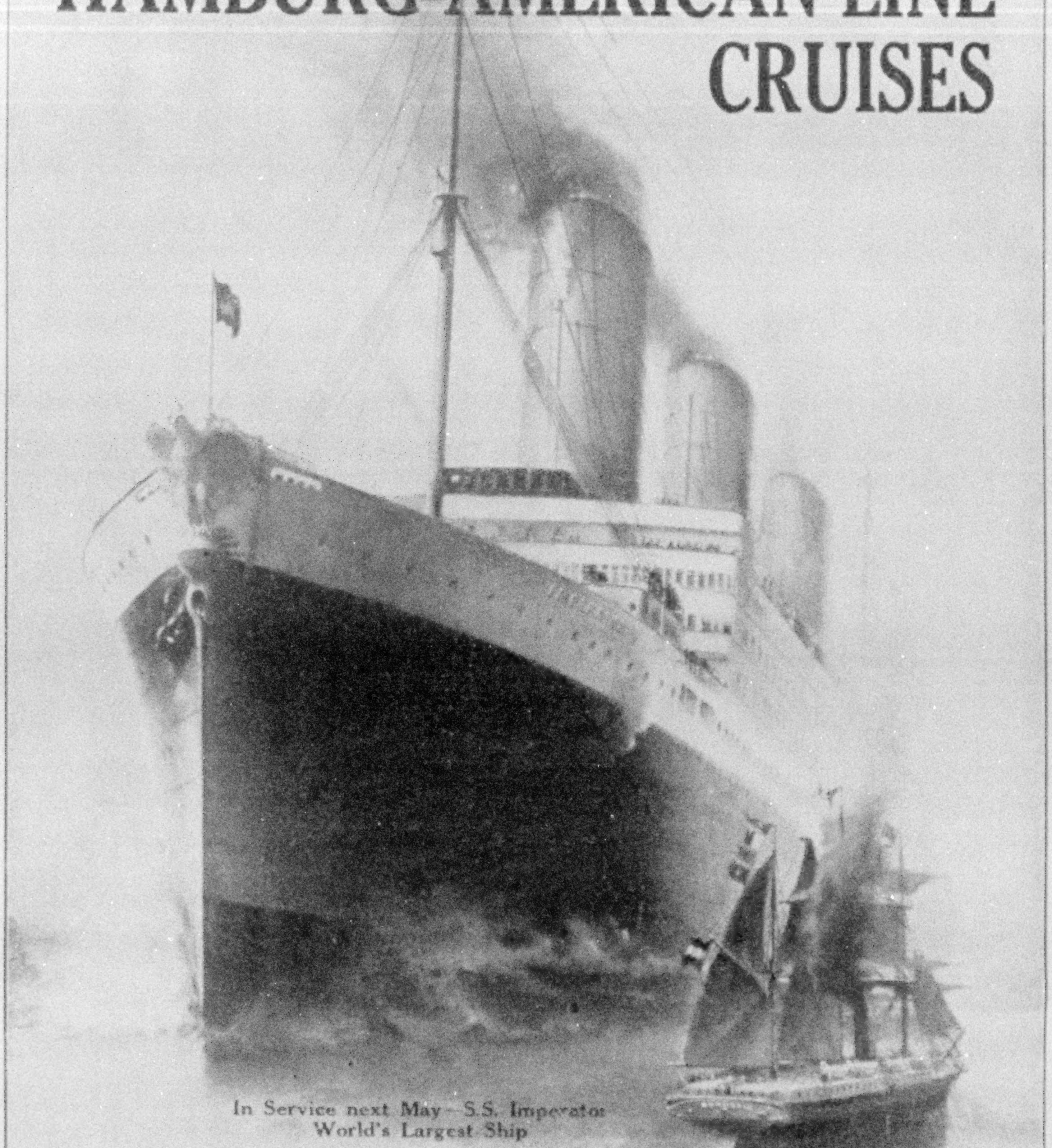

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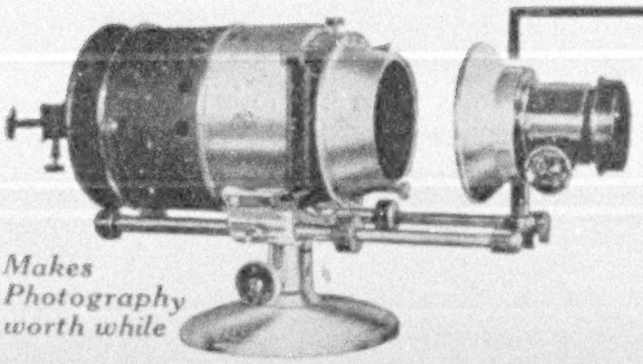

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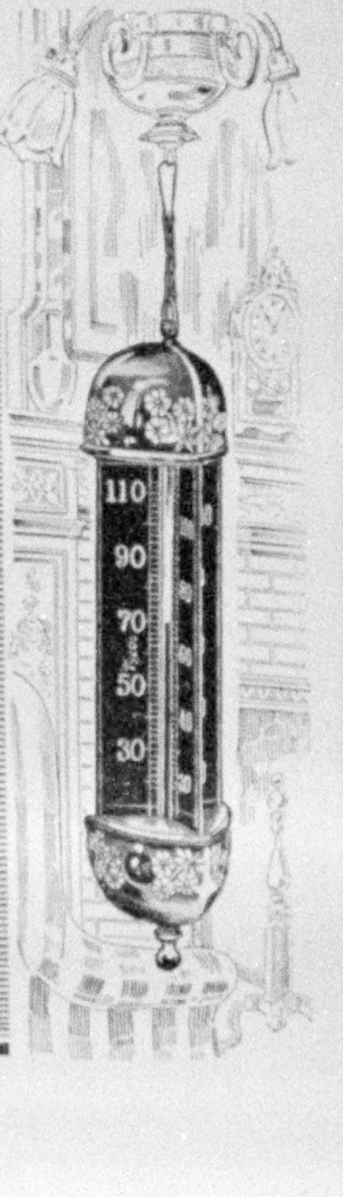

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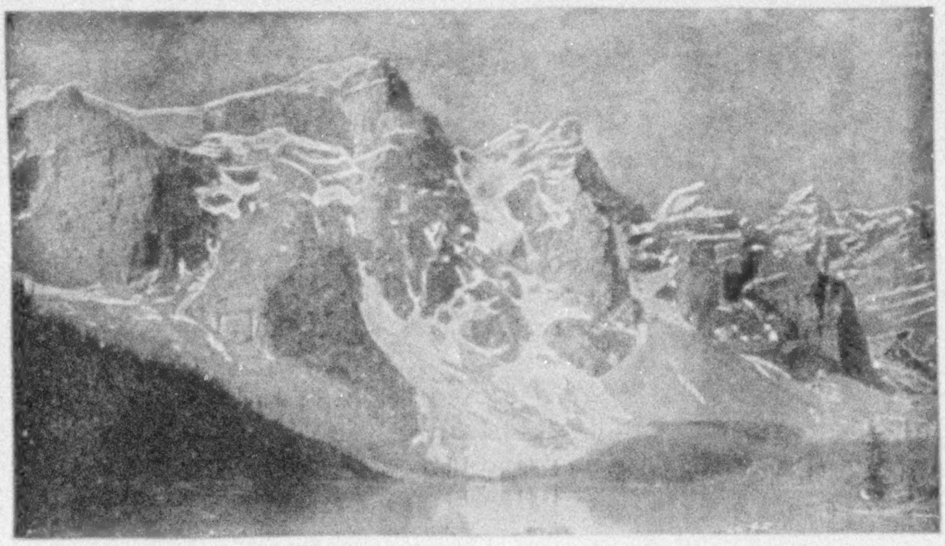

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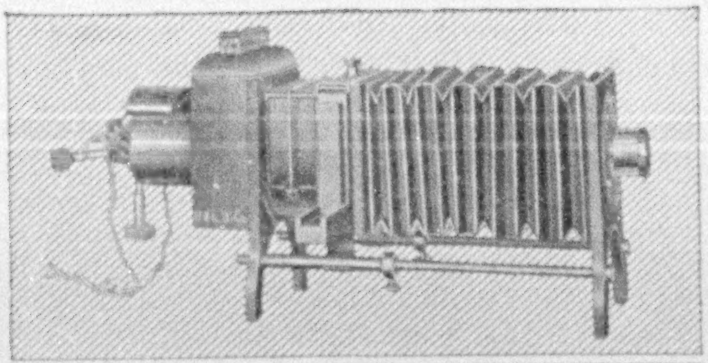

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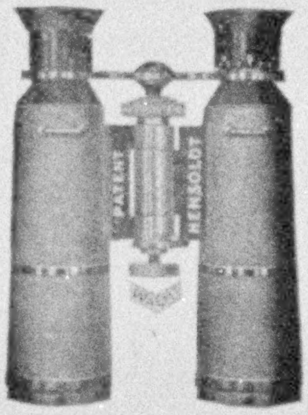

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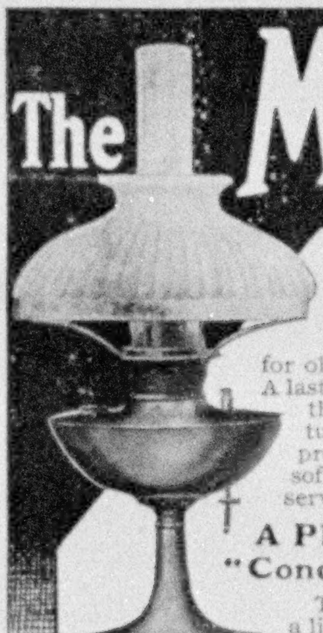

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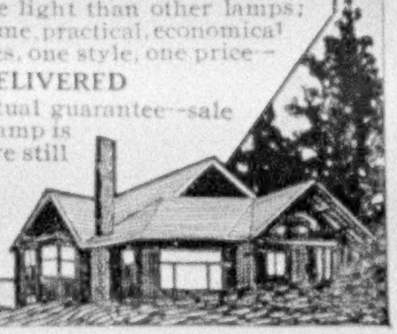

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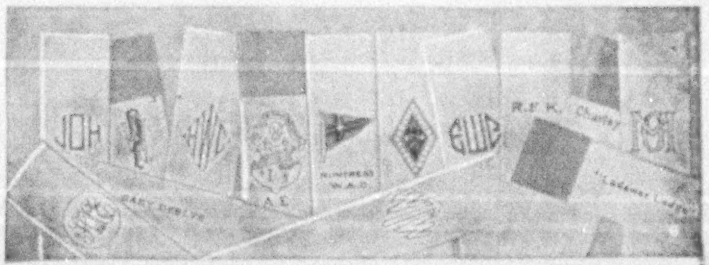

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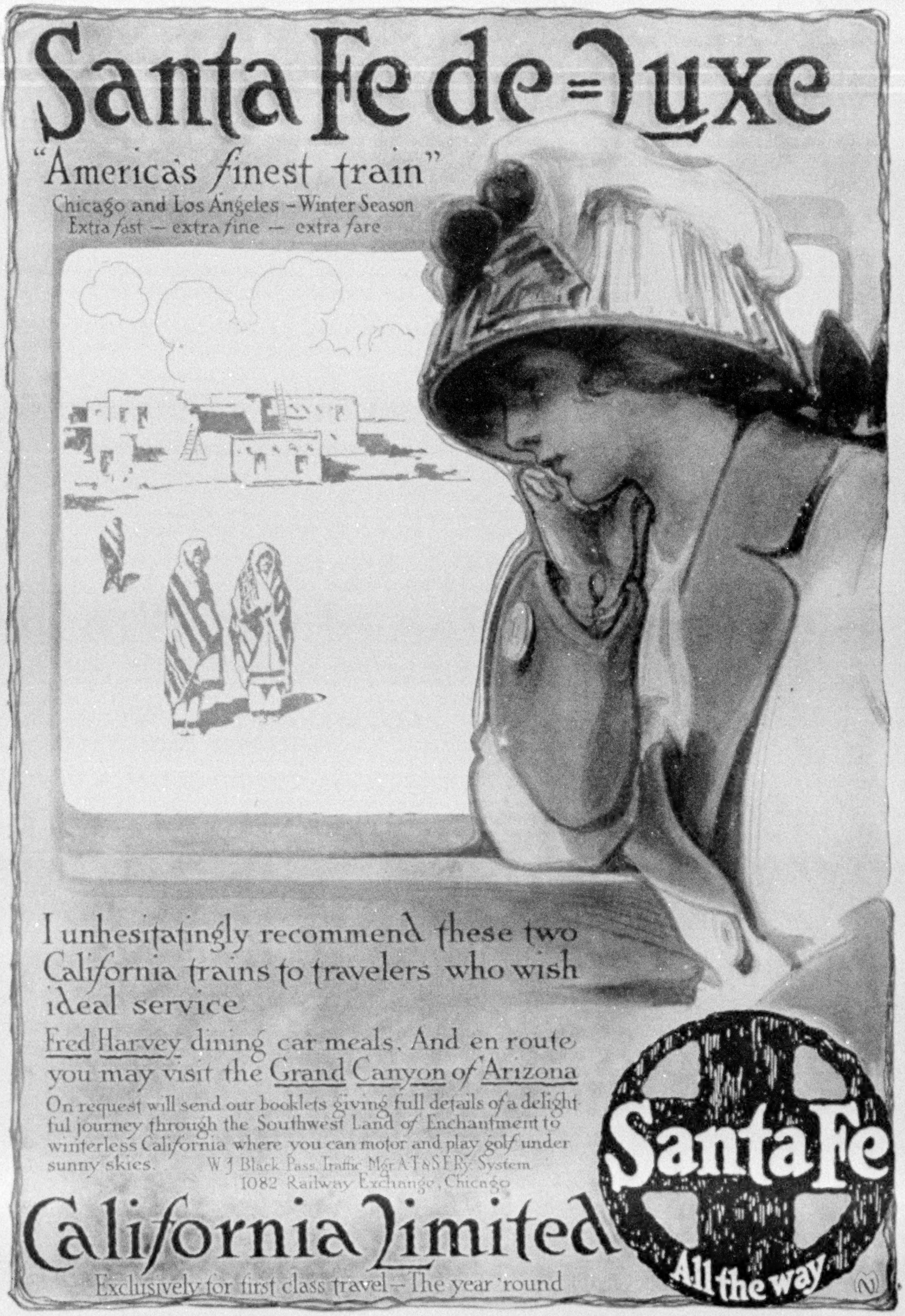

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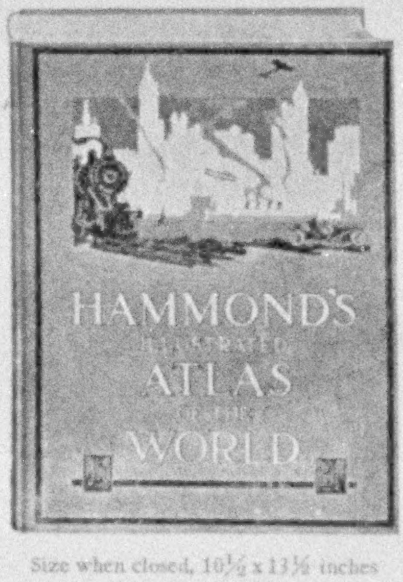

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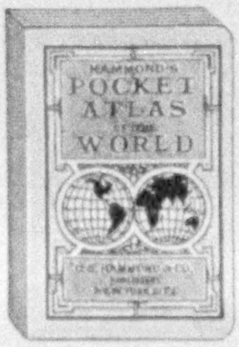

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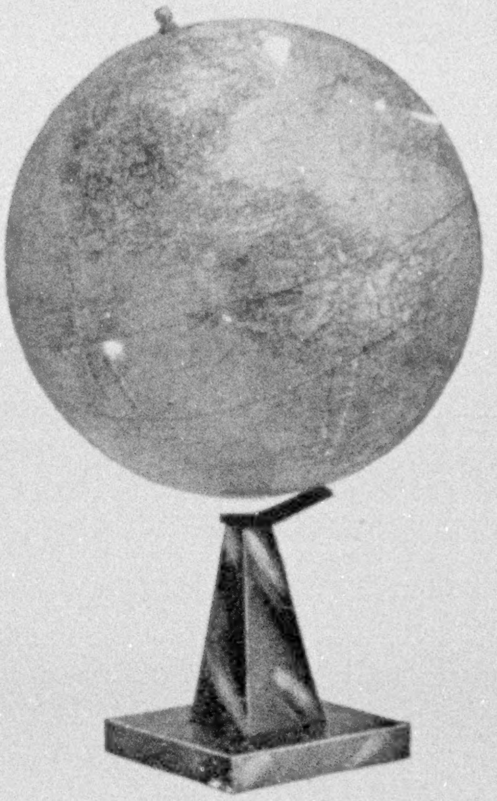

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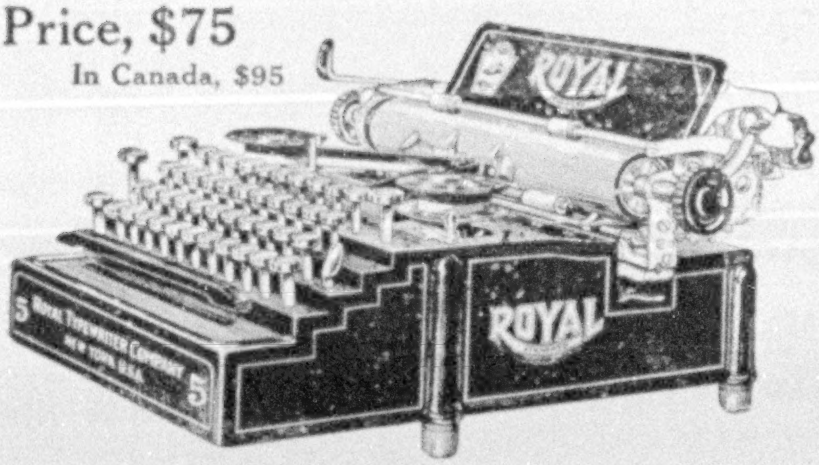

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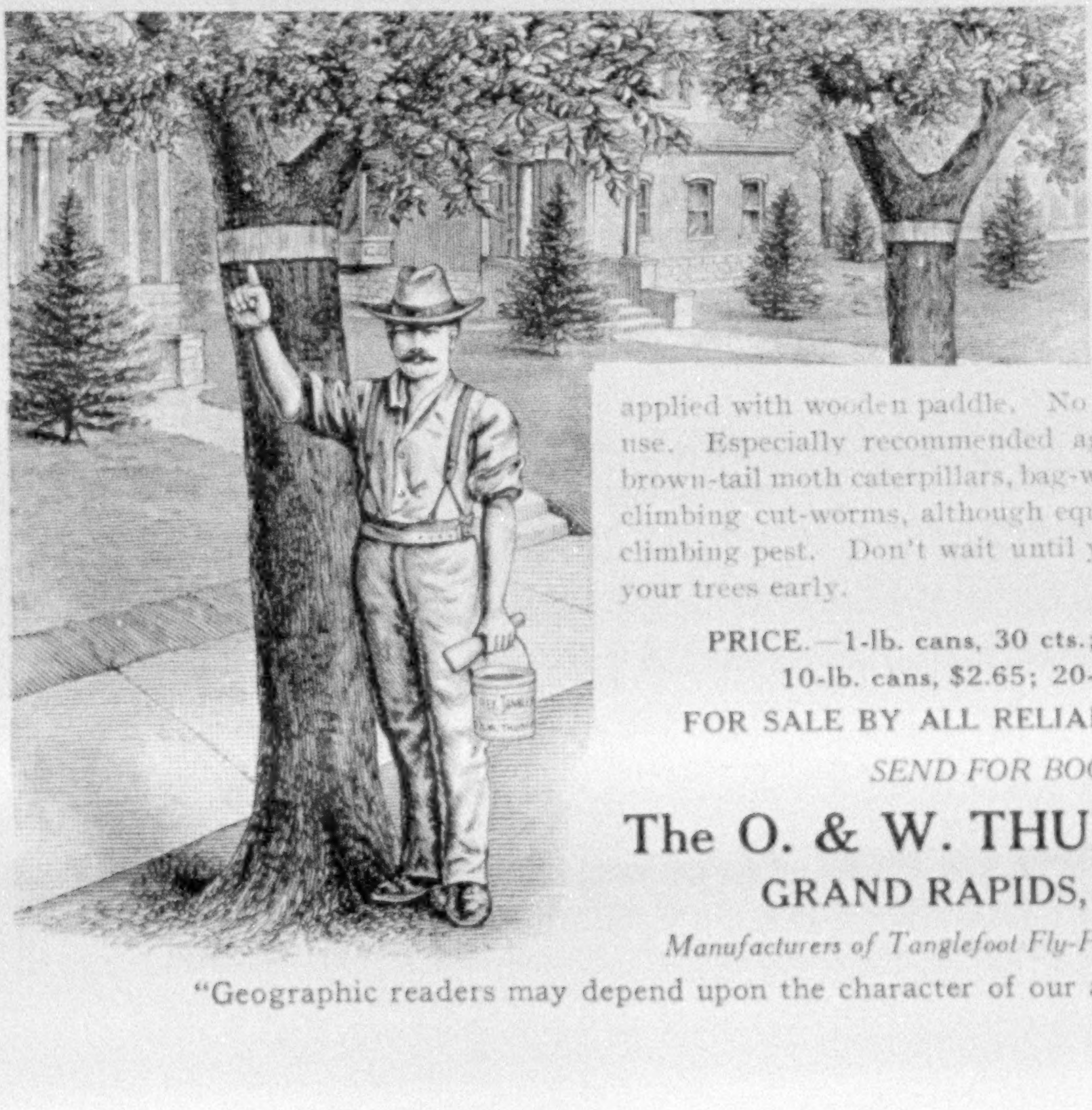

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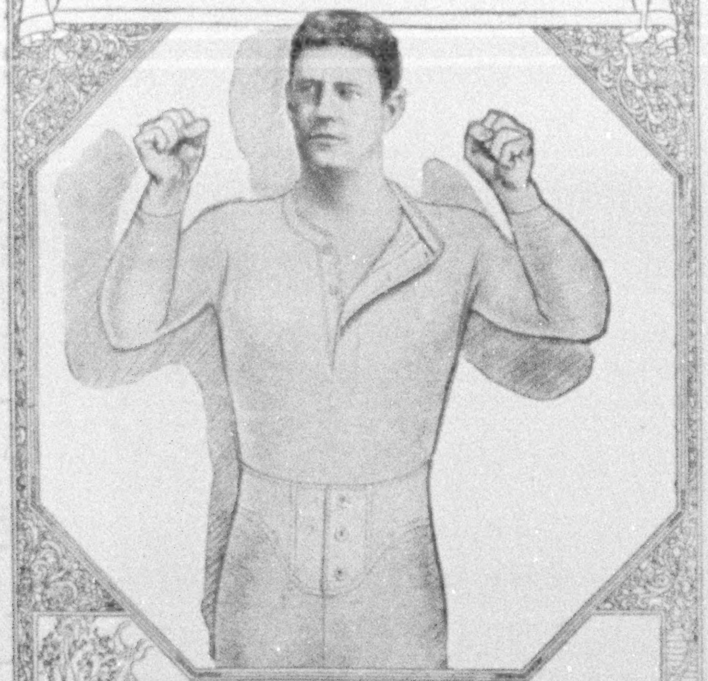

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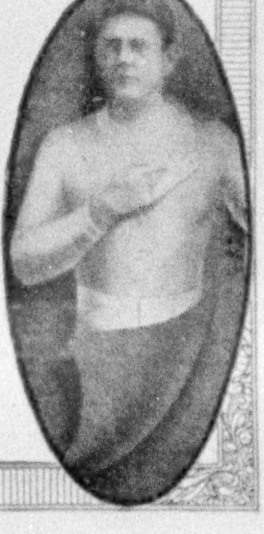

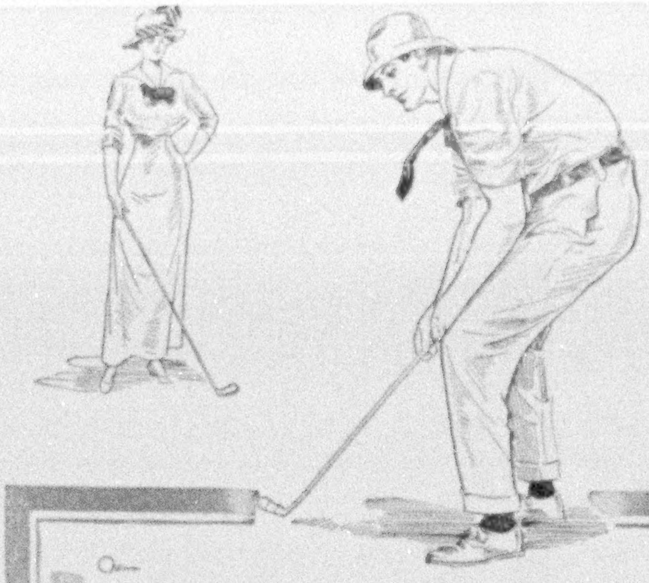

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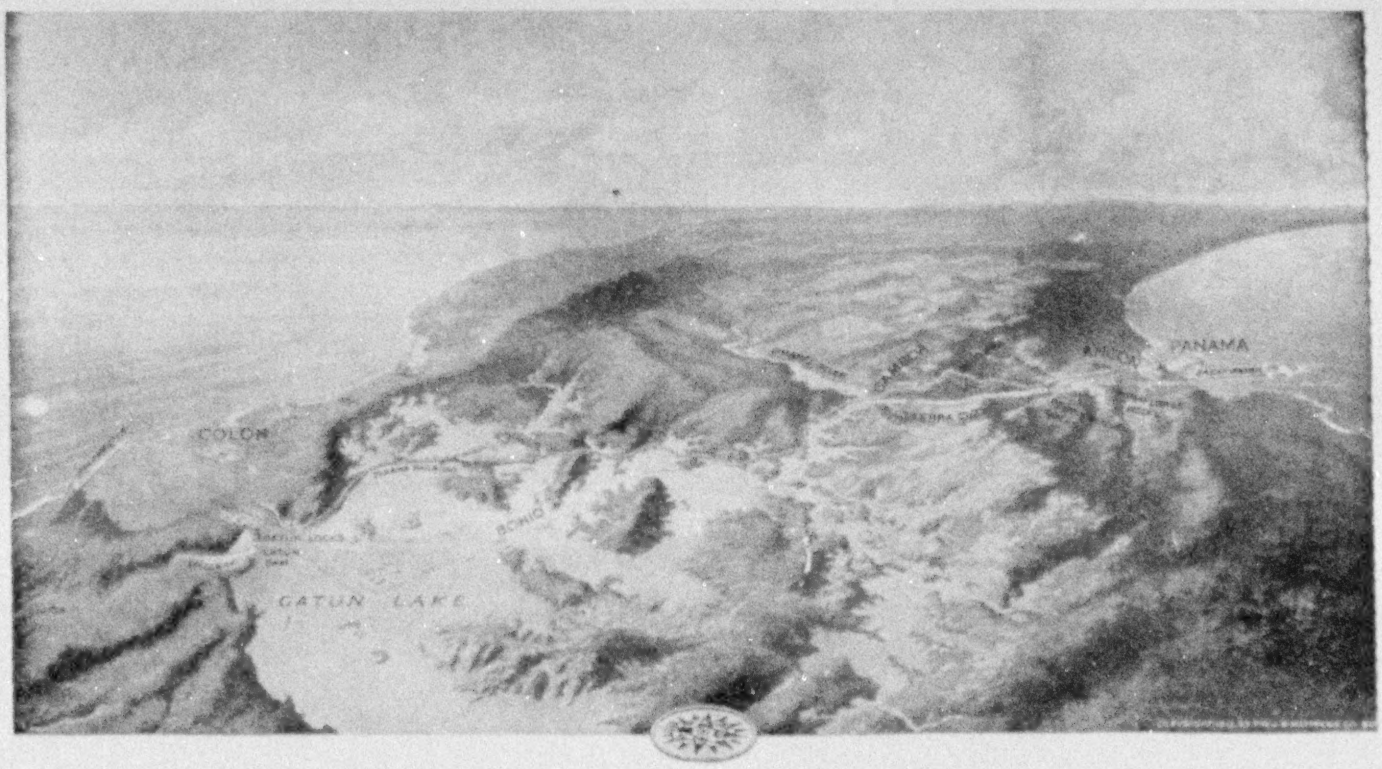

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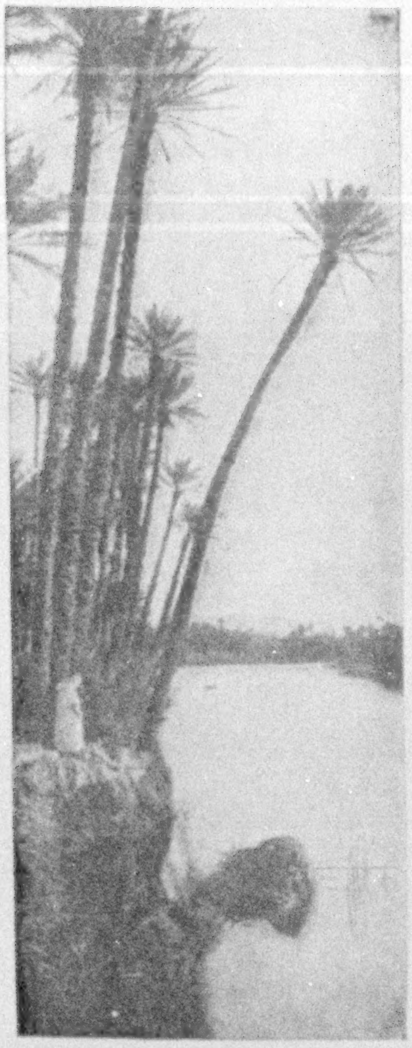

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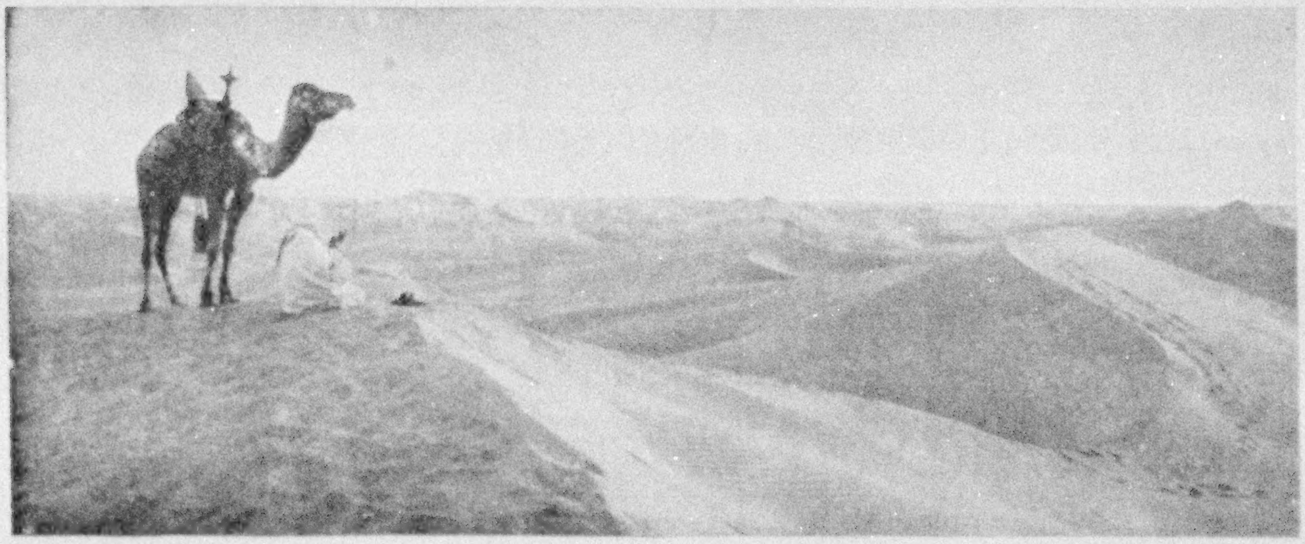

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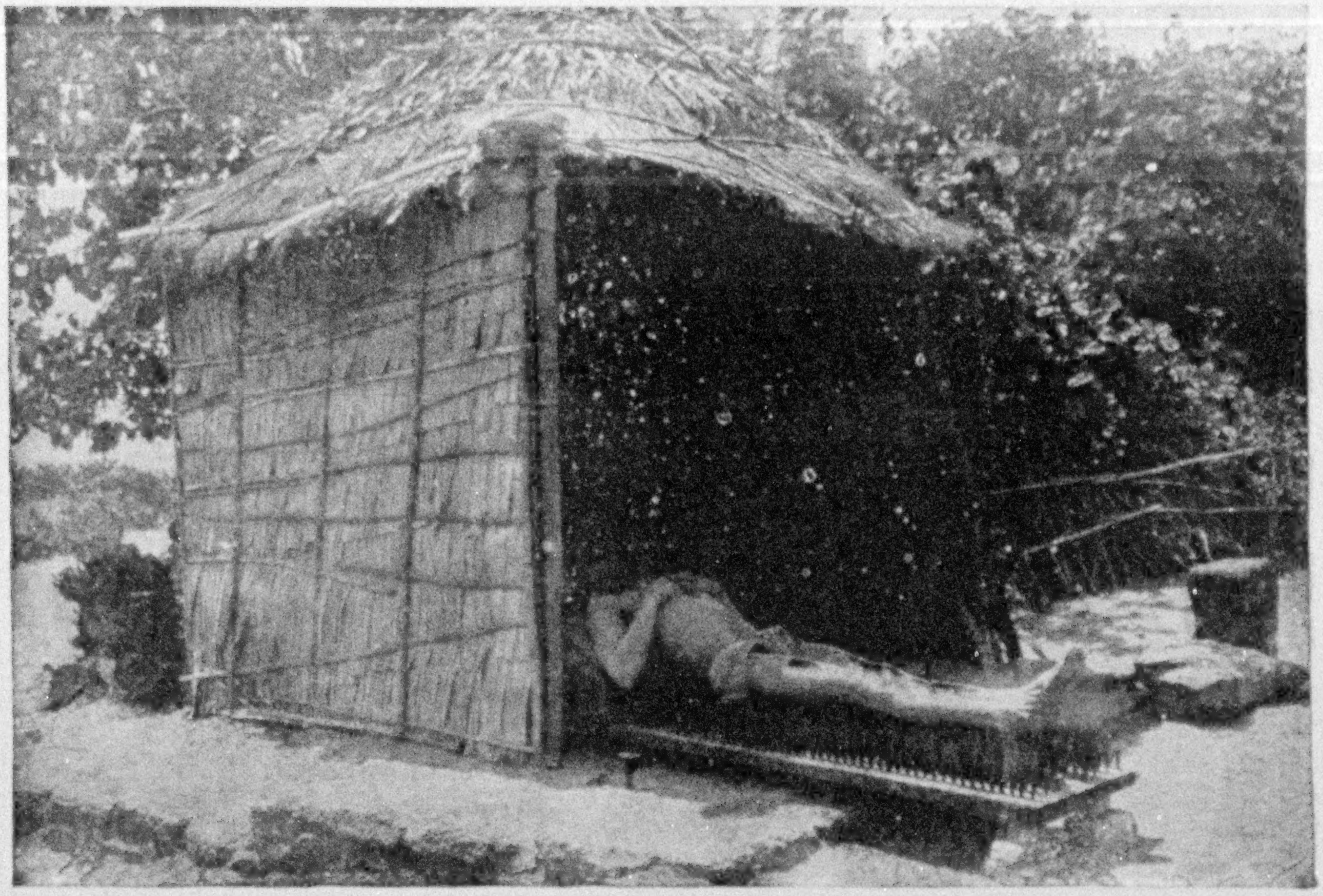

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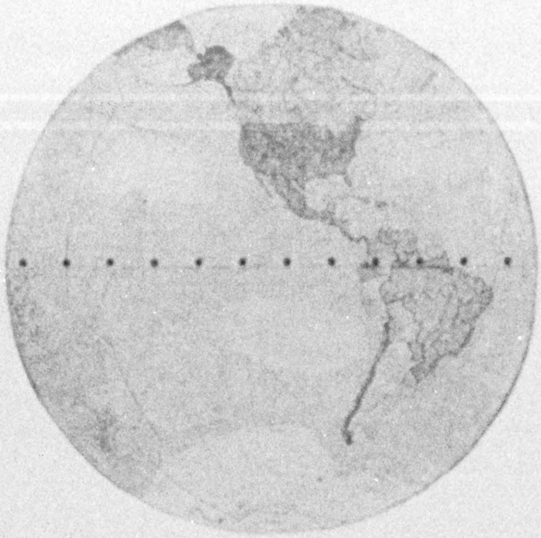

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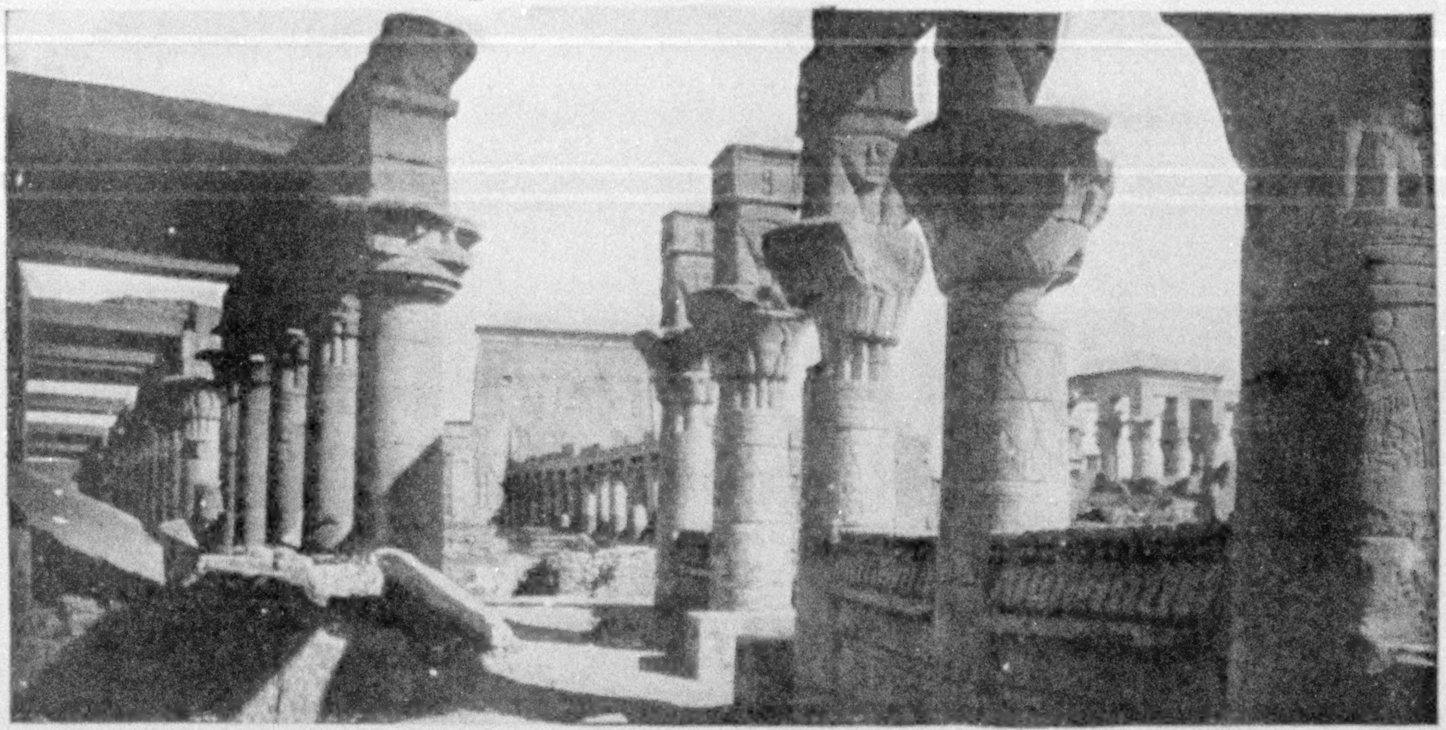

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